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SOMERSETSHIRE
Archæological & Natural
History Society.

PROCEEDINGS during the year 1916.



FOURTH SERIES. VOL. II.

Taunton:

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY

BY

BARNICOTT AND PEARCE, THE WESSEX PRESS

MCMXVII.

Somersetshire
Archæological & Natural History
Society.

PROCEEDINGS
DURING THE YEAR 1916.

VOL. LXII.

The Council of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society desire that it should be distinctly understood that although the volume of PROCEEDINGS is published under their direction, they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for any statements or opinions expressed therein ; the authors of the several papers and communications being alone responsible.



ST. DUNSTAN.
Glass in Cothelstone Church.

From a Photograph by the Rev. C. F. Metcalfe.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Somersetshire

Archaeological & Natural History

Society

FOR THE YEAR 1916.

(ANNUAL MEETING, TAUNTON).

v. 62
VOL. LXII.



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PREFACE.

THE thanks of the Society are due to Dr. A. C. Fryer for providing photographs of the monumental effigies forming Plates II to IX of this volume, and for defraying the cost of their reproduction; to Mr. Bligh Bond for the drawings accompanying his paper; and to the Rev. C. F. Metcalfe for his photograph of the St. Dunstan window in Cothelstone Church (Plate I).

Thanks are also due to the Rev. Prebendary E. H. Bates Harbin and Mr. H. St. George Gray for their work in the preparation of the manuscript for the press and in the correction of the proof-sheets; also for the compilation of the Index.

Attention is particularly directed to the list of additions made to the Library. By drawing on the Woodward Fund it has been found possible to fill up many of the gaps in the series of Public Records and in the Historical MSS. Commission Reports. It is hoped that before long students will find complete sets of these works at their disposal.

1400960

F. W. W.

TAUNTON CASTLE,

May, 1917.

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CORRIGENDA.

PROCEEDINGS, SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

VOL. LXI.

Page lxiv, line 31, for *1914* read *1915*.

„ 217, line 22, for *a clue* read *due*.

VOL. LXII.

Page 24, line 9, for *Seavington St. Mary* read *Seavington St. Michael*.

„ 55, footnote 2, for *March* read *Marcle*.

„ 82, add to line 13 under “References,” *Chadwyck-Healey’s West Somerset (1901), pp. 340-1.*

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
DURING THE YEAR
1916.

THE Sixty-Eighth Annual Meeting of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society was held at Taunton on Tuesday, July 18th. In consequence of the Great War, the Council decided, as in 1915, not to have any excursions, but arranged for a single-day meeting to be held chiefly for business purposes, the delivery of the presidential address, and an inspection of the Society's Museum and Library and a small exhibition to commemorate the tercentenary of William Shakespeare, the specimens covering a period of about a hundred years from 1550. Some of the exhibits were lent for the purpose, but they were to a large extent drawn from the Society's collections (see separate paragraph on the subject).

A meeting of the Council was held at Taunton Castle at 10.30 a.m., and was followed by the Annual General Meeting, which took place in the Municipal Hall (through the kindness of the Mayor), at which there was a good attendance.

The Rt. Hon. HENRY HOBHOUSE, senior Vice-President, occupied the chair at the beginning of the proceedings, and

was supported by the Rt. Rev. C. F. De Salis, Bishop of Taunton, the Very Rev. Dr. J. Armitage Robinson, Dean of Wells, Mr. A. F. Somerville (Vice-President), Mr. H. J. Badcock (Hon. Treasurer), the Mayor of Taunton (Councillor A. C. Mole), the Rev. Preb. E. H. Bates Harbin, the Rev. F. W. Weaver and Mr. Charles Tite (Vice-Presidents and Hon. Secretaries), Mr. A. E. Eastwood, the Rev. H. H. Winwood (Vice-President), and Mr. H. St. George Gray (Assistant-Secretary, Curator and Librarian).

Mr. HOBHOUSE proposed the election of the Dean of Wells as President for the ensuing year. He said that he need hardly remind them that Dr. Armitage Robinson had a unique record in being translated from the Deanery of Westminster to that of Wells. He was not only a learned archæologist, but an accomplished writer, and what they all valued exceedingly—a native of Somerset. Mr. Hobhouse reminded the members that they were living now in a time of most thrilling and pathetic interest, but that need not prevent those of them who were debarred by age and other causes from taking an active part in the defence of their beloved country from referring for a moment or two to its glorious past—to a time when gunpowder and shells had not yet been invented and when the energies of other nations were devoted more to the construction of great edifices than the destruction of them.

The Rev. H. H. WINWOOD, F.G.S., speaking as the “father” of the Society, seconded the motion, which was heartily carried, and the Dean thereupon took the chair.

The Assistant-Secretary announced letters of apology for inability to attend from Earl Waldegrave (the outgoing President), Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, Sir Prior Goldney, the Rev. Preb. F. Hancock, Dr. J. Wigglesworth and others.

The Annual Report.

Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, Assistant-Secretary, read the Annual Report, which was as follows :—

“ In presenting the sixty-eighth annual report, your Council wishes to state that since its last report 38 new names (including two life members) have been added to the list of members. The losses caused by death have been large, as was the case in the year 1914–15, and there have been some resignations as a result of the war, but some of these subscriptions, it is hoped, have only been dropped temporarily. The total membership at date is 883, which, although less than at the beginning of the war, is over 100 in excess of the membership at the Diamond Jubilee Meeting in 1908.

“ Your Society records with much regret the following losses by death during the past year (in each case the date in brackets is the date of the member's election) :—

“ Mr. Christopher Welch, of Richmond, Surrey, who at the time of his death on September 10th, at the age of 83 years, was the oldest member of your Society, having been elected in 1857. He was a Somerset landowner and a well known authority on musical subjects, a good flautist, and author of ‘ A History of the Boehm Flute.’ He left a large sum of money to the University of Oxford for the endowment of scholarships in biology.

“ The Right Hon. Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., Bath King at Arms, who died at Brympton on December 15th at the ripe age of ninety-one years, joined the Society very late in life (1908), but he was always a keen collector, especially of shoe-buckles and Somerset club-brasses.

“ Colonel J. Mount Batten, C.B., Lord-Lieutenant of Dorset, who was elected a member in 1886 and died on March 5th, was much interested in your Society, and at one time frequently attended the annual meetings and excursions.

“ The Rev. Preb. I. S. Gale, who wrote a short history of Kingston, near Taunton, of which parish he was formerly vicar, became a member in 1871, and died on October 1st at the age of 89 years. He was a local secretary of your Society

and at one time frequently occupied the chair at the monthly Council meetings; and he was one of the founders of the Northern Branch.

"The Rev. W. F. Rose was also an old member of your Society, having been elected in 1877. His death occurred at Hutton Rectory on January 17th at the age of 73 years. He was much interested in the Somerset dialect and contributed to *The English Dialect Dictionary*, issued in six large volumes and edited by Professor J. Wright of Oxford.

"The Right Hon. Lord Justice Farwell, of Knowle, Dunster (1905), was a life member, and a generous contributor to special funds raised for the advancement of your Society's work.

"Mr. J. E. W. Wakefield (1889), who died on October 17th, was a member of your Council from 1890 to 1903.

"The Rev. J. B. Anstice (1901), Mr. E. J. Hoskins (1898), Mr. W. H. Lloyd (1901), and Dr. E. W. Valentine (1890) kindly contributed to your Museum and Library from time to time.

"Your Society has also sustained the losses of:—Mr. J. Barrett, a former mayor of Taunton (1875), Mr. S. R. Baskett (1914), Mr. F. J. R. Bentley (1893), Major R. Hall Brutton (1914) who died in India on military service, Mr. N. Buchanan, mayor of Yeovil (1914), Mr. T. W. Dampier-Bide (1897), Mr. H. G. Doggett (1880), Mr. Gerald Fowler (1895), Mr. T. Good (1897), Mrs. S. E. Hamilton, of Fyne Court (1908), the Rev. G. S. Henning (1907), and the Rev. S. P. Jose (1880).

"Although not a member of your Society, mention should also be made of Captain A. S. Marsh of the Somerset Light Infantry, who was born at Crewkerne in 1892 and was killed at the front on January 5th last. He demonstrated in the elementary botany and biology classes at Cambridge, and in his short lifetime published four botanical papers.

"Your Council trusts that every endeavour will be made by those interested in the welfare of the Society to raise the membership. The net loss of members since the outbreak of war has not been very large, but on the other hand it must be borne in mind that the cost of upkeep is relatively greater.

"The deficit on your Society's General Account at the end

of 1914 was £124 5s. 0d. At the close of 1915 the deficit had been reduced to £100 19s. 8d. In neither case was the liability for the cost of the volume for the year then expired, or on the other hand any unpaid subscriptions taken into account. This result has been achieved by strict economy, especially in the purchase of books and Museum specimens, and in the small items of upkeep. Unfortunately your general funds do not allow of any definite sum being set aside for the purchase of Somerset objects, and from time to time specimens of a desirable kind offered for sale are allowed to go elsewhere.

“Independently of the general account, your Society has a small Capital Account (from life membership fees) which, on December 31st last, amounted to £95 0s. 0d., a Book Fund of £107 7s. 0d. (the interest on which is spent on new books), and a balance in hand on the Woodward Fund of £189 2s. 1d. (which, in accordance with the bequest, is used as required for special Museum and Library improvements).

“The expenses attending the issue of Volume LXI of the *Proceedings* (for 1915), including printing, illustrations and delivery, will be about £145. Had it not been for the increased cost of paper and other material, as well as of labour, due to the war, the total cost would have been considerably less. The illustration fund was subscribed to by Dr. A. C. Fryer, F.S.A., the Rev. G. W. Saunders and friends at Curry Rivel, and the Rev. Preb. Hamlet. Thanks are also due to the following for providing drawings and photographs for the volume :—Mr. F. Bligh Bond, Dr. A. C. Fryer, the Rev. G. W. Saunders, Mr. W. Watson and Mr. H. St. George Gray.

“The 1915 volume of *Proceedings* inaugurates the beginning of the fourth series of twenty volumes, and a number of improvements in its format, style and printing were decided upon by your Editorial Committee. The chief addition to the volume is the exhaustive Index compiled by Mr. E. A. Fry and Mr. Gray. In this connection it should be mentioned that your Index Committee has held several meetings for the purpose of drawing up rules for compiling a full Index to the Society's *Proceedings* from 1851 to 1914, Vols. I. to LX. It is hoped that such an Index may be published in due course, providing the necessary monetary support is forthcoming.

“Your headquarters have been well cared for during the year, and a number of repairs have been carried out especially on the roofs. It is surprising that so little damage was done to your buildings during last winter,—one of the severest in living memory. The insurance of your property has been gradually increasing, and it has been found necessary to raise the premiums from £14 to £34 per annum during the last few years.

“In spite of two changes in the staff since the last annual meeting, a considerable amount of Museum work has been accomplished. The need for increased space is being felt and many of the series exhibited in the cases in your large Museum are becoming very crowded.

“Much time has been expended upon the classification, labelling and arrangement of the valuable collections of Somerset Trade Tokens of the XVII Century and Somerset Medals which, as reported last year, have been presented by Mr. Charles Tite. These tokens comprise more than three-quarters of the types and varieties listed by Boyne and Williamson. This work has afforded Mr. St. George Gray and Mr. Henry Symonds the opportunity of collaborating in writing a paper on types and varieties of Somerset Tokens of the XVII Century not previously catalogued, and corrections of former lists, published in the volume of *Proceedings* recently issued. This report has been reprinted as a Museum handbook; price 9d.

“Several cases in the Museum have been re-arranged during the year, and the banner of the Barrington Club has been repaired and hung. The Society's collection of Pewter has been brought together and exhibited alongside the Charbonnier Collection of Pewter; and the antiquities from Somerset Churches have been re-arranged. The early printed books and illuminated manuscripts exhibited in the Coin Room have been displayed and labelled; and some of the manuscripts in the strong-room have been sorted by Prebendary Bates Harbin.

“Through the generosity of Dr. Bulleid and Dr. Graham it has been possible to set up with irons and woodwork the prehistoric boat from Shapwick (*Proc.*, LII, ii, 51–54), which

was presented to your Museum in 1907 by Captain B. A. Warry. The work has been carried out in a very satisfactory manner under your Curator's direction.

"Your Museum has been considerably enriched during the past year. The largest acquisition is the Arthur Hull Collection, chiefly of local archæological and ethnographical specimens, which had been stored in a room adjoining the Town Hall at Chard since 1881. Mr. Hull bequeathed the collection to the Mayor and Corporation of Chard for the time being to form a nucleus for a museum in that town. Your Society recently agreed to accept a large selection of the specimens as a deposit on loan for a minimum period of twenty-one years. These specimens are now at your headquarters and are being cleaned, repaired, catalogued and ticketed as opportunity occurs. They are being labelled as belonging to the Hull Collection, and will be placed in the respective groups of objects to which they belong in your Museum. An account of the collection will be published in due course.

"The largest and perhaps most interesting object in this collection is a Virginal of fine workmanship, inscribed with the name of the maker, Charles Rewallin, of Exeter, 1675. Mr. H. A. Jeboult has placed on loan in your Museum a well preserved Harpsichord bearing the inscription, 'Abraham et Josephus Kirckman, Londini fecerunt, 1790.'

"Your Council announces with pleasure that Miss Marjorie Franklin and Mrs. Colson, the two daughters of the late Mr. H. Franklin, have presented, with only one exception, the art objects, Greek and local pottery, etc., which he had placed on loan in your Museum. These things, which are distinct from the specimens presented in his life-time, will now be labelled as being presented in memory of Mr. Franklin.

"A portion of the collection formerly belonging to the late Rev. W. F. Rose, Rector of Hutton, has been given to your Museum. The specimens include a bronze celt from Loxton Hill, a few other local objects, and some antiquities, useful for comparative purposes, chiefly from the Mediterranean.

"The series of ancient British coins has been enlarged by the gift of twenty-three bronze specimens from Sir George Meyrick, Bart., found with many hundreds in the excavations

conducted at Hengistbury Head, Hampshire, by the Society of Antiquaries of London. Included in the Hull collection are four British coins found at Cotley Farm, near Chard.

“Mr. C. Tite has, in addition to the Somerset tokens previously mentioned, added to your Museum collections in other directions. His specimens include Devon, Dorset, and other trade tokens, Somerset buttons and badges, a plan of Taunton Castle and its precincts, by the late Mr. J. H. Spencer, showing the position of the moats which formerly existed, and several framed engravings and paintings of Somerset views, buildings, and famous men and women.

“Last autumn Dr. R. H. Walter added some archæological remains found on Ham Hill to the collection; and three interesting bronze fibulæ found at Kilmersdon have been given by Dr. A. Bulleid. During the year a comparatively small portion of the pottery found in the Meare Lake Village has been restored by Dr. Bulleid and Mr. and Mrs. Gray. One vessel, height $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is the largest yet found in the lake villages.

“In the Ornithological department the chief additions have been two handsome cases of ducks shot on Slapton Ley, South Devon, by the late Colonel Patton, C.B., presented by Mrs. Patton; a very large case of birds and animals given by Colonel Vaughan-Lee, M.V.O., a pair of Ruddy Sheld-ducks shot on the Porlock Marshes and sent to the Museum by the Rev. J. A. Smart, and a Puffin in fine condition found dead on the roof of Dinder Church, presented by Mr. A. F. Somerville.

“Mention should also be made of a specimen of the rare Black Veined White (*Papilio crataegi*) added to the collection of lepidoptera. This was captured by Mr. A. E. Hudd at Clevedon in 1859—the last recorded from the county.

“Among other donors to the Museum of several specimens are, Messrs. F. G. Sage, E. A. Foster, T. Beaven Clark, and J. C. M. Hall-Stephenson.

“Very few books have been acquired by purchase during the year, except the ‘Catalogue of Ancient Deeds in the Public Record Office,’ in 5 vols. Mr. C. Tite has continued to add many more volumes to his collection of Somerset books.

The Rev. W. F. Rose presented his manuscript 'Glossary of Words in use in Somerset.' Several bundles of manuscript have been sent to the Library by the Taunton Board of Guardians, through the instrumentality of Mr. Colishaw. Kerner and Oliver's 'Natural History of Plants,' in 4 vols., has been added to the Library by the Botanical Section. Other printed books, etc., chiefly of local interest, have been given by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cornish, Mr. T. W. Cowan, Mr. A. W. Marks, Mr. A. H. Withers, Mrs. Patton, Mr. E. A. Foster, the Rev. C. H. Heale, and Mr. C. H. Spencer Perceval.

"In connection with the Shakespeare Tercentenary your Curator offered to get together a small exhibition, in your Museum, of specimens—some belonging to the Society, others lent for the purpose—dating approximately from 1550 to 1650. The collection will be opened to-day and will remain on view for a month. It is hoped that the schools of Taunton and the neighbourhood will take the opportunity of seeing this exhibition. Several Shakespearian lectures have been given in Taunton this year,—one by Sir Sidney Lee.

"The Natural History Sections of your Society have held their field-days as usual, and the three Sections propose to combine and arrange a meeting at Raleigh's Cross on July 27th.

"The Botanical Section has been actively engaged, and owing to the gifts of Somerset plants by the Rev. E. S. Marshall, F.L.S., Miss Livett, Mr. H. S. Thompson, Mr. H. Slater, and others, the herbarium has been extended in the Great Hall at the cost of the Section. All these gifts have passed into the careful hands of Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S., who has devoted even more time than in previous years to the mounting, labelling and arranging of your botanical collections. The paper on 'The Bog-mosses of Somerset,' by Mr. Walter Watson, has been reprinted as a Museum handbook; price 1s. Sphagnum has proved of great value in the surgical work of the war in the place of lint; and by directions from the War Office the Right Hon. H. Hobhouse has arranged for the collection of the material from the Somerset moors.

"The Entomological Section has made a small grant to improve two of the Society's cabinets, and Mr. F. Milton has added some specimens to the cabinet bearing his name. The

Society's thanks are also due to Mr. H. Doidge for the skill and time he has bestowed upon keeping the collections of Somerset lepidoptera in proper condition. Your Society has recently published in the *Proceedings* the first part of 'The Diptera of Somerset,' by Mr. H. J. Charbonnier.

"The Ornithological Section has also made a grant for the purpose of having certain birds cleaned and the Ruddy Shelducks set up in a suitable case. The Section is putting money aside for the purpose of providing a good cabinet for Somerset Birds' Eggs. The Recorders of this Section, Miss A. Smith and Dr. J. Wigglesworth, have written a report on the rarer Somerset birds observed during the last few years, typewritten copies of which were issued to the members of the Section in the spring.

"The only excavations which have been conducted by your Society during the past year are those being carried out at Glastonbury Abbey by a special committee at the request of the Trustees; and the general supervision on the ground has been again undertaken by Mr. Bligh Bond and Mr. Lawrence Bulleid. A memorandum of the recent work is given in Part i of the *Proceedings* for 1915; and an illustrated paper on previous work in Part ii of the same volume by Mr. Bond.

"Owing to the war little active work has been done by the Somerset Earthworks Committee, but a contoured plan of the earthwork and stones at Murtry Hill, on the outskirts of Orchardleigh Park, was made by Mr. H. St. George Gray last summer. He and Dr. Bulleid have also inspected some earthworks in the county.

"A letter in *The Times* in May drew attention to the condition of Cannington Park Camp, near Bridgwater, where, owing to circumstances connection with the war, mules had damaged the surface of the camp, and trial-quarrying for barytes—a mineral required for munitions—within the ancient area, raised fears that the earthworks might be permanently defaced. Subsequently the ground outside the camp on the west side was found to be richer in the mineral, and, until this source has been exhausted, further mining is not contemplated within the camp. The tenant has promised to keep

the Somerset Earthworks Committee informed as to future developments.

“As the printing of Vol. II of ‘The Glastonbury Lake Village’ is approaching completion (a work which is costing over £1000), those responsible for its publication have appealed to your Council to give a summary of its contents in this report. Dr. Bulleid has written the long chapter on Pottery, also those on Unbaked Clay, Querns and other Stone Objects; whilst Mr. St. George Gray is responsible for the chapters on Glass and Amber, Objects of Iron, Currency, Bone Objects, Objects formed from Antler, Baked Clay Objects, Flint Implements, Spindle-whorls, and perforated Tusks and Teeth. The volume concludes with chapters on the Plants, Bird Bones, Animal Remains and Human Remains, by Mr. Clement Reid, F.R.S., Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S., and Professor W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S. Additional subscribers are much needed to reduce the loss which is feared.

“Last summer the Somerton Market Cross, which is in a decaying condition, was examined by the Inspector of Ancient Monuments on behalf of H.M. Board of Works, when it was estimated that the work of thorough repair would cost about £200. The matter was also brought before the Somerset County Council and the National Trust. The large cost of repair prevented either of these bodies from taking definite action. The Earl of Ilchester has expressed his willingness to hand the cross over to the Somerton Parish Council and to make a donation towards the cost, provided the roof is repaired, certain defective timbers replaced, and the parapet rebuilt. The matter is in abeyance till the end of the war.

“It is gratifying to learn from the recently published report of the National Trust that they now own and protect the following places of beauty and historic interest in this county:—Barrington Court (1907), the Coleridge Cottage at Nether Stowey (1909), Leigh Woods and Camps (1909), portion of the Cheddar Cliffs (1910), the Priest’s House at Muchelney (1911), the Tor Hill near Wells (1914), and the Dovecote at Bruton (1915).

“The Bath Branch of your Society has published its twelfth illustrated report, which contains an account of its excursions

last year and some notes on the archæology of the Bath district.

“Your Museum was visited by 5,496 persons last year, a slight increase on 1914, but less than in 1913. During the first six months of 1916 there is an appreciable increase in the number of visitors as compared with the same period of last year.

“In accordance with Rule II, one-third of the elected members of the Council retire annually by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. Those retiring at this meeting are the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. Price, the Rev. W. T. Reeder, Mr. F. Were and Mr. H. B. Sheppard, all of whom are willing to serve again. During the year a vacancy on the Council has been filled, subject to the approval of this meeting, by the inclusion of the Rev. J. Byrchmore.”

The Rt. Hon. HENRY HOBHOUSE, in moving the adoption of the report, said they were fortunate in having an assistant-secretary and curator whose energy and ability formed an invaluable asset in the work of the Society.

Mr. C. H. BOTHAMLEY seconded, and said he knew of few provincial museums so interesting, so well cared for, and so well arranged as Taunton.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Finances.

Mr. H. J. BADCOCK, Hon. Treasurer, presented the Statement of Receipts and Payments for the year 1915, and proposed their adoption.

The Rev. Dr. S. J. M. PRICE seconded, and the adoption of the accounts was then carried.

Annual Accounts of the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1915. (GENERAL ACCOUNT).

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Members' Subscriptions, 1914	...	3	13	6	By Overdraft at Bank, 31 Dec., 1914	...	117
" " 1915	...	521	8	0	By "Proceedings"	...	3
" " 1916	...	4	4	0	" General Printing and Stationery	...	2
Members' Entrance Fees	...	529	5	6	" Fuel and Light	...	7
General Donations	...	13	2	0	" Repairs to Buildings	...	12
Museum Receipts	...	1	11	6	" Repairs and Renewals of Furnishing	...	7
Publications	...	60	4	7	" General Postages and Telegrams	...	10
Rents	...	7	8	6	" Insurances	...	39
Dividend on New Zealand 4% Stock (Book Account)	...	29	9	6	" Rates and Taxes	...	0
Transfer from Woodward Fund	...	4	6	0	" Petty Expenses	...	4
Sundries	...	1	9	0	" Watermain Wyleave	...	7
Balance, being Overdraft at Bank	...	5	3	6	" Sundry Payments	...	17
		100	19	8	" Curator's Salary	...	6
					" Wages of Staff	...	0
					" Accountant's Charges, New System of Keeping Accounts, 1914	...	200
					" Subscriptions to Societies	...	78
					" Museum Specimens	...	2
					" Books and Bookbinding	...	10
					" Annual Meeting	...	0
					" Extensions of Furnishings	...	6
					" Expenses, Removal of Chard Museum	...	597
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Audited and found correct.

January 8th, 1916.

A. C. MOLE & CO., Incorporated Accountants, Taunton.

H. J. BADCOCK, Hon. Treasurer.

WOODWARD FUND, 1915.

To Transfer to General Account for Books	£ s. d.		
" Balance	... 1 9 0	By Amount of Fund at 31 December, 1914	... 186 3 5
	... 189 2 1	" Bank Interest for the Year ...	... 4 7 10
	<u>£190 11 1</u>		<u>£190 11 1</u>
		" Balance of Fund	... 189 2 1

CAPITAL ACCOUNT
(LIFE MEMBERSHIP FEES).

To Balance	£ s. d.	By Amount of Capital Account as at 31 December, 1914	£ s. d.
	... 95 0 0	" Life Membership Fees	... 72 11 0
	<u>£95 0 0</u>	" Bank Interest	... 20 10 0
			... 1 19 0
		" Balance	<u>£95 0 0</u>
			... 95 0 0

BOOK FUND.

To Transfer to General Account	£ s. d.	By Amount of Fund at 31 December, 1914	£ s. d.
" Balance	... 4 6 0	" Dividends on New Zealand 4% Inscribed Stock	... 107 7 0
	... 107 7 0		... 4 6 0
	<u>£111 13 0</u>		<u>£111 13 0</u>
		" Balance	... 107 7 0

GENERAL STATEMENT.

To Deposit at Bank	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
" "	189 2 1	By Balance, Woodward Fund	... 189 2 1
	95 0 0	" Capital Account	... 95 0 0
	<u>284 2 1</u>	" Book Fund	... 107 7 0
Less Overdraft as per General Account	100 19 8		
To New Zealand 4% Stock at cost	183 2 5		
" Balance being deficit on Special Funds, and	107 7 0		
being amount overdrawn on Receipts and			
Payments Account	100 19 8		
	<u>£391 9 1</u>		<u>£391 9 1</u>

* Audited and found correct, January 8th, 1916.

Election of New Members and Officers.

Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, the Assistant-Secretary, read the names of 38 new members, who had been provisionally elected by the Council since the last annual meeting.

The BISHOP OF TAUNTON proposed, and the Rev. C. H. HEALE seconded, that the election of the new members should be confirmed. The motion was carried.

Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE proposed the re-election of the officers of the Society, with the additions of the Right Hon. Earl Waldegrave as a vice-president, and the Rev. J. Byrchmore as a member of the Council ; also the re-election of the four outgoing members of the Council, viz., the Rev. Dr. S. J. M. Price, the Rev. W. T. Reeder, Mr. Francis Were and Mr. H. Byard Sheppard. The speaker spoke of the valuable work of the Society and the great interest of its Museum. He said that Mr. Hobhouse had alluded to the necessity of looking after places of beauty in the county and the great advantage in handing them over to the National Trust. He would like to endorse Mr. Hobhouse's remarks, and plead for the preservation of an interesting spot in his own neighbourhood,—the ancient pathway over Dulcote Hill, which was in danger of destruction through quarrying operations.

The MAYOR OF TAUNTON (Councillor A. C. Mole) seconded, and the resolution was adopted.

Somerset Record Society.

Prebendary E. H. BATES HARBIN reported that the volumes for 1913 and 1914 had been issued after a long delay caused by the outbreak of the war. They contained the register of Bishop Bubwith (1407-1424), with a valuable historical introduction by Canon Scott Holmes. He might say that although it was primarily a local Society, their books were widely referred to and quoted for the light they threw on the general history of England. A review of a recent volume by Mr. Firth, Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford, in the *English Historical Review* wound up by stating "This is certainly a very useful addition to the materials for the history of the Commonwealth and Protectorate."

Unfortunately it had not been found possible to collaborate with the Devon and Cornwall Record Society in printing the great collection of West Country deeds and charters, compiled by Sir W. Pole, and discovered by Mr. J. Batten in the library at Anthony, Cornwall. The book would be brought out by that Society as part of their own series.

To fill the gap caused by the withdrawal of this work, which would have provided material for at least two years, the Council had decided to issue another volume of Episcopal records. This was the register of Bubwith's successor Bishop Stafford (1425-33), which had already been transcribed, and will be edited by Canon Holmes.

The next work would strike out a new line. Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte had kindly placed at the disposal of the Society his collections relating to the Honour of Dunster; and they will form the contents of one or more volumes. This will include a calendar of the documents utilized, a history of the manors held of the Honour, and an account of the actual working of the Honour court during its long existence.

The Presidential Address.

The PRESIDENT, the Very Rev. the DEAN OF WELLS, then delivered his address, which was as follows :—

SOME MEMORIES OF SAINT DUNSTAN IN SOMERSET.

It has seemed to me that we do not make enough of Dunstan as one of our county's glories. Yet after Alfred no name deserves a higher place in our record than that of the nephew of Athelm the first bishop of Wells, who became the first reforming abbot of Glastonbury, the restorer of monasticism in England, the wise counsellor of our Saxon kings Edmund and Edred, and then as archbishop of Canterbury the leading statesman of the reign of Edgar the Peaceable. For centuries his fame was obscured by false accusations of heartless severity, ignorant monkery, silly superstition : until the late Bishop Stubbs finally rescued him from his detractors by publishing the earliest records of his life and shewing him for the great Englishman that he was.¹ That was in 1874 ; but earlier still in August 1862, at the meeting of our Society fifty-four years ago, John Richard Green had already begun to do him justice in a paper on " St. Dunstan at Glastonbury," speaking of him as " the first of that great line of ecclesiastical statesmen who counted among them Lanfranc and Wolsey, and ended in Laud."²

His character as a wise and merciful ruler is now re-established beyond likelihood of further challenge : but the chronology of his life has been thrown strangely out of gear, and much still remains to be done before his work for religion in England can be duly appreciated. I hope that before long I may be able to straighten out some of the chronological complications, and to settle some important dates : to prove, for example, that Athelm, the first bishop of Wells, left Wells for Canterbury in 923 (not 914, as the histories now say) :

1. Before this, in 1872, E. W. Robertson in his *Historical Essays* had ably vindicated Dunstan and his policy, using such materials as were already accessible.

2. *Proceedings*, XI, ii, 123.

that he crowned K. Athelstan on 4 Sept. 925, and died on 8 Jan. 926 (not 923, as our modern writers tell us): so that he lived long enough to present his nephew Dunstan, a lad of about sixteen, who had lately come to him from Glastonbury, to the new king and commend him to his service. But these historical researches involve minute investigations for which this is not the time or the place. My object now is both simpler and more practical. I wish to awaken a new local interest in our Somerset hero, by bringing together in fresh combinations some scraps of neglected information, shewing how and where his fame still lingered in our midst, before it was entirely blotted out with much else that deserved to survive by the great deluge, cleansing indeed but sadly destructive, that swept over England in the sixteenth century. The subject is new to me, and I hope that other members of our Society will turn their minds in this direction and add to the little store of fragments which I have been endeavouring to piece together.

Let me make two general remarks at the outset, both of which have a bearing on St. Dunstan's life and work. In the first place, we do not realise, I think, how much the court was in Somerset in the tenth century. Winchester fascinates the imagination and looms larger than it should for that period. We forget that a great part of K. Edred's treasure was kept at Glastonbury by Abbot Dunstan: we forget that Dunstan might never have been abbot of Glastonbury at all, if K. Edmund's horse had not pulled up suddenly and as it seemed miraculously, on the edge of the Cheddar cliffs. The first two bishops of remote little Wells would not have become primates of all England, if Wells had not lain between the royal manor of Cheddar and the royal monastery of Glastonbury. If we ask why justice has not been done to Somerset in this period, the answer is not hard to find. In K. Alfred's days it got its due, because the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was written under his inspiration; but after his death it was continued mainly by Winchester scribes. Glastonbury, for all the good work that it was doing for the religion of England, had not the pen of the ready writer. And to shew the limited outlook of the Winchester chroniclers, it is sufficient to say

that the very name of St. Dunstan never found its way into the Chronicle at all, until it was inserted a century later by Canterbury monks after the Norman Conquest.

My second preliminary observation is concerned with the monastic revival. A great deal of what must be called nonsense has been written about "the introduction of Benedictinism" into England in the tenth century—"pure Benedictinism" is the odd phrase sometimes used by writers whose notions are dim and who desire to be on their guard against too positive an assertion. The movement of reform is represented as an importation from across the Channel. At a later stage, no doubt, its leaders sought for guidance from Ghent and from Fleury. But at the outset the movement was essentially English, and predominantly connected with Somerset. If it is traceable to any one man before Dunstan, that man was Ælfheah the Bald, bishop of Winchester, whose surname distinguished him from his senior contemporary Ælfheah the third bishop of Wells. These two men had been mass-priests together in the service of K. Athelstan—clerks of his chancery, if we may use the later phraseology. Ælfheah the Bald was a monk. He was moreover a relative of Dunstan, and therefore quite probably a Somerset man : and it was he who persuaded Dunstan to become a monk, and who ordained both Dunstan and Ethelwold to the priesthood. Dunstan worked quietly on as abbot of Glastonbury for ten, or it may be fifteen, years, training Ethelwold, and many others, destined to be abbots or bishops, in the strict observance of St. Benedict's Rule, before coming into any contact, so far as we know, with the reformed monasticism of the Continent. Glastonbury was the spiritual mother of Abingdon, and further sent monks of the new spirit and the revived observance to restore old foundations and establish fresh ones throughout the land. Dunstan himself, contrary to popular belief, seems to have taken no direct part in ejecting secular clerks in order to make room for monks ; but the great revival owed its soul to him, and it was his statesmanship that guided the king in whose reign it so rapidly triumphed.

We may now turn from these broad historical considerations to our particular task of gathering together some little

local details which help to carry us back into the distant past. And first, what can be said of St. Dunstan's birthplace? Dunstan's father was Heorstan, who was the brother of Athelm the first bishop of Wells. His mother was Cynethryth. Through one or both of his parents, Dunstan was connected with the royal house. Cynethryth is a name met with more than once in Saxon royal families: Herostan does not so occur, but Athelm is found as the name of a nephew of K. Alfred. We learn from Dunstan's first biographer that Heorstan's property actually adjoined what he speaks of as "the royal island" of Glastonbury.¹

Where then shall we look for the place of Dunstan's birth? There is one village, and one only, so far as I am aware, in which the claim is made by local tradition. This is Baltonsborough,² three and a half miles S.E. of Glastonbury Abbey as the crow flies, but about five miles by road: it lay partly within and partly outside the bounds of the Twelve Hides, as described at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Here an old house is pointed out as the place where St. Dunstan was born; though according to some the house was where the church now stands. It is certainly a noteworthy fact that all the local references to St. Dunstan's name which are still on record belong to the immediate neighbourhood of Baltonsborough. The church there is dedicated in St. Dunstan's honour—the only such dedication in Somerset, though Collinson tells us that at Edgarley, a hamlet just below St. Michael's Tor and in a straight line between the Tor and Baltonsborough, there was a chapel of St. Dunstan, which at the dissolution of the abbey was converted into a barn.³

1. *Mem. of St. Dunstan*, p. 6: "Erat autem quædam regalis in confinio ejusdem præfati viri insula, antiquo vicinorum vocabulo Glaestonia nuncupata."

2. I note that, while the name is Baltunesberge in the Domesday Book, the spelling Balsborowe (which represents the present pronunciation) occurs in a Will of 4 Aug. 1536 (*Somerset Wills*, Som. Rec. Soc., XXI, 30): see my paper in Part II of this volume.

3. Collinson, *History of Somersetshire*, II, 265, cf. Warner, *Hist. of Glastonbury* (1826), p. 247: "The lands adjacent to *Edgarley* are called St. Dunstan's Chapel grounds; and an old man is still living in Glastonbury, who recollects the remains of a small neat chapel on the spot."

There are two ancient records of the bounds of the Twelve Hides of Glastonbury. One is preserved by William of Malmesbury in his book on the Antiquities of Glastonbury, which was written about 1135.¹ Here we find a mention of the bridge of Baltonsborough which was built by "Wulgar with the Beard in the time of St. Dunstan"; and also a mention of *fossatum sancti Dunstani*, St. Dunstan's Dyke or Ditch. The Latin word *fossatum* is as ambiguous as the Saxon *dic*: each of them may mean either a ditch or the mound thrown up in digging it.

More detailed is the description given in the Perambulation of Abbot Richard Beere, which began on 26 July 1503.² The language used in describing it recalls that of the record of 400 years before, and suggests that the old record, which William of Malmesbury had copied into his book, was taken round as a guide in beating the bounds in 1503. We have the same mention of Wulgar with the Beard who built the bridge in St. Dunstan's time; and we are told that near this bridge the abbot and his party took their first refreshment. After that they proceeded to the Mill of Baltonsborough, but left out the church and what was called the Church Close as being outside the limits of the Twelve Hides. Presently we find them at Southwood, where a hamlet still bears the name. Eastwards and then southwards they went, until they reached the southernmost limit of the bounds, arriving at what is spoken of as "*Dunstonesdyche*, otherwise according to some called *Bytterwater*." I fear that neither of these names can be shewn to survive to-day, though Dunstan's Dyke is entered on the large Ordnance Map as an antiquarian insertion. As to Bytterwater, all that can safely be affirmed is that a place in the neighbourhood is remembered by the men and women of to-day where the old folks used to go early in the morning on the First of May to drink the water as medicine.

Baltonsborough then is the one spot round which all the

1. Printed by Hearne, *Ad. de Domerham*, I, 105 ff. See below in the Note on the Bounds of the Twelve Hides near Baltonsborough, in the second part of the *Proceedings*.

2. Hearne, *John of Glaston.*, II, 291 ff.

local memories of Dunstan cluster, and we may allow the claim of the villagers that the saint was born in their midst.

In other parts of Somerset I have been able to find few traces of our saint. At Athelney the monks had a "book of the blessed Dunstan"—the Gospels perhaps, or some other service book—in which they entered a particular grant in the year 1225.¹ Apart from this I can but note the fact that the name of Dunstan was borne by one of the tenants at Donyat, near Ilminster, in K. Edward's time, as recorded in the Domesday Survey; and again by a priest who attested William de Mohun's grant of St. George's, Dunster, to the monks of Bath about 1097.²

Of course both Wells and Glastonbury did honour to St. Dunstan. Wells had a bell named *Donston*, as the communar informs us in his roll for 1344. His Feast (19 May) was kept as a "lesser double"—that is, on the highest scale but one,—with the same honour as that of Augustine, Apostle of the English; and the colours for both these saints were green and saffron. Moreover Dunstan shared an altar with Martin, Gregory and Edward, in St. Martin's chapel near the font.³ But the interest of Wells in St. Dunstan was most vividly manifested in connexion with a function on Easter Monday of which I shall presently give an account.

Turning now to Glastonbury, I need not dwell on the claim of the abbey to have the saint's body—a claim against which the Canterbury monks entered vigorous protests in the beginning of the twelfth century, and again in the beginning of the sixteenth. More to our present purpose is the existence of a fair at Glastonbury on St. Dunstan's Day, though already in Abbot Beere's time it had ceased to be held.⁴ And much more interesting are some details in which St. Dunstan's memory survived in connexion with the internal administration of the abbey.

In the monks' kitchen at Glastonbury there were five cooks.

1. Athelney Chartulary, *S.R.S.*, XIV, 151.
2. Bath Chartulary, *S.R.S.*, VII, 38
3. Wells Statutes (ed. Reynolds), pp. 7, 51, 101.
4. John of Glastonbury, II, 308.

In the year 1189 the chief of these was William Pastorel, who was the master-cook of both the abbots' kitchen and the monks' kitchen. The second was David Cook, in whose family the office had been for more than two hundred years : "David Cook holds his mystery by hereditary right from the time of St. Dunstan." All these five cooks had the right of receiving daily "one white loaf and two pots of good beer of the assise of St. Dunstan."¹

There was another Glastonbury custom which dated from the time of St. Dunstan and is expressly declared to have been ordered by him. It is of special interest as being one of the few peaceable links that connected the great abbey with the mother church of the diocese. Our earliest knowledge of it, strangely enough, comes from a papal bull. In March 1179 Pope Alexander III held a great Council at the Lateran, and Bishop Reginald of Bath was one of the four English bishops who attended it. Before the Council he did a little business of his own : for on 20 February 1179 he obtained a bull confirming all the properties and rights of his see. The last of a long list of detailed rights is described as follows : "Moreover two loaves of a certain size, and two barrels of mead of a certain measure, and two kids or two pigs, which are annually rendered on Easter Monday to you and your church of Wells by the monastery of Glastonbury from the time of St. Dunstan and by his institution."²

It is told of Abbot William, who ruled from 1219 to 1223, that "he increased the loaf of St. Dunstan by one quarter, so that it is of the same weight as the convent's loaf."³ What exactly is meant is not clear ; and we cannot be sure that St. Dunstan's loaf in this passage is connected directly with the annual presentation at Wells. Indeed we should not be inclined so to explain it at all, but for the next reference in which mention is made of "the great loaf of St. Dunstan."

The Custumary of Abbot Michael, published by the Somerset Record Society in 1891, was drawn up soon after that abbot's

1. *Liber Henrici de Soliaco* (ed. Jackson), pp. 12-14.

2. Wells Reg., III, 226b ff.

3. Adam de Domerham, II, 477.

accession in 1235. At the end of it we have a remarkable list of the services due to the abbot from the tenant who holds the tenancy formerly held by Robert Malherbe. The tenant's name is not given, nor the place where his holding was : but we know that forty-six years earlier Robert Malherbe had done homage to Abbot Henry de Sully for half a hide (at Legh) in Wrington "for the tenth part of a knight" ; and Wrington is specially mentioned in the list of services due from our nameless tenant of 1235. Among other obligations the tenant in question was bound to take the abbot in a boat wherever he would in the neighbourhood of Glastonbury, to guard the abbot's wine in transit, and his vineyard and his fisheries ; and every day in Lent to find fish at Mere and bring it to Glastonbury. Last of all comes this notable service : "He is bound to assist in the carrying of the great loaf of St. Dunstan to Wells on Easter Monday, and, when they have come there, to make the gift (*exennium facere*).¹

It must have been a considerable procession that he led on this occasion : for on an earlier page we find among the tenants of the immediate neighbourhood of Glastonbury eleven persons who held their tenements partly on the condition of "bringing the present" (*ferre present*) to Wells on Easter Monday. Let us rescue from oblivion those who thus travelled across the moor in 1236, if only for the interest of their names. There were two Adams and two Walters among them, also a David and a Denis. The names are : Henry Carter, David Cruchet, Adam Doggevel, Denis of Tewkesbury, Thomas Syderun, Walter Saleman, Walter Sutor, Adam Alwred, John of Putte, William Ainulf and Herbert Par.²

When they arrived in Wells the party was in need of refreshment, and the communar of the dean and chapter in the year 1328 (the first year for which his account is preserved) makes an entry of 8*d.* as given "to the bringers of St. Dunstan's present" (*portantibus exennium sancti Dunstani*).³ This would

1. Customary of Abbot Michael de Ambresbury, *S.R.S.*, V, 176 f.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 119 ff.

3. See Cal. of Wells MSS., vol. II. Some details are here added from the original rolls.

be the equivalent of thirteen shillings of our money, and would suffice to set the party on their homeward way. The communar's payment remains the same, but the form of his entry changes, and in 1414 he speaks of "the bringers of St. Dunstan's rent." Though spoken of as a present, it had been long regarded in the light of a rent, as we learn from a curious little controversy concerning it which arose between the bishop and the dean and chapter.

In the year 1339 Easter Monday was the 29th of March. On Wednesday the 31st about the hour of vespers two vicars choral waited on Bishop Ralph in the hall of his manor at Wookey. These were Richard de Tychemersh the communar of Wells and Philip de Bristol, and they presented to the bishop one loaf, one pig, and one skin of mead, being part of a yearly rent of two loaves, two pigs, and two skins of mead, due (as they alleged) to the church of Wells from the abbot and convent of Glastonbury. The bishop, who was in a constant feud with his chapter, did not at all like this way of dealing with the matter, and would have it that the whole of St. Dunstan's gift or rent was due to him. Yet we may remember that the papal bull had said "rendered to you and to your church of Wells"; and the communar was ready to explain that he always paid 8*d.* to the bringers of St. Dunstan's gift, which he certainly would not have done if the dean and chapter had been left out of it.

The issue was that the bishop called in a notary public, who drew up a document in the presence of witnesses to say that the bishop had accepted what was brought as a moiety of the said rent due (as he alleged) to him in the name of his church, and had ordered the same to be divided among the poor by the members of his household.¹

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There is not much more to tell about St. Dunstan's gift, save that in 1446 the usual entry of 8*d.* is found in the communar's roll, but crossed out: over it is written "Nothing this [year], on account of the breakage of two cases (if that be the right interpretation of *cacarum*) of the said rent." The next year the usual 8*d.* was paid, but there is a further entry

1. Wells Reg., II, 71b.

of eighteen pence "for the expenses of the subdean [John Reynolds, 1424-1450] and two canons, Richard Cordon and John Wansford, sent to Glastonbury for St. Dunstan's rent." It would seem as though it had become necessary to lay a formal complaint.¹ The rent was duly paid as long as the abbey stood : our last notice of it is in the communar's account for 1538 : the accounts for the next few years are missing.

So the two neighbouring foundations were linked up during six centuries of their history. On every Maundy Thursday the bishop blessed the holy chrism and oil for the abbot to distribute among the churches of his peculiar jurisdiction :² on every Easter Monday St. Dunstan's gift was brought from Glastonbury to the bishop and his church of Wells. It is one of the cruel ironies of history that the latest dean of Wells to take his share of the gifts was Thomas Lord Crumwell, who caused the last abbot of Glastonbury to be hanged on St. Michael's Tor.

These trivial reminiscences are not collected in vain, if they help us to reach the greatness of our Somerset saint of a thousand years ago. No man who has enough knowledge of the past to recognise the true crises of Western civilisation can look on Athelney to-day without emotion. For there on the bank of the long straight rhine is the little eminence which Alfred held, when Wessex, well-nigh beaten to her knees, made her last stand against the heathen Danes, and gained time to gather her forces and inflict upon the common foe of Europe their first decisive defeat ; a defeat which stayed their hitherto invincible advance, thrust them back within bounds which they might not pass, and heartened France to repel them from Paris in the following years.

Some thirty years after this critical event Dunstan was born at Baltonsborough, not fifteen miles from Athelney.

1. *The Index Chartarum Glaston. tempore J. de Tantonía* (John of Glaston., p. 404) notes under the heading "Transitoriæ litteræ" : "Carta capituli Wellensis de queta [clamancia] expensaram et dampnorum illatorum par subtractionem exennii paschalis."

2. See the Privilege of K. Edgar (William of Malmesbury, *De Antiq. Glaston.*, in Hearn's *Adam of Domerham*, I, 81), which, though not accepted as a genuine charter, is sufficient evidence of the custom.

Dunstan brought Alfred's work to full fruition. First as abbot of Glastonbury, and then as archbishop of Canterbury, he guided three youthful kings—boys when they came to the throne—Edmund, Edred and Edgar, in a policy which made England permanently one. Strong and yet conciliatory, alike in Church and in State, he towers above his contemporaries, the Immovable Rock as they called him, playing on his name. His work might seem to be shattered in the dark days of England's humiliation which followed his death: but Mercia and Northumbria were never separate kingdoms again, and the new monasteries survived the period of their persecution and had five hundred years of usefulness before them.

The Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A., in proposing a vote of thanks to the Dean, observed that it was recorded that eighteen churches in England were dedicated to St. Dunstan, but he had been able to trace only seventeen.

The Rev. Preb. J. HAMLET seconded, and the Rev. Preb. BATES HARBIN, in supporting the motion, mentioned that in one of the upper lights of the windows on the south side of Cothelstone Church, St. Dunstan was represented with a pair of tongs. (*Proc.*, XLIV, i, 49). See Part II, paper i, and Plate I.

The vote was heartily carried.

The PRESIDENT, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said that he would be glad if any one could give a parallel to the title given in the lettering on the glass of that window, "St. Dunstan of Glastonbury." There was a series of small figures in the headlights of the windows, and all of them had titles of this kind. They were in pairs, as follows: St. Thomas of Hereford and St. Aldhelm of Sherborne; St. Cuthbert of Durham and St. Dunstan of Glastonbury; St. Richard of Chichester and St. Thomas of Canterbury. The question arose, to what date could the glass be assigned?

Afternoon *Conversazione* at the Museum.

There was a good attendance of members at the afternoon meeting. The proceedings opened at 2.30 p.m., when Mr. F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A., delivered a lecture on "The Lady Chapel of Glastonbury Abbey: a Study of Measures and Proportions," of which the following is a brief summary. An account of the theory on which the lecture was based is embodied in the *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects* for 10th June, 1916, of which a reprint is now in the Society's Library.

It is Viollet-le-Duc who points out that architectural research suffers from one fundamental imperfection—that whereas it enters fully into forms of construction, it speaks only shortly and undecidedly of Proportion, tending to consider it as essentially something in the mind of the artist, and not measurable. The suggestion that the Gothic architects depended upon geometrical schemata is put aside with the decided utterance, "We do not believe it."

We have no mediaeval books of instruction on this point, and architectural drawings begin with the end of the thirteenth century. Other documents have to do chiefly with administration. But in the protocols of the Milanese cathedral fabric (XIV—XV Cent.) there is material for judgment; and from these it is clear that the first intention of planning that cathedral on a basis of squares was changed for a system of equilateral triangles, and finally, in the upper parts, the "Egyptian" triangle, or triangle of 3, 4, and 5, was used.

The geometry of English mediaeval plans has been studied by a few, such as Kerrich and Cockerell, and the type of plan on the triangular basis has been detected. But as commonly met with, there is a deviation from geometric accuracy which seemed to vitiate the claims of its champions. This was so in the works attributed to William of Wykeham where a simple 4 : 7 proportion took the place of the more complex ratio of the double equilateral triangle. But this is now shown to be a mason's formula for arriving by the simplest means at a result approximately correct, and it means this,

that a system of commensurate squares could thus be used for the planning of buildings in reasonable harmony with the triangular principle.

The Lady Chapel at Glastonbury has a far more perfect adjustment and, possibly, it may prove the most perfect specimen we possess. Remembering its extreme antiquity as a sacred site, and the care with which the XII Century building was planned to accord with the exact shape and dimensions of the older church, it is but reasonable to infer that most ancient tradition assisted in the determination of its form.

The double equilateral triangle or rhombus determines the proportion of the *Vesica Piscis*, a well known decorative feature in all mediaeval architecture, associated with religious symbology and with sculpture of Christ and the Blessed Virgin. It has been held to correspond with the *Iχθvs*, or fish symbol, of the early Christians. The rectangle of the Glastonbury chapel just covers a figure of this proportion, and a second one lies within it.

The Sacred Geometry embodied in the plan of the original church would seem, in the early days, to have found more unmistakable and definite expression, to judge by the following passage from William of Malmesbury's "Acts of the Kings," Book I, chap. 2:—

"This church, then, is certainly the oldest I am acquainted with in England and from this circumstance derives its name. . . . In the pavement may be seen on every side, stones designedly inlaid in triangles and squares, and figured with lead, under which, if I believe some sacred enigma to be contained, I do no injustice to religion."

An interesting question of measures is involved in these proportionals. The XII Century work at Glastonbury may be stated in terms of English statute feet and inches, and the buildings generally will fall into a series of commensurate squares of 37 feet. But a strictly triangulated plan having this width will have a length which can only be stated in feet by the adoption of one of the conventional ratios, at some slight sacrifice of truth.

There would otherwise have to be two incoordinate standards

of measure. Such, in the case of the rhombus, would be represented by the English foot (for the breadth) and the Egyptian cubit of about 20·76ins. (for the measure of length). This cubit has not yet been isolated in these islands, but its presence might be inferred in localities influenced by Mediterranean trade in the early days. Professor Petrie in his "Inductive Metrology" has shown (p. 142, synoptic table) the presence in Britain's early monuments of the Assyrian *suklu* of 19·99ins., the Babylonian foot of 12·47ins., the Drusian foot of 13·22ins. (the common English builder's foot); and, in Ireland, the Assyrian cubit of 21·34ins., with several other minor measures. And it is well known that our old metric system of land measures is linked with the Egyptian metre.

There is therefore nothing unreasonable in the question whether these ancient geometric plans may not at first have been serviceable in recording a double standard of measure, and whether the cubit of $20\frac{3}{4}$ ins. may not have been the standard of length in the plan of the earliest and most sacred of British churches.

After the lecture the Dean of Wells announced that the Hon. Mrs. Stanley had sent a beautifully carved wooden cup for exhibition that afternoon, which was reputed to be Elizabethan. Prebendary E. H. Bates Harbin, who had just examined the tankard-shaped vessel, thought it belonged to the period of Charles II. It is elaborately carved with scriptural subjects from the Old and New Testaments.

Mr. T. W. COWAN, F.L.S., gave a short talk and practical demonstration on the Fertilization of some Somerset Wild Flowers, and said that the visits of insects were of great importance to plants in transferring the pollen from the stamens to the pistil. Sometimes they are situated in separate flowers, and even when in the same flower, self-fertilization is often difficult or impossible, owing to their relative positions in the flower, or their not coming to maturity at the same time. The pollen is therefore transferred in various ways, in some species by the action of the wind, or in a few instances by

birds, but in most cases by visits of insects, the flowers being especially adapted to this purpose. The visits of insects are due to the nectar secreted, while the scent and bright colours of the flowers attract them. Flowers not needing insect fertilization were usually less attractive, and wind fertilized flowers are quite inconspicuous. Taking white clover as an example it was pointed out that each separate floret was complete in itself and required separate fertilization with pollen from another flower. When fertilization had taken place the floret dropped down and got out of the way. The method of transference of the pollen was demonstrated by dissection of the blossoms.

Illustrations were given of the fertilization of pinks, larkspur, foxglove, forget-me-not, geranium, mallow, daisy, figwort, blackberry and many others. The genus *Geranium* afforded a good example that the beauty of flowers is useful in attracting insects, and comparison was made between four different species, showing that the largest and most attractive, *Geranium pratense*, was incapable of self-fertilization. The next, half its size, *G. pyrenaicum*, was generally fertilized by insects, and *G. molle*, still smaller and less conspicuous, was often self-fertilized, while *G. pusillum*, the minutest and most insignificant flower, was generally self-fertilized.

During the afternoon the members took full advantage of inspecting the Museum and Castle, and of seeing the improvements and additions effected. The Taunton Field Club entertained the Parent Society to tea in the Great Hall, and thanks were heartily accorded to the Club for their hospitality.

The Shakespeare Exhibition.

A small exhibition in commemoration of the tercentenary of the death of William Shakespeare (1564–1616), which had been arranged by the Curator (Mr. H. St. George Gray), was opened on July 18th on the occasion of the Annual Meeting of the Society. The objects were displayed in cases in the Tite Room; and they were available for public inspection until August 17th. The specimens, dating approximately from 1550 to 1650, were to a large extent drawn from the Society's collections; there were, however, several loans.

Dr. H. Downes, of Ilminster, lent a number of things connected with Shakespeare and Stratford-on-Avon, including the game "Nine Men's Morris" (Midsummer Night's Dream, II, i, 98); models of the "sanctuary knocker" and the font in Stratford Church; pedigree of the family of Shakespeare; photographs of Shakespeare's baptismal and burial entries in the church registers, Stratford; rubbings of inscriptions on the poet's monument, his grave, and his wife's grave; and five engravings of places at Stratford associated with Shakespeare. Miss H. Wills exhibited two portraits of the dramatist.

Mr. J. E. Minns lent two lutes—stringed instruments in general use in the XVI and XVII Centuries, and a "hurdy-gurdy," or vielle, a drone instrument with strings set in vibration by the friction of a wheel, being a development of the organistrum. Mr. Minns also lent an early example of a clock-watch, by Carll Schmidt, *circa* 1600, when the making of timekeepers was in the hands of the blacksmiths and "hammermen." Mr. W. de C. Prideaux lent a small painting of the poet, a brass candlestick, and a ventilating quarry of lead,—the two last of the XVI Century. Mr. H. A. Jeboult sent three small portraits of the Elizabethan musicians, Orlando Gibbons, William Byrd, and Thomas Tallis; also two virginal music-books.

The Rev. D. J. Pring lent a tobacco-stopper made from the original Shakespeare mulberry-tree, which was accompanied by some correspondence on the subject. He also sent an

engraving with title, "Shakespeare before Sir Thomas Lucy for shooting his deer." Mrs. St. G. Gray exhibited a few specimens, including a powder flask of the period, and a Royalist badge of Charles I and Henrietta Maria.

Several books of or relating to the period were lent by Prebendary Bates Harbin, Mr. T. W. Cowan, Mrs. Hook, the Rev. G. A. Allan, and Dr. Maidlow. Amongst those lent by Preb. Harbin was a folio edition, dated 1586, of R. Holinshed's "Chronicles of England," one of the sources of Shakespeare's knowledge of English history. Most of the books of the period lent by Mr. Cowan related to natural history and particularly to bees; they included "The Flowers of Shakespeare" (well illustrated), 1845.

The most important exhibit from the Society's collections was the Shakespeare Jug, which was figured and described by Mr. H. St. George Gray in *The Connoisseur*, October, 1903. The pewter lid bears Shakespeare's signature, dated 1602. This scratching has been pronounced by experts to be quite genuine. The stoneware jug was made in Nassau between 1540 and the date of the inscription.

Another important exhibit, though a little late in date for this exhibition, was the Virginal bearing the inscription on the name-board. "Charles Rewallin made it. Xon. 75." Rewallin was married in Exeter Cathedral on 23rd September, 1657, and his will is dated Exeter, 5th July, 1697. This instrument belongs to the Arthur Hull collection, now exhibited in the Society's museum, but formerly at Chard. (The Virginal has since the exhibition been figured and described in *The Connoisseur*, October, 1916).

Pewter of the period was drawn from the Charbonnier collection in the Museum, and included spoons, candlesticks, a paten, a chalice, flagons, measures, and dishes, one of the latter bearing the arms of Charles I in enamels. Brass candlesticks from Mr. E. C. Treppin's collection were also shown. In earthenware were some Bellarmine jugs, a pipkin, and a bottle of Lambeth delft marked "Whit, 1643." In the same case was a goblet of wood dated 1628. A bronze mortar, dated 1631, was exhibited, and a number of finely wrought door and cabinet keys of the period. The collection also

contained two silver apostle spoons of dates 1579-80 and 1610-11. The silver included a Charles I dish lent by Mrs. Hook.

All the coins exhibited were from the Museum collections, and they included typical specimens of the silver coinage of Edward VI, Mary, Elizabeth, James I, and Charles I (from pennies to crowns). There was also a gold unit of Charles I and a gold laurel of James I. One example of the three-farthing piece of Elizabeth was shown :—

“ my face so thin,
That in mine ear I durst not stick a rose,
Lest men should say, Look where three farthing goes.”

KING JOHN, Act 1.

A fine bronze medal of Charles I was shown ; also two tokens bearing Shakespeare's portrait. A memorial brass found in the old church of Knowle St. Giles when it was pulled down in 1849 was exhibited. This brass is dated 1584, and is inscribed to the memory of Philip Burre.

A war helmet of the morion type, *temp.* Elizabeth, was exhibited—“ But for a sallet (helmet) my brain-pan had been cleft with a brown bill ” (Henry VI, pt. 2, sc. x). A helmet (*circa* 1580), probably adapted for funeral purposes, from Barrington Court, was also shown. The weapons were not numerous, but included a “ latch ” or “ prood,” a steel halberd dated 1625, swords of the period found at Westmoor and in Corporation Street, Taunton, spurs from Taunton, Athelney, Sparkford, etc., and a cannon-ball from Nunney Castle, which was destroyed by the Parliamentarians (*temp.* Charles I). A very handsome dog-collar was dated 1563. There was a warming-pan bearing the Stuart arms, and the covers of two others dated 1627 and 1630. A tea-caddy made from the mulberry-tree said to have been planted by Shakespeare was shown ; it bears the following written inscription :—

“ This casket though humble was made from the tree,
Which Oh ! my dear Shakespeare was planted by thee.”

Various specimens of writings of the period were exhibited, including deeds, copybooks, etc., and a visitation book of the Archdeacon of Taunton, comperta and proceedings, 1623-4.

An interesting exhibit was the coloured parchment, 1626, containing the names and heraldry of the ancestors of Edward Somerset, Marquis of Worcester (1601–1667), to the sixth generation; and the confirmation by Richard St. George, Clarenceux King of Arms, for alteration of coats of arms, 1624. Mention must also be made of the manuscript commission signed by Sir John Berkeley, appointing William Ash, captain, 25th August, 1644; and of the passport signed by Sir Thomas Fairfax to Captain Wm. Ash, to enable him to pass the Guards at South Petherton, dated 17th February, 1647. The needlework included the covers of a psalm book of 1636, handsomely embroidered. There was a specimen of “stump-work” and two Bible cushions of petit point of the XVII Century. A bead-work tobacco-pouch bore the motto, “Love me, for I am thine, 1631.”

Somerset Earthworks Committee.

President—Prof. W. BOYD DAWKINS, D.SC., F.R.S.

Secretary—Dr. A. BULLEID, F.S.A., Dymboro, Midsomer Norton, Bath.

Treasurer—Dr. C. BALFOUR STEWART (on military service).

Director of Excavations—Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, Taunton Castle.

CANNINGTON PARK CAMP.

ON hearing of the disfigurement of this Camp (chiefly the result of the ancient site having been overrun by some 600 mules), Mr. Gray visited Cannington Park on April 9th, 1916, and subsequently described the site and the result of his inspection in a letter to *The Times*, May 10th. This was followed by another letter in the same paper on May 12th, written from a purely commercial point of view by Mr. R. A. Auger, manager of a small firm called the Somerset Spar Company who employs a few men for mining barytes in a part of Cannington which has no direct connection with the Camp.

The Camp, which is described in Mr. A. F. Major's "Early Wars of Wessex," has never been systematically excavated, but numbers of antiquities have been picked up on the surface of the Camp, many of which are comparable with relics found in the Somerset Lake Villages; other remains appear to be of a still earlier type and date.

The matter has caused a good deal of interest both locally and in London, the bodies concerned being the Council of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, the Earthworks Committee of the same society, the Earthworks Committee of the Congress of Archæological Societies, and H.M. Office of Works (Ancient Monuments Act).

The tenant is Mr. Alfred Berry, who farms several hundreds of acres including the Camp, and retains the mineral rights. He and others have combined to supply the War Department, for the purposes of munitions of war, with a large quantity of barytes (native sulphate of barium, called also "heavy spar"). For this purpose large numbers of workpeople are employed at the present time, and they are mining land of less elevation than the Camp, situated immediately to the west of the ancient enclosure. Before this work was begun

two large trial-cuttings were made within the Camp ; one of these, from an antiquarian point of view, is dangerously near the main entrance to the Camp ; the other cutting is on the west, and much of the waste material thrown out has been heaped upon the ancient stone wall or rampart of the Camp.

On June 2nd, 1916, Dr. Bulleid and Mr. Gray met Mr. Berry at the Camp. On this occasion Mr. Gray found that the ancient enclosure had assumed a greener aspect, as the scattered trees were then in leaf and the whole area covered with young oats, the result of seed wasted by the mules. On this visit a number of flint flakes, etc., and several fragments of pottery were picked up on the surface and in the earth thrown out by the mining operations.

Mr. Berry promised that if anything further was done in the way of mining in the Camp or close to it, he would report to the Society, so that scientific observations and drawings might be made. The Lord Clifford (since deceased) wished to be informed of the results of the interview.—*June 3rd, 1916.*

Bath and District Branch.

President—The Right Hon. Lord HYLTON, F.S.A.

Hon. Treasurer and Secretary—Mr. THOS. S. BUSH, 20, Camden Crescent, Bath.

Hon. Excursion Sec.—Mr. GERALD J. GREY, Collina House, Bathwick Hill, Bath.

THE excursions this year (1916) were half-day meetings and followed on the lines of the previous one, so as not to unduly interfere with the war work in which so many of our members are engaged. Mr. Gerald Grey arranged the following programme which was carried out most satisfactorily, and proved both interesting and instructive.

April 28th. Bradford - on - Avon. Saxon Church, Holy Trinity Church, the Tithe Barn, and The Hall.

May 18th. St. James' Church, Camely ; All Saints Church, Hinton Blewett ; and the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Litton.

June 27th. St. Mary Magdalene Church, Tormarton ; the Church of St. James the Less, Iron Acton ; and the Church of St. John the Baptist, Chipping Sodbury.

July 18th. The churches of St. Michael, Burnett; St. Mary, Compton Dando; All Saints, Publow; and St. Thomas à Becket, Pensford.

September 18th. The Church of St. Julian, Wellow; and the Chambered Tumulus and Manor House, Stoney Littleton.

On March 9th Mr. Thos. S. Bush gave a lecture at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Bath, on "Early Records of the Parish of Charcombe and its People," illustrated by lantern slides.

Glastonbury Abbey Excavations.

REPORT OF THE GLASTONBURY ABBEY EXCAVATION COMMITTEE, 1916.

Chairman and Secretary—The Rev. C. H. HEALE.

Vice-Chairman—The Rev. W. T. REEDER.

Treasurer—Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

The Revs. Preb. J. HAMLET, F. W. WEAVER and A. J. HOOK, and
Messrs. J. MORLAND, G. LAWRENCE BULLEID and ROGER CLARK.

OWING to the War donations were not solicited during the past season, and little work has been carried out.

Mr. G. L. Bulleid reports that all that could be attempted in the way of actual excavation was to cut away a foot or two of the bank on the south side of the Dorter sub-vault, thus showing more clearly the partition wall at that point between the central plinth and the west wall.

A great deal of the man's time was taken up in doing banking work, keeping the site generally in order, and clearing the grass and weeds.

There have been no finds of interest during the past season.

The Committee have laid several suggestions before the Abbey Trustees and are awaiting their decision respecting them.

The Committee desire to thank Mr. F. Bligh Bond, F.R.I.B.A., for acting as Director of the Excavations during 1916, and also Mr. G. L. Bulleid for his kind assistance in superintending the work.

Statement of Accounts for 1916.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY EXCAVATION FUND.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
By Balance of Former Account	43	0	6	To Labour, March to Sept.	4	11	7
(See <i>Proc.</i> , LXI, xxx).				„ Copies of Plan of Glastonbury Abbey ..	0	3	6
„ Weston - super - Mare Branch—Donation	2	2	0	„ Balance in hand (Dec. 30, 1916)	43	15	8
„ Box Collections, Glastonbury Abbey (June to October) ..	3	7	3				
	£48	9	9		£48	9	9

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY, *Hon. Treasurer.*

The Entomological Section.

President—The Rev. Preb. A. P. WICKHAM, East Brent Vicarage, Highbridge.*Recorder*—Mr. A. E. HUDD, F.E.S., 108, Pembroke Road, Clifton.*Treasurer*—Mr. W. A. BOGUE, F.E.S., The Bank House, Watchet.*Secretary*—Mr. H. H. SLATER, Brooke House, Cannington.

THE usual winter meeting was held at Taunton Castle on Thursday, February 17th, 1916. Prebendary A. P. Wickham was unanimously elected President (*vice* Mr. G. B. Coney absent on service), and took the chair, the rest of the officers being re-elected.

Field Meetings were held, at Otterhead on June 22nd (a hopelessly wet day, and nothing done); at Brockley Combe on July 13th; and, in conjunction with the Botanical Section, at Roadwater, for Raleigh's Cross and the Luxborough Valley, on July 27th. They were pleasant gatherings, whatever the weather happened to be, but war-time excursions hardly seem to be the real thing, and are rarely productive—entomologically, at all events. But the season of 1916, owing to its unusually mixed-up climate, beginning with June in January, succeeded by January in May and June, has been one of the worst that any of us remember, all through.

Mr. Charbonnier has been unable—or, more correctly, unwilling—to complete the *Diptera* list for printing this year. He feels certain that so many more species must occur in the

County which have not yet been recorded. Many parts of the County are still unworked, and some of our best workers are away on military service. If any one (including members of the parent Society) could help us to obtain a few enthusiastic young recruits (under military age) we should be very grateful; and if they were willing only to collect bees and flies in their own neighbourhood, they might be of the utmost service.

Our best thanks are due to Mrs. Smyth-Pigott of Brockley Hall, Mrs. Herbert Berthon of Cleeve Court, and Mr. R. Brooks-King, for kind permission given to the Section to visit their land. In addition, Mrs. Brooks-King was good enough to entertain some very wet entomologists to tea.

We much regret losing the Rev. S. O. Ridley, one of our best workers, who is no longer resident in Somerset, but remains a member. For the first year since our inception, we have elected no new members in 1916.

The Ornithological Section.

President—The Right Hon. LORD ST. AUDRIES.

Recorders—Miss AMY SMITH, The Mount, Halse, Taunton;
and Dr. J. WIGLESWORTH, Springfield House, Winscombe.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. GEORGE HISCOCK, Cyprus Terrace, Taunton.

THE Annual Meeting of the Ornithological Section was held at Taunton Castle on March 9th, 1916, when the officers were re-elected. Progress was reported in the formation of a collection of Somerset Birds' Eggs.

In April typewritten copies of "Notes on Somerset Birds (chiefly 1915)," drawn up by the Recorders for the Western and Eastern parts of the county respectively, were sent to the members of the Section.

In the Brean Down Bird sanctuary the Ravens had a successful breeding season last spring, three young having been reared and having been seen well on the wing along with their parents by one of the Recorders on May 5th. The Peregrines, however, were not so fortunate, as, though the birds nested in the usual site, the watcher, Mr. Hawkings, reported that they failed to bring out any young.

Records of the Little Owl continue to be received showing that this bird is well established in the county. The Rev. Preb. Wickham reports one as having been captured by a farmer in the neighbourhood of East Brent last January; Mr. F. A. Bruton saw one emerge from a hole in a tree near Hutton, in June; and Mr. R. O. de Gex had a nesting site under observation for about a month last spring in an old oak tree, about three miles from Clifton, but this nest was subsequently harried.

An interesting event was the occurrence of the Black Tern at Blagdon lake on April 26th, on the evening of which day Mr. R. O. de Gex had three specimens of this rare bird under observation for about half an hour.

A Shag was shot at Winscombe on the afternoon of November 9th whilst sitting on the roof of a house. It proved to be a young bird of the year. The rarity with which this strictly marine species ever ventures inland makes the occurrence worthy of note, but apart from this there are but few records of the bird having been obtained in the county, although there is reason to believe that it is more common than has been thought.

The additions to the Museum Collections include a Puffin found dead in a "snow box" on the roof of Dinder Church, 5th January, 1916; a Cormorant shot on the River Tone at Taunton, 2nd October, 1916; and a Scaup-duck (male) shot at the Warren, Minehead Without, 8th December, 1916.

A Wigeon (young male) was shot on the lake at Orchard Portman on 12th September, 1916, and will be presented to the Museum by Mr. W. H. Rendell when set up.

The stuffing of the pair of Ruddy Sheldrakes shot at Porlock in November, 1915 (previously reported upon), has been completed this year.

Mention should also be made of the two large cases containing Ducks shot by the late Colonel Bethune Patton on the Slapton Ley, South Devon, 1900-1; these were presented by Mrs. Patton this year.

Several Somerset Birds' Eggs, mentioned in the list of Museum acquisitions, have also been added during the year.

(This report was drawn up by Dr. J. Wigglesworth and Mr. H. St. George Gray; Miss A. Smith has been too busy with war work to send in any notes.)

The Botanical Section.

President and Recorder—The Rev. E. S. MARSHALL, F.L.S.,
West Monkton Rectory, Taunton.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. W. D. MILLER, Cheddon, Taunton.

THE annual spring meeting was held at Taunton Castle on Tuesday, February 22nd, 1916, the Rev. E. S. Marshall, President, in the chair. There was a fair attendance of members. The accounts for the previous year were passed, showing a balance in hand of £7 3s. 0d. It was decided to devote a portion of this amount to the purchase of Kerner and Oliver's *Natural History of Plants*, and to the fitting of additional cabinet accommodation.

Field-days were arranged for June 8th, July 6th, and July 27th,—Stearr Point and Island, Moors and Canal, and Raleigh's Cross being provisionally fixed for the meetings.

Contributions in kind to the Herbarium were announced from the President, Miss Livett, Mr. H. S. Thompson, and Mr. H. Slater, and the Secretary was asked to notify members that well dried specimens, if sent to Mr. T. W. Cowan at the Castle, would be very acceptable.

The Secretary also referred to leaflets received in connection with the cultivation of medicinal plants, and the collection of *Sphagnum* for hospital dressings.

In accordance with the resolutions of the meeting a good second-hand copy of Kerner and Oliver's *Natural History of Plants* has been added to the library, and a total amount of £6 10s. 3d. has been spent on cabinet work. There is now ample Herbarium space for some time to come, and the cupboards have been raised from the floor. Mr. Cowan has done a great deal of work in this connection, and, after the donors, it is thanks to him that the collection is becoming an orderly and valuable one.

It was not found possible to reach Stearr Island on June 8th; and a comparatively small number of botanists met at Burnham for a pleasant, though not very productive day.

On July 6th some twenty members and friends met at Edington Junction, and examined the adjacent area of the

peat moor. Time was limited by the railway service ; but flowers were profuse and beautiful, and some interesting notes were made.

Against the last meet at Raleigh's Cross on July 27th—held in conjunction with the Entomological Section—the impossibility of finding transport, the great heat, and various other fixtures combined to militate. The county botanical divisions, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, meet at this spot ; and the geology and physical geography of the neighbourhood should provide a rich field for investigation. Unfortunately only eight members and friends were able to be present, and no notes of first-rate importance have been received.

Field-days have thus been, and must be, valuable chiefly as opportunities of intercourse between botanists. It must not, however, be supposed that the year has been barren of botanical results.

A very considerable amount of work has been done by the President, and others ; and notes of interest have been received from Lady Davy, Messrs. Norman G. Hadden, H. Stuart Thompson, F.L.S., W. Watson, E. J. Hamlin, H. Slater, and several others. This is a considerable advance on previous years, and members are cordially invited to report any observations they make either to the President or the Secretary. There is little difficulty in selecting records of particular interest ; and a valuable note may be lost through the possible diffidence of members in submitting their results.

Among a very large number of notes received, the following may be selected for this report :—

2. *Teesdalia nudicaulis*. Porlock Hill, roadside. N. G. Hadden. Particularly interesting, in view of the fact that many hours' search failed to detect it in its only other recorded Somerset station.

1, 3, 6. *Viola epipsila*, varieties and hybrids. W. P. Hiern, and E. S. Marshall. Previously unrecorded for the county.

8. *Stellaria palustris*, the non-glaucous form (and intermediates). Edington Junction. W. Watson. New for Somerset.

2. *Trigonella ornithopodioides*. Selworthy Green. N. G. Hadden.

8. *Anthyllis vulneraria*. Burnham. E. S. Marshall. A form peculiar in the spreading villosity of the calyx and its generally bicolorous character; heads and corollas small.

2. *Vicia lathyroides*. Minehead Warren. N. G. Hadden. Remarkable that it should have been previously overlooked.

1. *Hieracium grandidens*. Railway cutting, near East Anstey. E. S. Marshall. New for Somerset. Abundant on Sheepwash Hill, Devon, about five miles distant.

1. *Hieracium mutabile*, Ley. Banks of the Barle, etc., near Dulverton. E. S. Marshall. New for Somerset.

1. *Campanula latifolia*. By the Barle, near Dulverton Station. Mr. Marshall sees no reason to suspect this considerable patch of plants of being introduced. So far, however, it has not been recorded from higher up the stream.

2, 3, 6. *Mimulus moschatus*. This plant seems to be spreading, like *M. Langsdorffii*. Apparently it is usually unscented, when growing wild.

2. *Leucojum aestivum*. Near Porlock. N. G. Hadden. A considerable distance from any houses. New for Somerset, as a wild plant, and a westward extension of range.

2. *Allium Ampeloprasum*. Porlock Marsh. N. G. Hadden. The parent station on Steep Holm practically overhangs the sea, and seeds or bulbs may often reach the mainland thence.

2. *Asplenium septentrionale*. Old walls near Porlock. N. G. Hadden. A very welcome persistence.

1. *Polypodium Phegopteris*. By the Barle, below Simonsbath. Lady Davy.

Among Liverworts Mr. Watson records *Jubula Hutchinsia* and *Trichocolea tomentella* as of special interest. In addition the County Divisional lists have been freely-enriched, and numbers of additional stations have been recorded.

Messrs. H. Slater and E. J. Hamlin have noted about a dozen aliens at Bridgwater Docks and Cannington Park, doubtless imported in connection with the mule depôts in that district. Mr. White, in the *Flora of Bristol*, included a large number of aliens from Portishead Station yard; but none of these plants can claim more than a passing notice among the flowers of Somerset.

As previously mentioned in these notes, the President pub-

lishes annually a fairly exhaustive notice of Somerset finds in the *Journal of Botany*.

With respect to the cultivation of medicinal plants, the Secretary has had considerable correspondence with the Organizing Secretary of the National Herb-growing Association, Mr. C. E. J. Walkey, Staplegrove, Taunton, who would welcome further enquiries. A determined effort is being made by this Association to revive the growth and organized collection of medicinal herb plants. Local committees have been, or are in process of being formed. Botanists who have an œcological knowledge of the flora of their own neighbourhood would be able materially to assist such committees; and the cultivation of plants, valuable from a national point of view, might appeal to many gardeners.

The thanks of the Section are due to the members of the Burnham and Berrow Golf Club for permission to botanize on the links.

It has not been found possible under present circumstances to embark on fresh activities; but the membership of the Section is well maintained, and there is plenty of work to be done on the old lines.

Report of the Curator of Taunton Castle Museum for the Year ended December, 31st, 1916.

FOLLOWING on the lines of past years a brief review of the additions to the Museum and Library will be given, followed by a short statement of work accomplished during the year.

One of the chief gifts was made early in the year by Miss M. Franklin and Mrs. Colson, consisting of art objects, Greek and local pottery, etc., formerly deposited in the Museum by their father, Mr. H. Franklin. These specimens, acknowledged in the list of acquisitions, have been labelled as being presented in memory of Mr. Franklin.

Mr. H. Martin Gibbs, of Barrow Court, near Bristol, has been a generous donor and presented to the Museum fifteen pieces of Nailsea and Bristol Glass, a valuable collection of Locks and Keys (including several beautiful cabinet keys of the XVII Century), and his collection of XVII, XVIII, and XIX Century Trade Tokens, Somerset and Bristol. The glass and metalwork have been labelled and are now exhibited in the Museum, but with regard to the tokens, which have yet to be catalogued and classified, some little time may elapse before they are ready for exhibition.

Another interesting collection is that acquired by gift at the time of the death of the Rev. W. F. Rose, of Hutton Rectory, who became a member of the Society in 1877. It includes a few local objects and some antiquities from the Mediterranean.

Through the instrumentality of Sir Hercules Read, of the British Museum, the Society has acquired a number of antiquities which formed part of the collection of the late Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock). These specimens, given by the present Lord Avebury, consist of archæological remains from the Dordogne and other parts of France, Denmark,

Ireland, and the Swiss Lakes, which are valuable for comparison with similar objects found in the West of England. These specimens have been catalogued and labelled.

Mr. C. Tite has during the year added considerably to the collections of portraits of Somerset worthies, maps and local views. All these were framed by the kindness of the donor, and are now well labelled.

Mr. T. Charbonnier has added a few specimens, including two interesting examples of stump-work of the Stuart period.

As stated elsewhere some of the Curator's time was expended in the summer in arranging a small exhibition in the Museum in commemoration of the tercentenary of William Shakespeare, which was open from July 18th (the day of the annual meeting of the Society) till August 17th. The exhibits, dating approximately from 1550 to 1650, were to a large extent drawn from the Museum collections; there were, however, a number of loans, and the Curator takes this opportunity of thanking those who kindly assisted him in making the exhibition a success.

Much time has been expended in cleaning, cataloguing^o and labelling a large proportion of the specimens comprising the Arthur Hull collection, from Chard, which arrived at the end of last year. The objects are being marked as belonging to the Hull collection, and are being placed in the respective groups of objects in the Museum to which they belong. This work has not yet been completed, but in due course it is hoped to publish an account of the collection.

Thanks to monetary assistance from Drs. Bulleid and Graham the prehistoric boat from Shapwick has been set up in a satisfactory manner and fully labelled. In the spring the arrangement and ticketing of the fine collection of Somerset Tokens of the XVII Century presented by Mr. C. Tite was completed. The objects from Somerset churches have been re-arranged, and the illuminated manuscripts and early printed books labelled. Several of the cases containing geological specimens have been cleaned out during the year.

Much more time than usual has been bestowed upon work in connection with the Library,—which now contains nearly 20,000 volumes and manuscripts. Most of the latter are pre-

served in the strong-room and some of them have been sorted by Prebendary E. H. Bates Harbin. Considerable numbers of Somerset Deeds and other papers have been presented by Mr. Arthur W. Marks; the Taunton Board of Guardians; Miss Elmes (chiefly relating to Chew Magna); and Mr. C. Tite (twenty-one volumes of manuscript, compiled by Mr. G. Sweetman, having reference to Wincanton and the neighbourhood). The Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse has placed on deposit fourteen note-books containing material for a county history of Somerset compiled by his grandfather.

Several books have been purchased from the Woodward Fund, including volumes of Calendars published by the Public Record Office and Reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission.

The Society's large files of bound Newspapers, published in Somerset and the West of England, have been sorted and re-arranged in cases devoted to them in the Great Hall. These cases have been divided by means of vertical divisions and otherwise rendered more suitable for the systematic storage of these local records. At the time of writing the Society's collection includes local newspapers for every year, except 1801, from 1795 to the present time.

All the books in the Library that were published without lettering on the back of the volumes have been ticketed in oil-paint. The assistant has been engaged on this work for at least two months.

Mr. C. Tite has again added several more volumes to his collection of Somerset books, and the cataloguing of them has been continued for him by Mr. A. E. Baker.

The Entomological Section held its annual meeting at the Castle on February 17th, the Botanical Section on February 22nd, and the Ornithological Section on March 9th. Mr. H. Doidge has re-arranged portions of the type collection of Somerset lepidoptera, and Mr. F. Milton has added to the cabinet of insects bearing his name. Mr. T. W. Cowan has been actively engaged upon the arrangement of the Herbarium and the classification and mounting of fresh specimens of Somerset plants presented by the Rev. E. S. Marshall, Mr. H. S. Thompson, Miss Livett and others.

The Taunton Field Club held conversaziones for lectures in the Museum on January 13th, March 2nd, and November 30th; and on July 18th entertained the Somersetshire Arch. and Nat. Hist. Society to tea on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Society.

My assistant, Mademoiselle L. Bastiaensen, who commenced her duties on December 15th, 1915, has rendered useful service during the year.

The Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society consisted of 888 members on December 31st, 1916, including eleven life members and two honorary members.

The following is a list of the monthly attendances of visitors to the Museum and Library for the year just completed:—

	No. of Members.	Total Visitors.		No. of Members.	Total Visitors.
Jan. ..	109	440	July ..	251	596
Feb. ..	114	400	Aug. ..	106	920
Mar. ..	106	438	Sept. ..	112	709
Apr. ..	119	533	Oct. ..	110	509
May ..	120	404	Nov. ..	120	388
June ..	143	499	Dec. ..	75	274
				1485	6110

The number of visitors during 1915 was 5,496, including 1,169 visits from members of the Society. It is satisfactory to note that the persons who paid for admission in 1916 exceeded those in 1915 by 298. Military and naval men have been admitted to the Museum during the War on payment of a fee of 2*d.* on any day in the week.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

*Assist.-Secretary and Librarian, Som. Arch. & Nat. Hist. Society,
Curator of Taunton Castle Museum.*

Additions to the Museum.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1916.

1. ARCHÆOLOGY.

(1). STONE IMPLEMENTS.

THREE so-called "Eolithic" stone implements from the Chalk Plateau of Kent, collected by Mr. Benjamin Harrison, of Ightham; these specimens come from Birchington, Branshatch and Stansted heights. (*See* similar donations, *Proc.*, XLVIII, i, 66; and LIX, i, 64).—Presented by Mr. G. P. CHAMBERLAIN.

Flint scraper and flakes, found on high ground close to "Quaking House," one mile west of Milverton, January, 1916.—Deposited by LIONEL ST. G. GRAY.

Flint scraper, of rough workmanship, length $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; picked up on the surface of Dolebury Camp, Mendips, September, 1916.—Presented by LIONEL ST. G. GRAY.

Worked flint flake or knife, length $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins., found at Blackford, parish of Selworthy.—Presented by Mr. BRAUNTON.

Several flint flakes, etc., from a Neolithic settlement on Shapwick Heath, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Shapwick railway station; collected by the donor and his son Hilary, August, 1916, (*See* also two other lots presented previously, *Proc.*, LI, i, 71; and LVI, i, 92).

Flint flake, length 36mm.; picked up by the donor on the Poldens at Ivythorne, Street, August, 1916.

Several flint flakes, a core, and scrapers, also a few pieces of weathered pottery of Bronze Age type, found by the donor on the surface of Dundon Hill Camp, August, 1916 (*Vict. Co. Hist.*, II, 490).—Presented by Dr. A. BULLEID, F.S.A.

Flint implement, length $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins., worked to a blunt point as if intended for a borer; found on the bank of the canal at Limply Stoke, 20th September, 1916.

Spherical stone ball, diam. about $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins., perhaps a hammer-stone or pounder; found, 11th February, 1910, in a hole beneath the Roman road at Stratton-on-the-Fosse exactly opposite St. Benedict's Church; the hole, or "pocket," had been filled with rubbish to bring it up to the level. (*See Proc. Bath Branch, S.A. & N.H. Soc.*, 1909, 65-66, with illustration of the road).—Presented by the Rev. ETHELBERT HORNE.

(2). OTHER ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

Large storage pot of earthenware, handmade and unornamented; restored, height $15\frac{1}{2}$ ins., ext. diam. at rim $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Found in many fragments in the bank of a ditch in the eastern half of the Meare Lake Village, in 1895.—Presented by Dr. A. BULLEID, F.S.A.

Several fragments of pottery of early British type, flint flakes, flint scrapers and other implements; picked up on the surface of Cannington Park Camp, near Bridgwater, on 9th April and 2nd June, 1916, by Dr. Bulleid, Mr. H. St. George Gray, and Lionel Gray.

Bronze celt, with socket of oblong section and single loop; weathered and broken; found in the parish of Loxton, Somerset.

It is ornamented on both faces by an attenuated raised triangular device depending from the moulded margin of the socket, point downwards; a vertical midrib divides the triangle into two halves.

It was found by a Hutton man named Alfred Clark (who was working with Wm. Starks, the present sexton of Loxton Church) when hauling away a heap of stones which had been raked up on Loxton Hill in a field called "Skimmel-penny" (which was formerly a ploughed field, but for many years it has lain fallow). The implement was found almost on the top of the hill, in Loxton parish, and a little to the S.E. of Shiplett (or Shiplate) Firs, about 1913.

Spindle-whorl of stone, with convex surfaces, max. diam. 39mm.; locality unknown, but probably Somerset.

Bronze pin with square head, faceted; length 55mm.; found associated with bones and a coin in digging for a gasometer at Canterbury, 31st October, 1870.

Bronze-gilt brooch of Roman provincial type, with deeply arched bow and long, straight catch-plate; length 74mm.

Bronze brooch of La Tène II type, well preserved; length 97mm.; N. Italy (?).

Bronze brooch with hinge pin, and knobs at each end of the head and at the nose; length 61.5mm; a bronze fly has been attached to the catch-plate,—apparently in modern times; N. Italy (?).

Bronze stylus, in fine condition, length 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; Roman.

Strigil of bronze, in fine condition; length (in straight line) 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

Bird, in bronze, roughly modelled; perhaps a helmet-ornament.

Tablet of bronze, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins.; the inscription is said to read as follows:—**DEO. AETER | NO. AECLA | NIA PRIM | ITIVA | VOT | LS |.**

Terra-cotta lamp with three receptacles for the wicks; length 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ ins.; Athens, 1809.

Lamp of earthenware, painted black; length 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; from Milo (Melos), Ægean Sea.

String of sixteen Egyptian scarabs; and another scarab.

Presented by the Rev. W. F. ROSE.

Plaster cast of the Piltdown skull (*Eoanthropus dawsoni*). Portions of this remarkable human skull and lower jaw were found in the river gravel at Piltdown, near Fletching, between Crowborough and Lewes in the Weald of Sussex. This discovery was made by Mr. Charles Dawson, F.S.A., F.G.S., and the remains were presented to the British Museum (Natural History) in 1913. (See "Guide to the Fossil Remains of Man, Brit. Mus.," 1915, pp. 8–23).

This cast represents the reconstruction of the skull from Prof. Keith's drawings, and illustrates the most "up-to-date" one, as described in "The Antiquity of Man." Other references are:—Dr. Smith Woodward and C. Dawson in *Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, LXIX, 1913; *Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, LXX, 1914; Prof. Keith's Presidential Address, Royal Anthropological Institute, *Journ. of Inst.*, XLIV, 1914.

The following Antiquities formed part of the collection of the late Lord AVEBURY (Sir John Lubbock). His collection was divided up and distributed by the Department of British Antiquities, British Museum.

Thirty-five small worked flints found at Helouan (Hilwan), Egypt, presented by Dr. Riel to Lord Avebury. (*See* illustrated article by H. S. Cowper, F.S.A., *Man*, 1911, no. 5).

Portions of five harpoons of reindeer antler, including one having six ornamented prongs and the bevelled base of another. Found in the rock-shelter of La Madeleine, Dordogne, 1863 ; late Palæolithic Age.

The typical site is on the right bank of the Vézère, at the foot of the cliff, and not far from the ancient castle of La Madeleine. It is about 30 yards from the river, and the upper surface is not more than 20 feet above the level of the stream.

References :—"Stone Age Guide, Brit. Mus.," 2nd edit., figs. 48, 49 ; Sollas' "Ancient Hunters," 1915, pp. 442-4, 448 ; Parkyns' "Prehistoric Art," 1915, p. 26.

Amber beads and fragments (fourteen pieces), Denmark ; Neolithic Age ; one, at least, in the form of a double axe. (*See* "Stone Age Guide, Brit. Mus.," 2nd edit., fig. 105).

Flat celt of bronze of early type, length $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. ; surface much corroded. Found near Belfast ; Bronze Age.

Palstave of bronze, broken at the butt-end ; present length $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Found in Belfast, 1859 ; Bronze Age.

It has a crescentic cutting-edge, flanges and cross-stop, the latter preventing the axe from being driven too far into the socket in the haft. The flanges are hammered over a little to secure the cleft wooden handle better. The space between the flanges and above the stop is sunk on both faces, thus economizing the metal and rendering the pockets so formed deeper and more effective.

Socketed celt of bronze, having one loop ; of small type, having an oval socket and crescentic cutting-edge ; length $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Found in Ireland ; Bronze Age.

Six bronze implements, from France (unless otherwise stated :—

(1) Celt, with oval socket and loop, ornamented on both faces with raised ribs ; length $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins. (2) Socketed celt, of oblong section, having a side-loop ; length 5 ins. ; Brittany type. (3) Celt, with oblong socket and a side-loop, ornamented on the faces with three longitudinal ribs ; length 3 ins. ; this and nos. 4 and 5 are of Jersey type. (4 and 5) Two small celts, each with oblong socket and a side-loop ; length $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. and 2 ins. (6) Barbed arrow-head, with long tang ; length 2 ins. ; probably from France.

The following from the Swiss Lake Dwellings :—

(1) Deer antler socket for mounting a stone celt, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. ; from Robenhausen, Lake Pfäffikon. (*See manner of hafting, Stone Age Guide, B.M., 2nd edit., p. 129.*) (2) Worked point of tine of deer, showing teeth-marks. (3) Two pointed bones, one having well sharpened point at each end ; lengths $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. and $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. (4) Astragalus bone. (5) Flat piece of wood with perforation ; length 2ins. (6) Spindle-whorl of baked clay ; diam. $1\frac{7}{8}$ ins. (7) Four fragments of unornamented pottery ; they bear the name A. Morlot, 1862. (8) Grain-pounder, from Robenhausen. (9) Stone celt, of quadrangular cross-section, convex faces ; ground and polished ; length $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. (10) Small stone celt, polished ; broken along one side ; length 2ins. (11) Half a large, stout, stone celt, with convex faces and flat sides ; ground and polished ; length $3\frac{3}{8}$ ins. (12) Fragment of worked stone—part of a celt in the making.

Presented by the second Lord AVEBURY.

II. ETHNOGRAPHY.

Large lock (18ins. by $10\frac{3}{4}$ ins.) and key, said to have come from Glastonbury Abbey ; the wooden exterior of the lock is ornamented with thin strips of pierced iron-work.

Large lock, lock-plate and hasp, forming together a handsome lock, finely incised with ornamental designs ; the key appears to be of XV—XVI Century date.

Three long chest hinges with lock and key ; the circular projections are ornamented by pierced work ; the key is of XVI Century type.

Carved oak cupboard door with iron lock, but no key (door $13\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins.).

Iron-gilt door furniture mounted on a wooden panel, length 15ins.

White-metal cabinet handle and an iron lock and key (mounted together) ; the key is of XV—XVI Century type.

Three small iron padlocks, one of which is engraved (all have keys).

Handsome cabinet key of steel, found previously to April, 1889, in pulling down an old house near St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells, and given to the donor by the late Mr. W. Halliday, of Wells ; length $5\frac{1}{8}$ ins. ; late XVII Century.

The round bow is of fine pierced work, floral design ; the ward-bit and shaft of the key are finely engraved.

XVI Century key, picked up by the donor at the Roman theatre at Verona, 1913.

XVI Century door-key, length $7\frac{3}{4}$ ins.

XVI Century key of similar design to the last, length $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

Key of light weight for its size, having a circular bow filled with eight radiating openings, cusped, and pierced with spaces between.

This *design* was used about A.D. 1530, for certain well-made keys. The key here described, length $4\frac{7}{8}$ ins., is however probably a debased production of Germany, *circa* A.D. 1680. (See "The Connoisseur," VII, 112).

Finely-made door-key of the late XVII Century, length $5\frac{3}{8}$ ins., with open-work bow.

Late XVII Century door-key, having a very long shank ; total length $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins.

It is probable that this key has been lengthened and the ward-bit appears to be of later date than the bow.

Five XVII Century keys, having elaborately ornamented bows of pierced work ; lengths $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins. respectively.

Key of similar XVII Century design, but probably a modern copy ; length $3\frac{7}{8}$ ins.

Presented by Mr. H. MARTIN GIBBS.

A set of three "Charming Bells," used previously to the middle of the XIX Century in Shiplett (or Shiplate) Woods, parish of Bleadon, Somerset ; the oak handle is quite modern.

The donor bought this specimen from Samuel Palmer, the son of James Palmer (of Loxton) ; both men are now dead. W. Starks, the present sexton of Loxton Church, as a young man often went out with S. Palmer into Shiplett Woods bird-charming. The donor presented to the Museum another set of "charming-bells" from Hutton (*Proc*, LIV, i, 109).

Short iron key with circular ring bow and heavy ward-bit ; length $2\frac{1}{8}$ ins. ; XV—XVI Century.

Tinder-box of tin, circular (diam. 4ins.), with cover surmounted by a candle-socket. The box contains a little half-burnt tinder, a flint, a D-shaped strike-a-light, and a damper. From a farmhouse at Aldermaston, Berks.

Two D-shaped iron strike-a-lights ; length $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. and $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins.
Bronze thimble, much crushed.

Flask of tin, circular (diam. $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins.), with flat faces and a short neck or spout sealed with lead ; it contains water from the Jordan, and was brought over by John William Burgon (1813–1888), who became Dean of Chichester in 1876. (*Ency. Brit.*, 11th edit., iv, 818).

Four wooden spoons, Chinese ; length varying from $6\frac{1}{4}$ ins. to 7 ins.

Presented by the Rev. W. F. ROSE.

Old clarionet, with brass keys ; length $26\frac{1}{2}$ ins. ; marked “ Wood’s Patent,” and “ D’Almaine & Co., late Goulding and D’Almaine, Soho Square, London.”—Presented by Dr. H. T. S. AVELINE.

Constable’s staff, painted ; large crown in red and gold ; and inscribed **V.R.** and “ Ph. of St. Cathern. 1842 ” (St. Catherine’s, Som., near Bath) ; also a pair of handcuffs obtained from the same cottage.—Presented by the Rev. C. F. METCALFE.

Two bundles of early Victorian brimstone or sulphur matches, the sticks pointed and dipped at both ends ; length $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

Pocket comb of horn folded into a sheath of the same material ; length, closed, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. ; third quarter of XIX Century.

Two buttons of the 1st V.B.P.A. Som. L. Infantry,—now the 4th Som. L.I. (T.).

Badge of white metal in the form of a Maltese cross surmounted by a crown ; in the centre, “ 2 ” (2nd Batt.) ; the band is inscribed, **SOMERSETSHIRE RIFLE VOLUNTEERS** ; height $3\frac{5}{8}$ ins.

Presented by Mr. CHARLES TITE.

Four buttons of the Somerset Regiment ; also a black, gold and silver badge, marked “ Jellalabad.”

Iron cow-bell, with clapper and a double loop at the top for suspension.

Presented by Major R. S. CLARKE.

Bone powder-flask and drinking-cup; Italian; the engraved ornamentation is poor, and not earlier than the late XVIII Century.—Presented by Miss F. CLEMSON.

Pair of badger-tongs, length $43\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; obtained from Cheddon Fitzpaine.—Presented by Mr. E. WINTER.

Flask of pewter, of circular design, the mouth covered by a screw-cap; height $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; probably early XIX Century.—Presented by Mr. A. WEBSTER.

Door-lock and key, *circa* 1860; from a cottage-door in Half Acre, Williton.—Presented by Mr. J. CHIBBETT.

Ox-shoe, much corroded, found in the Rectory garden, Kittisford, 1912. (Bullocks used for draught or agricultural purposes were obliged to be shod with iron; this was called "cueing" in Sussex).—Presented by the Rev. P. W. P. HANCOCK.

Small pair of shears with brass spring, length 5 ins.; the blades are marked **LUTTZN**; probably of the early part of the XIX Century. Found in a garden at the top of Stoke Hill, Stoke St. Mary.—Presented by Miss AMYE CHISHOLM-BATTEN.

Shoe-horn formed from the pointed end of an ox-horn. length 7 ins.—Presented by Miss WALTER, Denby House, Taunton.

Clay tobacco-pipe, marked **E.C. IN CHARD**; found in the donor's garden.—Presented by Mr. G. HOWE.

Brass lock opened by means of two screws and two keys, inscribed in large English letters, **MAT YAMAHAL**; India.

Two fuse-caps, German,—one of brass, one of aluminium.

Silk letter-bag, to which a large inscribed sealing-wax disc is attached; India.

Cup and saucer of basket-work; and a piece of orange-brown-coloured bark cloth, said to be from Matabeleland, S. Africa.

Small shoe for Chinese lady ; made to fit a purposely contracted foot.

Pair of child's slippers ; Turkish.

Pair of mocassins, N. American Indian.

Pair of Afghan slippers, used at prayers.

Presented by Mr. J. CUTHBERT M. HALL-STEPHENSON.

Hula dancing skirt ; Hawaiian Islands.—Presented by Mr. H. G. TURNER.

Stone weight, 56lbs., height 11ins. exclusive of the iron ring on the top.—Deposited on loan by Mr. THOMAS SMITH, Porlock.

The weight is of round section, the circumference at the top being $20\frac{1}{2}$ ins., at the bottom $29\frac{1}{2}$ ins. The lead inserted to give correct weight is stamped with an official mark, and the stone is inscribed on the top, "56 lb."

Oblong piece of stump-work, finely executed, in its original frame which measures $21\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 16ins. *Subject*,—The Judgement of Paris—Paris bearing a striking likeness to Charles I. In the background a royal palace,—perhaps intended to represent Nonsuch House, or Richmond (both figured in Knight's "Old England," II, 33).

Oval piece of stump-work, in its original carved wood frame (partly painted brown and partly gilt). In the centre a large representation of the head of Nero surrounded by a wreath of flowers and two heads ; dated 1680.

Piece of needlework on a black ground, 28ins. by 22ins., with silk inscription, "*Edith Hutcheson done at Mrs. Roscos Boarding School, 1770.*"

Deposited on loan by Mr. T. CHARBONNIER.

III. CHINA, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

"Fuddling-cup," or "jolly-boy," consisting of ten cups conjoined and arranged triangularly, the whole bordered by a sinuous band ; probably manufactured at Donyatt or Crock Street, Somerset.

As usual, channels or ducts connect each cup with that nearest to it. The glaze is a rich yellow, splashed with a considerable amount of green. Two of the corner-handles are missing. This fuddling cup is not inscribed or dated.

Presented by Mr. T. CHARBONNIER.

Dark blue glass amphora, ornamented in characteristic style in orange and turquoise; height $2\frac{7}{8}$ ins. From Milo (Melos), Ægean Sea; date, *circa* VII—VI Century B.C. (probably bartered by Phœnicians).—Presented by the Rev. W. F. ROSE.

Four flasks of Nailsea glass, all of which display the ribbon or *lattice* effects produced by the French and Venetian workmen at the works.

(1) Double flask for pouring from in opposite directions (probably for oil and vinegar); of clear glass streaked with opaque white glass; height 7ins.
(2) Plain oval-shaped flask of green glass with bluish-white streaks; height $5\frac{1}{4}$ ins. (3) Pink and white flask symmetrically streaked; height $8\frac{3}{4}$ ins.
(4) Clear glass flask, spirally streaked, with alternate bands of red, white and blue; height $7\frac{3}{8}$ ins.

Flat bottle, with side-handle, of greenish-black glass, ornamented with blotches of white; it has concave faces; height $6\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; Nailsea.

A "parison" of solid glass, to be used in a mould and then blown into a flask of the required shape; white streaked with red; diam. $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins.; Nailsea. (*See "The Connoisseur,"* xxx, June, 1911, p. 93).

Plate of clear glass streaked with opaque white; diam. 7ins., broken in two pieces; Nailsea.

Glass stick crooked at one end, of clear glass, enclosing a spiral device in red, white and blue; broken at one end; length $29\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; Nailsea (?).

Long pipe with curved stem, of dark blue glass, with moulded ornament; broken, and part of the stem missing; diam. of bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; Nailsea.

Long rolling-pin, of common dark green glass; hollow, ends closed; length $14\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; Nailsea.

Rolling-pin of common glass; hollow, one end open; length $12\frac{5}{8}$ ins.; Nailsea.

Four custard-glasses of clear glass, blown; height 4ins.; Bristol.

Presented by Mr. H. MARTIN GIBBS.

IV. NUMISMATICS.

The following Somerset and Bristol Trade Tokens presented by Mr. H. MARTIN GIBBS :—

(*One specimen of each unless otherwise stated*).

XVII CENTURY TRADE TOKENS.

Nos. in *Boyne's Trade Tokens*, by G. C. Williamson, 1891.

SOMERSET.

Ashcott, no. 1 ; Bath, nos. 5, 6, 12, 15, 16, 26, 27, 30 ; Bishops Hull, no. 45 ; Bridgwater, nos. 48, 49, 49 (thick token), 50, 55, 58, 61, 70, 72, 73 ; Bruton, no. 75 ; Chard, nos. 82, 83, 89, 97 ; Creech, no. 103 ; Crewkerne, nos. 106, 109, 109 (different die), 110 ; Freshford, nos. 124, 125 ; Frome, nos. 127, 133, 135, 137 ; Glastonbury, nos. 143, 145, 149, 151 ; Henstridge, no. 157 ; Ilchester, no. 159 (two specimens) ; Langport, no. 175 ; Minehead, nos. 187, 190, 193 ; Montacute, no. 195 ; Road, no. 204 ; Shepton Mallet, no. 211 ; Taunton, nos. 227, 229c, 229 (variety), 230d, 233, 237, 246, 251, 253, 254, 258, 259, 267, 283, 287, 288, 289 ; Wellington, no. 292 ; Wells, nos. 300, 301, 302, 304, 310 ; Yeovil, nos. 326, 327, 328, 331, 336, 338, 339, 340.

BRISTOL.

No. 11, two ; no. 12, nine (three varieties) ; no. 17, five (two varieties) ; no. 18, ten (three varieties) ; no. 20, five (two varieties) ; no. 21, three (two varieties).

XVIII CENTURY TRADE TOKENS.

Nos. in *Tradesmen's Tokens of the Eighteenth Century*, by Jas. Atkins, 1892.

PENNY.

Bath, nos. 2, 3, 6.

HALFPENNY.

County, no. 21 ; Bath, nos. 22, 22d, 23, 24, 27 (variety), 28, 29, 30, 30a, 31, 32 (small flan), 32 (large flan), 33, 34, 37, 40, 40c, 40e, 40f, 40g, 41, 43, 52, 52a, 52c, 53, 54, 54a, 55a, 56b,

58, 59, 61, 62, 62*a*, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73 ; Bridgewater, nos. 74, 74 (gilt), 74*d*, 75 ; Bristol, nos. 77, 77 (variety), 78, 79 (two specimens), 80, 81, 85, 87, 90 ; Crewkerne, nos. 91, 92 ; Freshford (Dunkirk Factory), nos. 93, 94, 95 ; Yeovil, no. 96.

FARTHING.

Bath, nos. 97, 98 (brass) ; 98*a* (copper), 99 (brass), 100, 101, 102.

XIX CENTURY TRADE TOKENS.

Nos. in *Nineteenth Century Token Coinage*, by W. J. Davis, 1904.

SILVER.

Bath.—Four Shillings, nos. 9, 10, 14 ; Two Shillings, no. 15 ; One Shilling, no. 17.

Bristol.—One Shilling, nos. 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 34, 35, 38, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48 ; Sixpence, nos. 50, 51, 54, 58, 59 (three specimens), 60 (two specimens), 61.

Frome Selwood.—One Shilling, no. 66.

COPPER.

Bath.—Penny, nos. 69, 73, 74.

Bristol.—Penny, nos. 76, 77, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 89, 91, 92, 93, 95, 98, 103, 105 ; Halfpenny, nos. 107, 108, 110, 111, 113 ; Farthing, no. 119.

Taunton.—Penny, no. 121.

Wiveliscombe.—Threepence, nos. 122, 123 ; Twopence, no. 124 ; Penny, 125.

Two farthing tokens of Collins & Co., grocers, Bath.

One Penny token with Holy Thorn, etc., and legend "Pro Patria et Avalonia."

Three bank notes :—(a) Five Pounds, Upottery Bank, 1812 ; (b) Ten Pounds, Taunton Bank (Brickdale), 1814 ; (c) One Pound, Wellington and Somerset Bank (Westron), 1813.—Presented by Mrs. E. CLATWORTHY.

Two cheques of the "Taunton Bank," (a) Messrs. Hy. Badcock, R. Badcock and Jno. Badcock, junr. ; (b) Messrs. Henry & Robert & Henry I. Badcock (1864).—Presented by the Taunton Board of Guardians.

Denarius of Publius Porcius Laeca, *circa* 90 B.C.; dug up in a garden at Curry Rivel, 1916.—Presented by the Rev. G. W. SAUNDERS.

Denarius, in fine preservation, of Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138–161; found by Charles Paget (labourer) in Messrs. Henry Butt's Quarries on Milton Hill, Milton, Weston-super-Mare, 1916.—*Purchased*.

Coronation medal, George V and Mary, given to the school children at North Petherton, 1911.—Presented by Mr. C. TIRE.

Medal, in bronze, commemorating the naval Battle of Jutland, May 31st, 1916; diam. $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Medal, in bronze, commemorating the death of Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener, War Secretary, 1916; diam. $1\frac{5}{8}$ ins.—*Purchased*.

XVII Century trade token, of Thomas King, Walton-on-Thames (Williamson and Boyne, 1891, Surrey, no. 296).—Presented by Mr. A. WEBSTER.

Two London penny tokens,—Ordnance Office and Mansion House; token (size of penny) of "H. Young dealer in Coins," London; halfpenny token, York, 1795; Blything Hundred halfpenny (Royal Suffolk Yeomanry), 1794; Chichester halfpenny, 1794 (with bust of Queen Elizabeth); Lancaster halfpenny, 1792; Kruger shilling, 1896; two farthings, George II, 1746, 1754; two half-farthings, Victoria, 1844.—Presented by Mr. J. CUTHBERT M. HALL-STEPHENSON.

Four silver Mexican coins, (1) Un peso, one dollar, 1909; (2) 50 centavos, half-dollar, 1906; (3) 25 centavos, quarter-dollar, 1888; (4) 10 centavos, 1907.—Presented by Mr. W. V. S. DWELLY.

V. MANUSCRIPTS, DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, PRINTED MATTER, ETC.

Coloured Map of the County of Somerset, by Christophorus Saxton, 1575; $20\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $15\frac{1}{2}$ ins. (described in Chubb's "Maps of Somerset," pp. 1–2, and figured in Plate II).

Map of Somerset by John Speede, 1610; 20 ins. by $14\frac{3}{4}$ ins. (described in Chubb, p. 3, and figured in Plate IV).

Assessment paper for the taxation of "Houses, Windows and Lights, parish of Corfe in the division of Taunton Deane, 1769."

Bill, $15\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by $9\frac{3}{4}$ ins., advertising the Masonic order of Procession to be observed on laying the Foundation Stone of the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, 11th April, 1810.

Rules of Friendly Societies.—Wincanton (1849), Milverton (1890), Odcombe (1907).

Water-colour of the old Tone Bridge, Taunton, looking east ; from an old print (Harry Frier, 1905).

The original bridge probably dated from about 1570 and was renewed in 1834 ; about 1887 it was entirely rebuilt.

Wash-drawing of the last of the County Gaols, in the parish of Northover, adjoining Ilchester,—s.w. view (drawing 14ins. by $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins.).

When it was first built does not appear to be on record, but it was razed to the ground in 1843. Collinson stated (1791) that the original county gaol was said to have stood near the old town hall of Ilchester. It is mentioned as early as 1166–67 in the Pipe Roll of 13 Henry II. (*See* Hamilton Rogers' "Ivelchester Gaol" in "West Country Stories and Sketches," 1895).

Wash-drawing plan of "The Camp on Hamdon Hill," by P. Crocker, 1819 ; scale 3 chains = 1 inch ; measurement of margin, $39\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $25\frac{3}{4}$ ins.

Print entitled "A Prospect of the Ruins of Glasenbury Abby, Aug. 17, 1723" ; Stukeley, del. ; E. Kirkatt, scul. (print $15\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $7\frac{3}{8}$ ins.).

Print entitled "The Prospect of Glasenbury Abby" ; Stukeley, del. (print $15\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $9\frac{5}{8}$ ins.).

Print entitled "A Plan of the City of Wells," by William Simes, 1735 (28ins. by $19\frac{3}{4}$ ins.).

Print of Henry Fielding, the Somerset novelist ; born at Sharpham Park, near Glastonbury, 22nd April, 1707 ; died at Lisbon, 8th October, 1754 ; from the portrait by Hogarth.

Engraving of Thomas Young, M.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., physician, linguist and Egyptologist ; engraved by C. Turner, A.R.A., from a painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence ($11\frac{7}{8}$ ins. by $9\frac{1}{4}$ ins.).

Engraving of Mrs. Hannah More, religious writer and philanthropist ; painted by H. W. Pickersgill, A.R.A. ; engraved by W. H. Worthington ($13\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by 11ins.).

Hannah More was born at Stapleton, 2 Feb., 1745 ; died at Clifton, 7 Sept., 1833 ; lived at Barley Wood, Wrington, 1802–1828.

Print of Robert Parsons (or Persons), 1546–1610, Jesuit missionary and controversialist (10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.).

He was born at Nether Stowey; at school, firstly at Stogursey and at the free school at Taunton afterwards; eventually he went to Balliol College, Oxford (*D.N.B.*, XLIII, 411–418).

Print of Richard Fox, (?) 1448–1528, Bishop, successively, of Exeter, Durham and Winchester (10 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by 6ins.).

He was Lord Privy Seal to Henry VII and Henry VIII, and founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. As Bishop of Winchester he was Lord of the Manor of Taunton Deane. In 1522 he founded the Taunton Grammar School (*D.N.B.*, XX, 150–6).

Engraving of Sir William Edward Parry, rear-admiral and Arctic explorer, fourth son of Dr. Caleb H. Parry; born at Bath, 19th December, 1790; died at Ems, 8th July, 1855; buried at Greenwich; Haines pinx., Reynolds, sculp., 1827 (9ins. by 7ins.).

Print of James, Duke of Monmouth, by Vander Werff pinx., E. Desrochers, sculp. (11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.).

Print of James, Duke of Monmouth and Buccluch, by P. Lely, pinx., A. Blooteling, Ex. (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 9 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins.).

Print of Sir James Dyer, 1512–1582, judge (11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.).

He was a son of Richard Dyer of Wincanton, and was born at Roundhill, Som. (See *D.N.B.*, XVI, 286–7; also *Proc.*, XLVIII, ii, 1–10, art. “Sir Edward Dyer.”)

Coloured lithograph of Sir Henry Irving (John Henry Brodribb); born at Keinton Mandeville, Som., 6th February, 1838; died suddenly, 13th October, 1905, at Bradford, Yorks., after playing “Becket”; cremated remains buried in Westminster Abbey, 20th October, 1905.

Lithograph of William Beard, of Banwell (1841), who discovered several Mendip caverns in which remains of extinct mammalia were found; the lithograph is inscribed by S. G. Tovey to the Rt. Rev. G. H. Law, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells (9 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins. by 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ ins.).

Oil-painting, head and shoulders (by H. Frier, 1881), of Joseph Edwards, 1820–90, author of “Rhymes in the West Country Dialect, by ‘Agrikler’”; resided at Wrington and Taunton.

Enlarged photograph of Alexander William Kinglake, 1809–1891, author of “Eothen” and “The Invasion of the Crimea,” born at Taunton.

Enlarged photograph of William Henry Trood, 1859–99, artist, famous as a painter of dogs; born at Taunton.

“The London Gazette” (2 pp.), no. 2434, “from Thursday March 7 to Monday March 11, 1688,” containing paragraphs relating to the proclamation of William and Mary at Bath and Taunton.

Presented by Mr. CHARLES TITE.

Lithograph of Colonel John Rouse Merriott Chard, v.c., R.E.; published by Walton & Co.—Presented by Mr. ERNEST STRINGFELLOW.

Chard, who was the hero of Rorke’s Drift, South Africa, was born at Boxhill, near Plymouth, 21 Dec., 1847, and died at his brother’s rectory at Hatch Beauchamp, near Taunton, 1 Nov., 1897. He was the second son of Wm. Wheaton Chard of Pathe, Som. He won the V.C. for his gallant defence of Rorke’s Drift on 22–23 Jan., 1879 (Zulu war).

Lithograph of John David Loder, violinist.—Presented by Mr. H. A. JEBOULT.

Loder was born at Bath in 1786, and died in London in 1846. He was author of “The Whole Art of Modern Bowing” (*S. & D.N. & Q.*, XIII, 250).

Parchment (coloured), measuring 25ins. square, containing the names and heraldry of the ancestors of Edward Somerset Marquis of Worcester (1601–1667) to the sixth generation; date A.D. 1626.—Deposited by Messrs. W. & A. CHAPMAN, Ltd.

The arrangement is very peculiar, the sixty-four shields of the ancestors in the sixth generation being arranged on the inner side of a circle. From these shields the various lines of descent gradually converge to a central ring enclosing the names of Edward and his brothers and sisters. Below this is a shield which records their descent from Henry Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, illegitimate son of John of Gaunt, son of Edward III. (The Marquis of Worcester is sometimes credited with the invention of the steam-engine. His representative to-day is the Duke of Beaufort).

A large number of photographs and papers collected by the donor for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of John Stringfellow, “the pioneer of flight and father of aviation.”

Nine of the photographs, mostly enlargements, are mounted on cards about 14ins. by 11ins. ; (1) Portrait of John Stringfellow, and (2) another as an old man ; (3) Stringfellow's Aeroplane, 1848 ; (4) his Triplane, 1868 ; (5) another view of his Triplane ; (6) Flower Show and Sports on Bewley Down, near Chard,—the place where Stringfellow experimented with his flying machine in 1847 ; (7) Aeroplane designed by W. S. Henson and patented as "The Ariel Steam Carriage, 1842" ; (8, 9) two photographs of the memorial to Stringfellow in Chard cemetery, designed by James Gillingham. In addition, the original drawing of the last-named subject, in carved frame 34ins. by 24ins.

The collection contains a good deal of miscellaneous manuscript and printed matter having reference to the same subject, and includes the memorandum of agreement made by John Stringfellow and W. S. Henson with regard to a partnership for constructing "a model of an Aerial Machine," dated 29th December, 1843.

Presented by Mr. JAMES GILLINGHAM, Chard.

Photograph (8ins. by 6½ins.) of a page of a document, apparently a grant of some office or other royal gift made by letters patent (*Lr̄as Patentes* in last line) under the great seal which was in the custody of the chancellor. It bears two signatures of Judge "Jeffreys C." (chancellor).—Presented by the Rt. Rev. THOMAS STEVENS, D.D., F.S.A., suffragan Bishop of Barking.

Photograph of a carved stone head (dating from the XIII Century), situated at the E. end of the N. porch of Bridgwater Parish Church.—Presented by Mr. W. B. BROADMEAD.

It represents the Pope with the papal crown upon his head. This carving shows the pope's crown as identically similar to that in the drawing given in Strutt's "Ecclesiastical Antiquities," 1793. The donation also includes two photographs, in the same frame with the other, of head-dresses in Strutt explaining that on the Bridgwater head.

Photograph of the Ham stone chimney-piece (*circa* 1470), found in April, 1916, when extensive alterations were being made at Messrs. Boots' premises, 46, North Street, Taunton.—Presented by Messrs. SPILLER AND BROWNE.

Two mounted photographs of details of the new screen, Askwith Memorial Chapel, St. Mary's Church, Taunton; F. W. Roberts, F.R.I.B.A., architect, Taunton; Harry Hems and Sons, sculptors, Exeter, 1912.—Presented by the Churchwardens of St. Mary's, Taunton.

Pencil drawing of the urn found in Small Down Camp, near Evercreech, described in *Proc.*, LVI, i, 93.—Presented by the Rev. B. W. BRADFORD.

VI. NATURAL HISTORY.

(1). ANIMALS, BIRDS, ETC.

A number of British birds' eggs collected in West Somerset, and presented by Messrs. W. H. RENDELL and JOSEPH SYMES, junior.

Clutch of four Rook's eggs taken from a nest in a wood above the left bank of the River Exe opposite Edbrooke, near Winsford, Som., 1916.—Presented by Dr. J. WIGLESWORTH.

Pair of Ruddy Sheldrakes, or Sheld-Ducks (*Casarca rutila*), shot by the donor on the marshes, Porlock Manor Estate, 13th November, 1915.—Presented by the Rev. J. A. SMART.

Puffin (*Fratercula artica*), found dead in a "snow box" by W. Norman (mason) on the roof of Dinder Church, 5th January, 1916 (Dinder is over 20 miles from the Bristol Channel).—Presented by Mr. A. F. SOMERVILLE.

Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*) shot by George Doswell on the River Tone at Taunton, between Tone Bridge and the Sewage Works, 2nd October, 1916.—*Purchased*.

Scaup-duck (*Fuligula marila*, Linn.), male, shot at The Warren, near Minehead, 8th December, 1916 (parish of Minehead Without).—Presented by Mr. E. BRYAN WOOD.

Two large ebonized bird cases, glazed on three sides, containing Ducks shot by the late Colonel Bethune Patton, C.B., V.D., D.L., on the Slapton Ley, South Devon, winter 1900-1. They consist of—Mallard, Teal, Tufted Duck, Pochard and Goldeneye.—Presented by Mrs. PATTON.

Large case of British and foreign birds, measuring 5ft. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by 5ft. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.—Presented by Colonel A. V. H. VAUGHAN-LEE, M.V.O.

Specimen of the Black Veined White butterfly (*Papilio crataegi*), taken on Salt Hill, Clevedon, June, 1859, by the donor.—Presented by Mr. A. E. HUDD, F.S.A., F.E.S.

Two wasps' nests, one from a gooseberry bush, the other taken from the ground ; from White Ball, near Wellington.

Drawer of Insects ticketed under the headings,—“ Supplementary Series,” “ Injurious Insects,” and “ Useful Insects.”

Presented by Mr. F. MILTON.

Two native house-snail shells, New Zealand.—Presented by Mr. W. J. CULLEN.

Skeletal remains of two human hands and one foot, articulated by means of wire ; also a human sternum.—Presented by Mr. T. CHARBONNIER.

(2). FOSSILS, BOTANICAL SPECIMENS, ETC.

A number of Somerset plants collected and presented by the Rev. E. S. MARSHALL, H. STUART THOMPSON, H. SLATER, and Miss M. A. G. LIVETT (mounted by Mr. T. W. Cowan, F.L.S.).

A small collection of stones and fossils (*Natica* and *Myalina*), found near Holford, N. Quantocks, and described in the donor's article, *Proc.*, LII, ii, 163–5.—Presented by Mr. J. G. HAMLING, F.G.S.

Specimens of barytes—native sulphate of barium, called also “ heavy spar ” ; brought from Cannington Park Camp, near Bridgwater, 1916.—Presented by Mr. H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

Sand and shells from the Cary Valley below “ The Lynch ” (now the Grey House), Somerton ; discovered at a depth of *about* 20 feet whilst obtaining foundations for the viaduct on the G.W.R. line from Castle Cary to Langport, July, 1904.—Presented by Mr. J. C. M. HALL-STEPHENSON.

VII. WALTER COLLECTION.

Glazed puzzle-jug of Crock Street pottery ; yellow splashed with green, with eight circular holes round the neck ; height $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. It bears the following inscription :—" Fill me up with Liker that is Sweet for it is good when Frinds do met. 1792 " ; the date also occurs again near the base of the handle.—Deposited by Mr. R. HENSLEIGH WALTER, M.B.

Letter from Phil Crocker to Richard Walter (grandfather of R. H. Walter), written about 1820. Crocker was a surveyor in the Ordnance Department, and made the survey of Ham Hill from which all the detailed maps have been made.—Presented by Mr. R. H. WALTER, M.B.

VIII. THE FRANKLIN COLLECTION.

Objects previously deposited on loan in the Museum by the late Mr. H. FRANKLIN, and now presented in his memory by his daughters, Miss MARJORIE FRANKLIN and Mrs. J. R. COLSON.

- (1). Pair of light steel spurs.
- (2). Early XVII Century pewter measure, or cruet ;
- (?) Dutch or Flemish ; height 5 ins.
- (3). Two oil-colour portraits (unknown artists, etc.).
- (4). Japanese suit of armour, including helmet ; and a carved wooden mask of an old Japanese man.
- (5). Leghorn lady's bonnet, made in Italy.
- (6). Half-face in terra-cotta, large ; female.
- (7). Pottery head with flowing hair, in form of a gargoyle.
- (8). Male head, in clay, probably belonging to a statuette.
- (9). Corinthian vase, ancient Greek ; early VI Century B.C.
- (10). Ancient Greek kylix ; V Century B.C.
- (11). Oinoche of Greek form, but perhaps made in Italy.
- (12). Terra-cotta lamp, in form of a dolphin ; Roman.
- (13). Terra-cotta lamp, Roman, symbolical of the god Priapus.
- (14). Buff-coloured Roman pitcher, from Münstermayfeld ; height $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

- (15). Glass basin, Nailsea glass.
- (16). Blue jug, delft ware, Bruges ; late XVIII Century.
- (17). Earthenware jug, XVII Century ; perhaps of local manufacture.
- (18). Large two-handled mug, black glazed ware ; (?) Jackfield.
- (19). Jug, black glazed ware ; (?) Jackfield.
- (20). Pitcher, Crock Street, XVIII Century ; height $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins.
- (21). "Fuddling-cup" (eight cups conjoined), inscribed **BE MERE AND WIS. 1702.** ; Crock Street.
- (22). Black "fuddling-cup" (three cups) ; (?) XVII Century.
- (23). Green "fuddling-cup" (three cups) ; XVII—XVIII Century.
- (24). Ornamental delft bowl ; Bristol, XVIII Century.
- (25). Delft plate, with radiating design in the centre ; Bristol, XVIII Century.
- (26). Delft plate, with floral design ; Bristol, XVIII Century.
- (27). Delft plate, with sheaves ; probably Liverpool or Bristol, XVIII Century.
- (28). Delft plate, with floral design ; Bristol or Wincanton, XVIII Century.
- (29). Delft plate, decorated with a peacock ; (30) Another ditto ; (31) Another, decorated with a cock ; all Wincanton, A.D. 1737–60.

(As deposits on loan, nos. 4 to 31 of the above were recorded in the *Proceedings*, vol. L, pt. i, pp. 63, 66, 67, 68 ; vol. LI, pt. i, p. 80 ; vol. LII, pt. i, p. 74 ; vol. LIII, pt. i, p. 71 ; vol. LIX, pt. i, p. 69).

Additions to the Library.

From January 1st, 1916, to December 31st, 1916.

DONATIONS.

Several volumes added to the donor's collection of Somerset Books in Taunton Castle.—Presented by Mr. CHARLES TITE.

Twenty-one volumes of Manuscript and Printed Notes having reference to the History of Wincanton and its immediate neighbourhood, compiled by Mr. George Sweetman ; several bundles of the *Numismatic Circular* ; *Hastings and East Sussex Naturalist*, vol. I (containing *The Mosses of Sussex*, by W. E. Nicholson) ; *Atlas of the Counties of England from Surveys made from 1817 to 1833* (including Somerset, 1820-1), by C. and J. Greenwood, 1834 ; Henry Fielding no. of *The Bookman*, April, 1907 ; *Guide to Exhibition Galleries*, *Brit. Mus.*, 1912.—Presented by Mr. CHARLES TITE.

Several bundles of Deeds and Documents.—Presented by the Taunton Board of Guardians (*per* Mr. Colishaw).

Twenty-three bundles of Somerset Deeds ; assignment of a Lease of the Free Chapel of the Holy Trinity at Ilchester, 45 Elizabeth (with seal).—Presented by Mr. ARTHUR W. MARKS.

Fourteen note-books containing Collections for a County History of Somerset, including 2 vols. of Index, compiled by the Rt. Hon. Henry Hobhouse (grandfather of the depositor), Keeper of the State Paper Office and Latin Secretary.—Deposited on loan by the Rt. Hon. HENRY HOBHOUSE.

The Geographical Journal, from January, 1896 (vol. VII) to September, 1916 (vol. XLVIII),—August, 1903, missing, but afterwards acquired by purchase.—Presented by the Rev. C. T. WILSON, F.R.G.S.

Pigot & Co's *Somersetshire Directory*, 1830 ; and the following Somerset broadsides :—(1) *Card-makers and Wier-drawers of Froome-Selwood* ; (2) *The Taunton-Dean Letter from E. C. to J. F. at the Grecian Coffee-house* ; (3) *Good Counsel with a Seasonable Warning to all the Inhabitants of Wells* ; (4) *A genuine History of the Life of Mrs. Elizabeth Branch, who together with her daughter (aged 15) were executed on Saturday, May 3rd, 1740, at Ivelchester for the Murder of Jane Butterworth, their Maid-servant.*—Presented by Mr. J. E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A.

Archæologia, vol. LXVI, 1914-5.—Presented by the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Illustrations and Plans of Abbeys and Cathedrals, from The Builder.—Presented by the Rev. H. G. S. ATCHLEY.

The Arts in Early England, vols. III and IV, *Saxon Art and Industry in the Pagan Period*, by Prof. G. Baldwin Brown.—Presented by the Publisher. (Vols. I and II purchased).

The Chancel of English Churches, by Francis Bond.—Presented by the Publishers.

An Introduction to the Study of Prehistoric Art, by Ernest A. Parkyn.—Presented by the Publishers.

Register of Bishop Bubwith (Som. Rec. Soc., vols. XXIX and XXX) ; *Marriages at Butcombe, Som.*, 1605-1835.—Presented by Mr. A. H. WITHERS.

Flora of Dorsetshire, by J. C. Mansel-Pleydell ; *The Field*, August 7th and 14th, 1915, containing articles on the Somerset Light Infantry.—Presented by Mr. EDWIN PEARCE.

Manuscript copy of Entries of Somerset Regiments taken from *A View of the Volunteer Army of Great Britain*, 1806.—Presented by Mr. H. J. T. ALDRIDGE.

Map of the Bristol Coal Fields and Country adjacent, in 19 sheets, geologically surveyed by William Sanders, F.G.S., 1862.—Presented by the Rev. J. D. C. WICKHAM.

Organs and Organ Building, by C. A. Edwards (Wiveliscombe), 1881 ; *The Composers and Music of Belgium*, by the donor.—Presented by Mr. H. A. JEBOULT.

Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales and Ireland, by W. Boyne (revised and enlarged by G. C. Williamson), 2 vols., 1889-91 ; *The Tradesmen's Tokens*

of the Eighteenth Century, by James Atkins, 1892 (2 copies) ; *The Nineteenth Century Token Coinage of Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man*, by W. J. Davis, 1904.—Presented by Mr. H. MARTIN GIBBS.

Forty Deeds, etc., which formerly belonged to the late Mr. James Elmes, of Drynham Farm, Trowbridge ; they date from 1593 to 1779.—Presented by Miss ELMES.

They consist of Assignments, Conveyances, Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Poll Deeds, Wills, Licenses of Alienation, Feoffments, Fines, Recoveries, Leases, Indentures, Bonds, and Releases ; and have reference to Chew Magna, Bishop Sutton, Bristol, Pensford, Stanton Drew, Stowey, Wells, etc. A schedule of these parchments, drawn up by the Rev. A. W. Stote, Holy Trinity Vicarage, Trowbridge, may be seen at Taunton Castle.

Copy of the Will of John Beresford, custodian of Taunton Castle, 1700.

The Index Library (British Record Society), *Wills and Administrations at Canterbury*, 1396–1558.—Presented by the Rev. F. W. WEAVER, F.S.A.

The Times Atlas (new edit.).—Presented by Mrs. PATTON.

The Manufacture of Historical Material.—Presented by the Author, Mr. J. W. JEUDWINE, LL.B.

The Antiquity of Man, by Prof. A. Keith, F.R.S.—Presented by Messrs. G. P. Chamberlain, T. W. Cowan, and C. Tite, and Preb. Hamlet, Preb. Bates Harbin, and Rev. C. H. Heale.

The Church Bells of Cornwall, by E. H. W. Dunkin ; *An Account of Church Bells, with some notices of Wiltshire Bells*, by Rev. W. C. Lukis.—Presented by Mr. E. A. FOSTER.

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PART II.—PAPERS, ETC.

Memories of Saint Dunstan in Somerset.

BY THE VERY REV. J. ARMITAGE ROBINSON, D.D., F.S.A.,
Dean of Wells.

DUNSTAN was so great, and Glastonbury in the middle of the tenth century began under his inspiration to play so important a part in the revival of the national religion, that it is worth while to gather up all the little local fragments which in any way recall the memory of the saint or throw light on the home of his childhood and the scenes of his early labours. In the address which I delivered before our Society this year, when I had the honour of being elected to the Presidential chair, I said a few words about the rehabilitation of his character and the recognition of his statesmanship, which have resulted from the publication of the earliest records of his life. But I have since found reason for thinking that I ought to have been more explicit, and to have stated plainly that none of the stories of his grotesqueness and cruelty which disfigured the books of our childhood have any basis of historical fact. His legend grew rapidly after the Norman Conquest, when more than one writer rewrote his life in the first quarter of the twelfth century. Then some of the old stories about him were heightened unhistorically, and new stories were told, such as the tale of the Tongs, for which there is no earlier evidence. Thus his true greatness was veiled by the webs of fancy spun by the ignorant zeal of his devout admirers. In much later times his memory was maliciously blackened by controversialists who chose to present him as a type of monkish superstition and ferocity. But he was

regarded by his contemporaries as a strong and yet gentle ruler: of his devout life there never was a question; and almost as soon as he was dead the instinct of the English people acclaimed him as a saint.

In the address to which I have referred I touched on several points which deserve fuller examination; and shortly after its delivery I stumbled on what at first sight appears to be a new claimant for the honour of St. Dunstan's birthplace. I shall take this as the starting-point of these supplementary observations, which will, I hope, raise several questions of local archæological interest.

I. EDGARLEY, PONTER'S BALL, HAVYATT.

A Chronicle attributed to John of Wallingford, a monk of St. Albans (*d.* 1258), was printed by Gale in his *Scriptores XV* in 1691. Here we find the statement that "Dunstan with his people was of *Eadgoresleia*, which is near to Glastonbury." I cannot find that this statement has been noticed by any modern writer. The Chronicle from which it comes is generally dismissed as a compilation of no value. Yet this one sentence is enough to suggest that the writer had some source of information of which we have no knowledge. It is unfortunate that Gale omitted parts of the work, which dealt at some length with the lives of various saints; and it is easy to see that the account of St. Dunstan has not been printed in full. Enough is given, however, to shew us that both the early Lives of the saint were in the writer's hands; whereas Osbern's Life, the first of those which were written after the Conquest, was apparently not used. This Chronicle deserves more attention than it has received, and I shall return to it presently and give some information about it derived from the original manuscript.

The particular statement which concerns us at the moment occurs on p. 544 of the printed text. As soon as Edgar became king of the regions north of the Thames, he recalled "Dunstan and his people" from the banishment into which they had been driven by K. Edwy.¹ "And because their possessions

1. "Dunstanum . . . ab excilio revocavit cum suis."

for the most part lay in the kingdom of Edwy his brother (for Dunstan and his people were from Edgarsley near Glastonbury, he being the son of Heorstan and Kynedrith),¹ what he [K. Edgar] could not do for them in his brother's portion he supplemented from his own : for he gave them possessions sufficient for each of them, while he kept the saint himself at his court, as he could not restore him to the abbey of Glastonbury."

Edgarley is now a hamlet in the parish of Glastonbury, about a mile distant from the abbey, on the road which runs eastwards, past West Pennard and Pilton, in the direction of Shepton Mallet. It once possessed a chapel dedicated to St. Dunstan ; and the whole neighbourhood is so full of archæological interest that we may linger here for a while. The road of which we have spoken is marked on the map in Phelps's *History of Somerset*² as "British Trackway to Old Sarum," but on what authority I do not know. That the road is of primeval antiquity we need not doubt. A little east of Edgarley it passes through a gap in the very ancient fortification now known as Ponter's Ball—a raised earthwork with a ditch on its eastern side, dating back beyond the Roman occupation to what is called the Early Iron Age. The mound was higher and the ditch was deeper in ancient days ; and the work when crowned with a palisade was an effective barrier across the only route by which a hostile force could approach the "island" of Glastonbury, protected as it was on the other sides by its watery moors.³

1. "Erat enim Dunstanus cum suis ex Eadgoresleia, quae vicina est Glastoniae ; natus patre Heorstano, matre vero Kynedrith."

2. I, 485. The map is reproduced in Greswell's *Chapters on the Early History of Glastonbury Abbey* (1909), p. 46.

3. "Isolated from the surrounding country by impenetrable swamps, this island had little need of artificial protection excepting at one point towards the east. Here occurs a solid ridge of ground connecting it with the hill at Pennard, which is a spur of the Mendip range. Along this ridge ran a road or trackway that afforded the only permanent means of access. Cutting this neck of dry land transversely from swamp to swamp at its narrowest part is an ancient earthwork and ditch, nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, locally known as 'Ponter's Ball'" (*Glastonbury Lake Village*, Bulleid and Gray, I, 37).

I venture to suggest that the name Ponter's Ball may mean "Bridge-Keeper's Mound." The *Dialect Dictionary* gives the word *ball*, in the sense of a knoll or rounded hill, as a Somerset word; and it quotes from *The West Somerset Word-Book*, by F. T. Elworthy, as follows: "I know many fields in different parishes called 'the ball,' as 'Cloutsham ball'; all are hilly and rounded." We may add Dunball, at the end of the Poldens, north of Bridgwater. And in the Bounds of the XII Hides, as given by William of Malmesbury in his *Antiquities of Glastonbury*, we have a mention of the Green Ball, near Cheddar.¹ "Ponter" is perhaps not so certain of derivation: but Ducange gives "ponterius" as a by-form of "pontanarius," in the sense of a collector of pontage or bridge-dues. In Abbot Michael's *Custumary of Glastonbury* a "pontarius" is mentioned twice (pp. 121, 123); and on p. 134 we are told that one Richard Po(n)tarius had held land by right of his predecessors in the time of K. Henry I, and had a charter of confirmation from Abbot Henry of Blois. It is just possible therefore that this Richard Ponter or some other of his family kept the bridge over the great moat, and has given his name to Ponter's Ball.²

But this spot has still more of interest to yield. Where the road cuts through Ponter's Ball there is a hamlet called Havyatt. This is a corruption of *hagiete*, which appears in Abbot Henry de Sully's *Inquisition of the Glastonbury Lands* in 1189. There we find "extra haietetam" (p. 10), "extra hagetam" (*ibid.*): also "Infra hagetie: Hereward de hagetia tenet . . ." (p. 24). There are other references, and possibly

1. Hearne's *Adam of Domerham*, I, 107: "et sic per divisas de Cedre usque ad la Grene Balle, et ita ad Litlelakewege."

2. The name Ponter occurs in the "Somerset Quarter Sessions Records of the Commonwealth period" (*S.R.S.*, vol. XXVIII, p. 83): Thomas Ponter of Babcary kept a "tiplinge howse." Mr. H. St. George Gray has kindly given me the following note: "In Weaver's *Wells Wills* (1890) you will find Sir John Ponter (p. 46), and Eleanor Ponter (p. 154). There are several Ponters in the *Registers of Bruton*, edited by the Rev. D. L. Hayward, vicar of Bruton, and published in 1911. Then in *Taunton Wills*, published by the British Record Society, you will find two or three Ponters of Bridgwater and Kilton;—and so one might go on." But enough has been said to show that the name Ponter's Ball probably comes from a man called Ponter.

more than one locality may be intended. But it is interesting to read on p. 21 that the last three names of the twelve jurors of Glastonbury are : “ Albertus de Edgarle, Eduuard de la hagiete, Aluredus de edgarlega ” : this at any rate points to the “ hagiete ” near Edgarley. The “ haga-gate ” was the way through the enclosure or palisade ; and Havyatt, alike by its derivation and by its position, marks the entrance across the moat and through the palisade of Glastonbury’s ancient defence.

Two interesting references to the *Hagiete* occur in the work of John of Glastonbury, a monk of the abbey who continued Adam of Domerham’s History to about the year 1400. In relating the story of the translation of St. Dunstan’s body from Canterbury after that church had been burnt by the Danes in 1012, he says : ¹ “ When therefore the bearers of so great a treasure came near to Glastonbury, to the place called *La Hawete*, it happened that the convent sat at table having just finished their meal, and behold, marvellous to relate, the small bells hanging in the refectory, and other bells also of the monastery, with no aid from human hands, began to ring aloud.” A messenger soon arrived and bade the brethren come to meet the body of the saint at the place above named. The story is of course a pure invention, dating from the beginning of the twelfth century : but this record of it is of interest as shewing the form which the *Hagiete* had assumed at the end of the fourteenth century. It is perhaps worth while to suggest that the existence of a chapel of St. Dunstan at Edgarley may possibly be due to a tradition that his body rested there for a few hours on its arrival. The second reference occurs in an equally apocryphal narrative. In the early days of K. Cnut a party of wandering Danes “ came to a certain gate near to Glastonbury, which is called *Hawete*, distant a mile and more from the church.” Many of them refused to violate the sacred place ; but some who “ entered the island ” were struck with blindness, which was only removed on their subsequent repentance.²

1. Hearne’s *John of Glaston.*, I, 145.

2. *Ibid.*, 147 : “ venerunt ad portam unam Glastoniae vicinam, quae *Hawete* dicitur.”

Let us come back now to Edgarley, and to John of Wallingford's statement that "Dunstan and his people were of Eadgoresleia." We naturally ask, if Edgarley was the home of Dunstan's family, how could it have been named after K. Edgar? For Dunstan was born about the year 910; whereas Edgar was born only in 944, when Dunstan was probably already abbot of Glastonbury.¹ We might suppose that, as the saint was closely related to the royal house, part of the land at Edgarley may have belonged to his family and part of it to the king; or, again, that K. Edgar may have acquired it to build himself a house there, as an existing tradition points to such a residence. But a more plausible explanation comes to us through the statement of John of Glastonbury that Edgar himself was born at Edgarley, where there was in those days a royal palace.²

Some have thought that Edgarley was a corruption of *Eggerley*, a form given in an old map, and attested for 1651 by the "Somerset Quarter Sessions Records" (p. 167): and they have then derived the name from the Latin *agger*, a mound. But our evidence is too early and too persistent for such a supposition. It is enough to note that William of Malmesbury in his *Antiquities of Glastonbury* speaks of "*Edgarleghe* with the fields and meadows thereto belonging."³ The conjectural derivation from *agger* is no more happy than the suggestion that Ponter's Ball is a corruption of *pontis vallum*.

In concluding these remarks we may say that the new evidence from John of Wallingford does not disprove the claim of Baltonsborough to be the birthplace of the saint. He does not expressly state that Dunstan was born at

1. It was at Glastonbury "in cella sua" that Dunstan at the time of Edgar's birth heard the heavenly voices chanting "Peace to the Church of the English in the days of the boy now born and of our Dunstan." The story is told in Adelard's *Life* (p. 56) just after the mention of Dunstan's appointment as abbot.

2. Hearne's *John of Glaston.*, I, 123. Wm. of Malmesbury, writing of Edgar's love of Glastonbury, speaks of it as "insulam nativitatis suae consciam" (*Antiq. of Glaston.*, Hearne, p. 78: compare *Gesta Regum*, I, 168n).

3. Hearne's *Adam of Domerham*, I, 109.

Edgarley, but only says that he and his people were from thence. The two lie so close together that it may well be that they were in the same ownership: Edgarley by itself would be but a small holding for a family which was clearly of considerable importance.

II. ST. DUNSTAN IN JOHN OF WALLINGFORD'S CHRONICLE.

I have said above that the historians agree in dismissing John of Wallingford's Chronicle as a compilation of no historical value. I have no desire to dispute their verdict. Yet the work of a man who was trained in the famous historical school of St. Alban's, and who was the contemporary there of Matthew Paris, cannot be altogether without interest. He probably had books before him, especially Lives of Saints, in the great library of his monastery, which time has not preserved for us; and, if he tells something which no one else has recorded and which he hardly could have invented, such as the statement that "Dunstan and his people were of *Eadgorsleia* near Glastonbury," we may well desire to know more about him than is to be found in the very incomplete edition of his Chronicle which was printed by Gale in 1691.

The only known manuscript of his work is in the Cottonian Collection in the British Museum, where it is classed as Julius D. 7. It is written by his own hand, and probably no copy was ever made of it. He himself speaks as though it was only intended as a first sketch which he hoped to elaborate into a more perfect work. It is a small codex in a cramped handwriting, full of mistakes in spelling and faults of style. It has the pathetic interest of a literary failure. We shall have occasion presently to admire a certain shrewdness of criticism in his account of the chronology of St. Dunstan's life. We may illustrate this gift in advance by an earlier example. After giving (on p. 535 of the printed edition) a genealogy of K. Alfred, which he has taken directly or indirectly from Asser's *Life of Alfred*—a genealogy which traces him up through Cerdic and Woden to Noah and ultimately to Adam—he says: "If any one does not like this genealogy, let him find another: I do not offer it as authentic: indeed, if pressed for my judgement, I should say it was apocryphal."

This is not quite the language of a historian, but the man who writes so is plainly not content to be a mere copyist or compiler.

Our present concern, however, is only with his account of St. Dunstan ; and for this we must supplement the printed text from the original manuscript. On p. 539 of Gale's edition we read the strange statement that Edward the Elder left the disposition of the kingdom wholly in the hands of his three sons, Athelstan, Edmund and Edred. Of these Athelstan, the eldest, was the most attractive and vigorous. With his father's permission he brought back Guthrum from Denmark and gave him the kingdom of East Anglia : moreover by his aid he brought South Anglia under his father's yoke—which led to great scandal in after days. All this is quite new, and much of it is obviously untrue. But it does not follow that our writer invented it. He may have found something of the sort in the Norman history to which he occasionally refers. He will return later to the mischief which he conceives to have arisen from Athelstan's intimacy with the Danes.

After this the printed text omits a passage, which we must recover from the manuscript : it runs as follows : “ At this time also, Plegmund archbishop of Canterbury being dead, there was elected in accordance with the decrees of the canons Ealtheamus, the uncle of St. Dunstan ; who also [*i.e.* Dunstan] must be believed to have been born in the period above mentioned ; and, before he was born, a divine sign indicated his future merit.” Then follows the story of his mother's attendance at church on the feast of the Presentation of our Lord ; the language shewing that it was derived from Adelard's *Life of the Saint*, without reference to the later *Lives*. After this the writer continues : “ He was born therefore in the time of Athelstan, not when he was reigning, but when he was governing the kingdom under the sceptre of his father. If any one prefers to believe what is commonly reported and written on this subject, let him reckon up the sequence of events, and he will find St. Dunstan to have presided over the abbey of Glastonbury when he was but twenty years of age or very little more. But on this

question, since it is quite useless, we do not propose to tug the rope of controversy.”¹

I hope to find an appropriate occasion to discuss the date of Dunstan's birth: for a full examination of the question has convinced me that John of Wallingford was right, though all the historians of his own day were on the other side. If Dunstan was born, as is still commonly asserted, in the first year of K. Athelstan's reign, he was a boy of less than eighteen when K. Edmund made him one of his principal advisers; and an abbot, as John of Wallingford says, when he was scarcely more than twenty. But, as the matter would require a long and technical discussion, before the opinions of great modern authorities could properly be set aside, I shall not “tug the rope” now. I only express my regret that Gale should not have printed this curious passage two hundred years ago.

We must observe, before we pass on, that “Ealthumbus” is a mis-spelling of our author's for Athelm, the first bishop of Wells, who, having been translated to Canterbury in the latter part of K. Edward's reign, lived just long enough to crown K. Athelstan and to introduce his nephew Dunstan to the notice of the new king.

We now return to the printed text, which tells of K. Edward's death in 924, and of the succession of his son Athelstan. Our author here gently quarrels with Geoffrey of Monmouth for saying that Athelstan was the first of the Saxon race to wear the diadem. Then, after a passing re-

1. After the words “sufficienter patebit” on p. 539 of Gale's text, the MS. proceeds: “Sub quo tempore etiam, mortuo plegam(un) do cartuariorum archipresule, secundum scita canonum eligitur ealthumbus sancti dunstani auunculus. Qui etiam sub tempore preassignato natus esse credendus est; et antequam nasceretur diuino signo qualis meriti futurus fuerit premonstratur. Dum enim mater eum adhuc in utero haberet, contigit in ypopanti domini, quod in ecclesia cuius erat mater eius parochiana . . . illuminata. Natus est ergo tempore eathelstani nequaquam regnantis, sed sub patris scepro regnum disponentis. Ad' [sic] si quis fame et scripture super [hoc *add. supra lin.*] satis edite magis credat, epyloget sequentia, et inueniet sanctum dunstanum uicennem uel parum quid temporis plus habentem abbacie glastonie prefuisse: sed super hoc, quia inutile est, non multum trahimus ex alterutra parte funem. Regnavit autem eadwardus” [and so forth, as in Gale's text].

ference to William of Malmesbury and Henry of Huntingdon, he proceeds to give some account of Athelstan's reign. Again he blamed him for having Danes so much about him. At this point Gale indicates an omission in his printed text (p. 540). He has in fact left out a long section which is mainly concerned with the story of St. Dunstan. We can here only offer a summary of it.

Athelstan, continues our author, was a man of much refinement and a careful student of manners. From living with Danes he had acquired a preference for mead above all other kinds of drink. This leads on to the story, told by Dunstan's first biographer, of a pious lady, the kinswoman of the king, who lived at Glastonbury and was greatly attached to the young Dunstan—"Dunstanulus," as our author affectionately calls him. He elaborates after a fashion of his own the tale of the king's sudden visit to this lady, and of the miraculous supply of mead at the banquet. Then he returns to Dunstan, and speaks of his growth in years and knowledge, of his becoming involved in secular interests, and of his temptation to marriage. The seniors ("sempectae") of the monastery reprove him, but in vain. At length Bishop Elfege (of Winchester) comes to Glastonbury on one of his occasional visits of retreat: Dunstan at first rejects his counsels, but after a sharp illness yields and becomes a monk.

Osbern and the later writers make Dunstan go to Winchester, and place the scene of his conversion there. The first biographer leaves the point open; but our author's interpretation of his words is perhaps the more natural one.

After this we have several stories about Dunstan—the vision of the Dove, the pious matron's death, the pattern for needlework, the harp playing of itself. Presently the fame of Dunstan reaches "Ealdelmus," archbishop of Canterbury, who sends for him. Here we are back again with the printed text (p. 540). Athelm introduces him to K. Athelstan, whose wars the writer then proceeds to describe. Our author has put this visit to Canterbury much too late: Athelm was dead many years before Dunstan became a monk. But several writers have got into difficulties about the succession of the archbishops at this period.

After relating the death of Athelstan in 939, and his brother Edmund's accession in 940, our author mentions the subjugation of the rebel Northumbrians. Then again there is an omission in the printed text (p. 540 *ad fin.*). The manuscript goes on to tell of Dunstan's position at K. Edmund's court, and of his temporary disgrace. Then comes the story of the king's hunting at Cheddar, and of Dunstan's appointment as abbot of Glastonbury.

After this we have a short paragraph about the Northumbrians, as in the printed text. Then Gale has omitted the first part of the incident which preceded K. Edmund's death: the latter fact he prints, and then goes on to the reign of K. Edred, who, as we are told, gave into Dunstan's hands all his estates in the neighbourhood of Glastonbury,¹ and committed to him the ancient treasures of the royal house to be kept in the security of the monastery. Next we have an account of K. Edred's conquest of the Northumbrians; after which, at the bottom of p. 541, we must again have recourse to the manuscript. We are now told of Dunstan's refusal of the bishopric of Crediton, and of the vision of the Apostles, in which St. Andrew strikes him with a rod.

Next we have a paragraph (printed by Gale, p. 541 *ad fin.*) which says that Edwy, the eldest son of K. Edmund, was aspiring to the throne which he considered to be his by right; and, though he dared not openly rebel, he regarded his uncle Edred's friends with so much disfavour that many of them retired from the court, fearing the wrath of the future king. An omitted section now informs us that Dunstan's persistent loyalty to K. Edred roused fierce hatred in the breast of Edwy.

After this Gale prints without break from the top of p. 542 to the middle of p. 544 ("Senium nimirum—viduata est."). This includes the death of K. Edred, the accession of Edwy and the scandal of the coronation feast, the banishment of Dunstan, the revolt against Edwy and his loss of the kingdom north of the Thames, over which his brother Edgar was made king. K. Edgar now recalls Dunstan from his exile—and here comes in the passage about Edgarley from which this investi-

1. This is evolved out of the "rurales cartulas" of the first biographer (p. 29).

be convenient to give first the Latin texts, and then a more or less literal rendering into English. I may premise that the earlier document was embodied by William of Malmesbury in his *Antiquities of Glastonbury*, composed about the year 1135. On a visit to the abbey he had ransacked the treasures of the muniment room with the goodwill of the monks who wanted him to write their history for them. There he came across this record, and fortunately for us he copied it into his book. When it was first drawn up we cannot say ; but we may accept it without demur as at least eight hundred years old. The second document is four centuries later ; but an examination of its language will shew that the writer had the earlier record in his hands : probably it was taken round with the party which made the perambulation under the personal superintendence of Abbot Richard Beere.

Through the kindness of Mr. Neville Grenville I am able to append copies of Perambulations made in 1816 and 1842. Such documents ought to be preserved : they contain local details which will soon be irrecoverably lost.

I. Bounds of the Twelve Hides recorded by William of Malmesbury (Hearne, *Ad. of Dom.*, I, 105 ff).

“Sciendum igitur quod inprimis incipit a la Brutascha apud Stretebrugge,¹ in capite australi ejusdem pontis, et tendit versus orientem in australi parte marisci usque ad capud australe pontis de Baltenesberge in parte boriali a domo Wlgari cum barba, qui fuit operator ejusdem pontis tempore sancti Dunstani abbatis : et sic supra caucetum ultra Pinueslake² per medium marisci usque ad domum Normanni apud molendinum de Baltenesberge ; et sic inde sursum in via usque in semitam quae venit de illa ecclesia ; et postea sursum in Zeholt usque ad Lupiwite³ in orientali parte domus Hosgari Actaholt :⁴ et inde in semitam quae ducit per mediam extremitatem illius Holte recte usque ad pontem de Kineward⁵ in fossatum sancti Dunstani abbatis : et sic in rivulum qui

1. *Variants in John of Glaston.*, I, 13 : a la Brutasche apud pontem de Streta.

2. Pinnelake.

3. In Reholt usque ad la Lupiwite.

4. Osgari Attaholte.

5. Keneward.

venit de Coleburi, et ita ascendendo contra cursum aquae usque ad domum Oswaldi de la Burne : et inde sursum contra la Burne usque ad curiam Ailmeri senescalli a la Brodelee.”¹

In the enumeration of principal places within the Twelve Hides (p. 108) we read : “ Deinde la Burne et Kineard [Kyneard, *J. of G.*, i, 15] cum campis suis et pratis. Postea quaedam pars de Baltenesberghe cum campis, pratis, pascuis largis, et cum omni aucto et universis moris versus occidentem in parte boreali de Budeclee usque ad la Brutasca, quae est in capite australi pontis de Strete.”

II. The Perambulation of Abbot Richard Beere began on Wednesday, the Feast of St. Anne, 26th July, 1503. His party, consisting of monks and boys of the cloister, various officers and his principal cook, were met first of all by the homage of Street.²

“ Quibus venerunt obviam apud Brutessayshe, ubi jam crescunt tres fraxinae, pro homagio de Strete, summoniti per praepositum ibidem [the names follow]. Qui insimul congregati processerunt versus orientem a Brutesayshe ad angulum borealem et occidentaliter de clauso vocato Ankerhey, et sic orientaliter per fossatum in parte boreali praedicti clausi usque ad finem orientalem ejusdem, et deinde processerunt a praedicto clauso orientaliter et australiter per fossatum praedictum usque Growthamesoke, qui est terminus domini de Strete ex parte illa : ubi comparuit Robertus Midwynter praepositus de Budeley cum sexdecim hominibus [the names follow]. Qui progredientes per fossatum praedictum, quod dividit pratum et moram, orientaliter deduxerunt praedictum dominum abbatem, et omnes qui cum eo erant, usque venellam vocatam Byggeslane, quae est extra ; et abinde per fossatum praedictum directe usque ad pontem Wulgari [Middebard *supr. lin.*], qui fuit operator ejusdem pontis tempore sancti Dunstani ; qui quidem pons stat in parte boreali domus ejusdem Wulgari cum barba, olim Johannis Kyttes, et modo Johannis Porter : juxta quem quidem pontem praedictus dominus abbas, et omnes alii qui ad tunc ibidem fuerunt cum (eo), refecerunt se per panem, servisiā, vinum ac alia victualia, sumptibus et expensis dicti domini abbatis. Ac deinde super calcetum ibidem usque Pynneslake, ubi est quidam pons cum duabus meatibus, quorum unus sustentatur per homagium de Budeley et alius per homagium de Baltonessburghe. Ad quem quidem pontem Johannes Weste praepositus de Baltonessburgh comparuit cum undecim hominibus [the names follow].

1. Bradelee.

2. Hearne's *John of Glaston.*, II, 291 ff.

Qui produxerunt praedictum dominum abbatem, et omnes qui ibidem cum eo tunc erant, a praedicto ponte versus oriens borialiter ultra Noggerbrygge usque molendinum de Baltonesburghe, ubi quondam morabatur Normannus, aødudum Thomas Flynt et modo Willelmus Shyphurde; et de molendino illo orientaliter per cursum aquae usque ad clausa vocata Churchenclos—dimittendo cum ecclesia extra limites duodecim hidarum—transeundo per borialem partem illorum clausorum usque ad semitam quae venit de praedicta ecclesia in orientali parte ejusdem; et sic ascendendo usque ad domum quondam Osgari de la Holte, modo vocatam la Hame, juxta la Lepyete olim Johannis Taylour, alias Hogges, et modo Johannis Ruysshe: ac deinde orientaliter per la Hame, ultra pontam pedalem ligneum vocatum Hare pathe bruge, in campo vocato la Worthy, per dictam semitam vocatam Harepathe, videlicet inter terras Johannis Ryxe et Johannis Cope, usque lez Barryettes de Southwode, et sic orientaliter et australiter per medium de Southwode usque quondam [? quandam] crucem stantem juxta quatuor quercus; et abinde ultra la Hulte usque Dunstonesdyche, alias secundum quosdam vocatum Bytterwater; et sic borialiter contra cursum aquae ibidem borialiter per la Sydewode ultra Lotteshamegrene usque ad portam clausi, quondam Walteri Bryce et modo Johannis Man: quo idem dominus abbas, ac universi qui ibidem cum eo tunc interfuerunt, refecerunt se . . . et tunc divertendo occidentaliter usque ad la Hore-cros in Lotteshamgrene praedictum; et tunc ingrediendo in la Grenelane borialiter usque ad novam crucem quam Walterus Cary nuper erexit, quae stat super Warmeshyll; et tunc occidentaliter usque occidentalem angulum clausi vocati Holbreche; et abinde descendendo borialiter usque mansum, quondam Oswaldi Delaburne, et postea Willelmi Martyn, ac modo Thomae Shiphurde; et ulterius deinde usque Lakehowse, quam Robertus Gosse de Bradeley jam inhabitat [where they were met by the homage of Bradeley].

Translation of I.

“Starting from *Brutascha*¹ at *Stretebrugge*, at the south end of that bridge; and moving eastwards on the south side of the moor, as far as the south end of the bridge of *Baltenesberge*: on the north side from the house of *Wlgar-with-the-Beard*, who was the maker of that bridge in the time of Saint *Dunstan* the abbot: and so over the causey beyond *Pinueslake*² through the middle of the moor to the house of *Norman* at the mill

1. *Various readings*: *Brutasche*.

2. *Pinnelake*.

of *Baltenesberge*: and thence upwards on the road as far as the path which comes from the church there: and after that upwards to *Zeholt*¹ as far as the *Lupiwite*, on the east side of the house of *Hosgar-at-the-Holt*: and thence to the path which leads through the middle extremity of that *Holt* straight on to the bridge of *Kineward*² at the dyke of Saint *Dunstan* the abbot: and so to the stream which comes from *Coleburi*; and so going up against the course of the water, as far as the house of *Osward-of-the-Burne*: and thence upwards against the *Burne* to the court of *Ailmer* the steward at *Brodelee*.³

Among principal places within the bounds: "Then the *Burne* and *Kineard* [or *Kyneard*] with its fields and meadows. Afterwards a certain part of *Baltenesberghe* with fields, meadows, large pastures, and with the whole alder-bed and all the moors towards the east on the north side of *Budeclee* as far as the *Brutasca*, which is on the south end of the bridge of *Strete*."

Translation of II.

"There came to meet them at *Brutessayshe*, where now grow three ash trees, for the homage of *Strete* [the names follow]. They proceeded eastwards from *Brutesayshe* to the north corner, and westwards from the close called *Ankerhey*, and so eastwards along the dyke (or ditch) on the north side of the said close to the east end thereof; and thence from the said close eastwards and southwards by the said dyke to *Growthamesoke*, which is the limit of the lordship of *Strete* on that side: where there appeared *Robert Midwynter*, provost of *Budcley*, with sixteen men [names given]. And they went forward along the said dyke, which divides meadow and moor, towards the east, and led the lord abbot and his company as far as the lane called *Byggeslane*, which is outside (the bounds): and from thence along the said dyke, straight on to the bridge of *Wulgar* [*Middebard* written above the line], who was the maker of that bridge in the time of Saint *Dunstan*: which bridge stands on the north side of the house of the same *Wulgar-with-the-Beard*—late of *John Kyttes*, and now of *John*

1. Reholt.
2. Keneward.
3. Bradelee.

Porter : near which bridge the lord abbot and all who were then with him refreshed themselves with bread and beer and wine and other victuals, at the costs and charges of the said lord abbot. And then over the causey there as far as *Pynneslake*, where there is a certain bridge with two passages [*i.e* of two arches], one of which is kept up by the homage of *Budcley*, and the other by the homage of *Baltoneshurgh*. At which bridge *John West*, provost of *Baltoneshurgh* appeared with eleven men [names follow] : who conducted the lord abbot and his company from the said bridge towards the east northwards along the course of the water to the closes called *Churchenclos*—leaving them out along with the church, as being outside the limits of the Twelve Hides : and passing along the north side of those closes as far as the path which comes from the said church on the east side thereof ; and so going up as far as the house formerly of *Osgar-of-the-Holte*, now called the *Hame*, near the *Lepyete*, late of *John Taylour* alias *Hogges*, and now of *John Ruysshe* : then eastwards by the *Hame*, past the wooden foot-bridge called *Harepathe bruge*, in the field called the *Worthy*, by the said path called *Harepathe*, to wit between the lands of *John Ryxe* and *John Cope*, as far as the *Barryettes* of *Southwode* ; and so eastwards and southwards through the middle of *Southwode*, as far as a certain cross which stands near four oaks : and from thence beyond the *Holte* as far as *Dunstonesdyche*, otherwise according to some called *Bytterwater* : and so northwards against the course of the water there, northwards through the *Sydewode* beyond *Lotteshamegrene* to the gate of the close formerly of *Walter Bryce* and now of *John Man* : where the same lord abbot and all who were then with him refreshed themselves [as before]. And turning westwards as far as the *Hore-cros* in *Lotteshamgrene* aforesaid ; and going into the *Grene lane* northwards as far as the new cross which *Walter Cary* lately put up, which stands upon *Warmeshyll* ; and then westwards to the west corner of the close called *Holbreche* ; and from thence going down northwards to the manse formerly of *Osward-of-the-Burne*, and afterwards of *William Martyn* and now of *Thomas Shiphurde* ; and further on from thence to the *Lakehowse*, which *Robert Gosse* of *Bradeley* now inhabits.”

I now proceed to offer a few comments, which I hope may be a stimulus to the researches of others who have a better knowledge of the neighbourhood and its past history.

Wlgar-with-the-Beard, who was the maker of that bridge in the time of *St. Dunstan the abbot*. The road from Butleigh to Baltonsborough crosses the river Brue by a bridge which is marked on the large Ordnance Map as Wallyer's Bridge. It is reasonable to regard this as a corruption of *Wulgar's Bridge*; for the Anglo-Saxon *g* often had the sound of *y*: compare *garden* and *yard*, also the A. S. *gear* which is our *year*. Separate enquiries put to two men just south of the bridge shewed me that the name *Wallyer's Bridge* is still in use. But at the cottage just across the next bridge (over the cut made for the mill)—a cottage called *Noah's Ark* from the floods which so often surround it—a woman said that the name of the first bridge was *Walter's Bridge*; and the same name was given to it by a woman living in the Gatehouse near the mill. Thus we have an interesting example of gradual corruption. *Wulfgar-with-the-Beard*, who built the bridge when *Dunstan* was abbot (c. 950) had become *Wulgar* in 1135: now he has passed into *Wallyer*, and soon he will lose his identity altogether and become the more familiar *Walter*.

We pass on to *Kineward's Bridge at the dyke of St. Dunstan the abbot*. The road from Baltonsborough to Barton David¹ crosses the Brue by a bridge (*Tootle Bridge*) near the southern end of what is marked in the Ordnance Map as *Dunstan's Dyke*. The entry on the map is an antiquarian insertion, for which there is no living tradition, so far as I can discover. Even in 1503 the name had begun to die out: for we read of "*Dunstonesdyche*," otherwise according to some called "*Bytterwater*." It is still within the memory of people at Baltonsborough that in the last generation it was the custom to go out early in the morning in May to drink the water at a special

I. It may be of interest here to record the gradual modification of the name of this village. Barton is a prebend in the church of *St. Andrew of Wells*. In the earlier documents of the Dean and Chapter it is simply called *Barton*. But in 1605 we find "the prebend of *Barton Davy*," and this name recurs in 1607. In 1632, however, it has become *Barton David*, and so it remains till the last entry calendered, viz., in 1713. See *Wells Calendar of MSS.*, II, 347, 353, 396. I do not know when the final stage, *Barton St. David*, was reached. It seems to be a regrettable modernism.

spring : but more than one place is pointed to by tradition, and none suggested is in the neighbourhood of Dunstan's Dyke. It may be noted that in the Perambulation of 1842 mention is made of "the Mineral Water." It appears that there is iron in the water of some of the springs, and they have to be fenced off to prevent the cattle from drinking it.

So far then our enquiries have brought us no clear evidence as to the position of Dunstan's Dyke to confirm the entry on the Ordnance Map. Nor does the Perambulation of 1842 help us very much : for it introduces us to a wholly different set of names : the party, we are told, "kept on the left-hand side of *View Ditch*, called *Cunleaze Rhine*, to *Tootle Bridge*." I am told that *View Ditch* was so called from coming under the view of the Dyke Reeves. *Tootle Bridge* would appear to be the modern name of what in 1135 was called *Kineward's Bridge* : no reference to it occurs in 1503.

It is worth while however to observe that *Kineward's* name survives in the neighbourhood in various stages of phonetic corruption. Thus what is now *King Weston* is called in the Domesday Survey *Chinewardestune*. And there is a mill to the east of Barton David which is now called *King-a-Mill*, but in a map of Somerset made in 1811 it is found as *Kenyar Mill*. I do not know whether it is safe to assume that the same man gave his name to *Kennard Moor*, which lies between Edgarley and Baltonsborough on the north bank of the Brue : in Abbot Beere's Terrier it is called *Kynnyard more*.¹ It seems as though on the northern and southern banks of the river the phonetic variation followed different paths.

A few brief notes may be added.

Pinueslake or *Pinneslake*. This I cannot identify. *Lake* is here used in the well-known local sense for a running stream.

Zeholt is perhaps a scribe's error for *Le holt*, meaning *The Grove*.

Lupiwite (1135) or *Lepyete* (1503). This no doubt represents *hlypgeat*, which occurs several times in the Anglo-Saxon bounds given in charters. See Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus*, III, p. xxvi, where he gives references under the word *Geat*,

1. *John of Glaston.*, II, 312.

which he thus defines "*gate*, an opening either in a fence, wall, or natural rise of the ground, an opening through which cattle can move." *Hlyp* means "leap." We are left still somewhat in the dark as to what a "leap-gate" was.

Coleburi. I am told that Colebury is the name of a farm a little east of Withiel (Withelee). "The stream that comes from *Coleburi*" is Cuttesham Brook.

Harepathe (1503). This is the A. S. *herepath*, "the army-road." It often occurs in boundaries, as we might speak of "The King's highway."

Churchenclos. In the schedule attached to the Tithe Map we find Church Close, between the mill and the west-end of Baltonsborough Church.

Sydewode. From the same schedule we learn that "Side-woods" is what is now called West Wood.

APPENDIX I.

Manor of Glaston.¹

Perambulation begun 13th May 1816.

From Hartlake Bridge up the short Drove, and through the field to the extent of the Glastonbury parish, and then after the Orchard hedge to Whitelake River near the Farm, after the river to the corner of the Drove.

From Whitelake river across the drove, after New Ditch to the top, then turning to the right after the ditch to the Drove leading to Barrow to the turn to the left down the Drove to the bridge over the Division Rhine which Wells, Wootton and Pilton parishes, after the Rhine and after the Orchard hedge of Farmer Reynolds into Lanckerby Road, across the road after the hedge leading up the hill to the top of Lanckerby Wood.

Messrs Joseph & Robt. Teek pointed out the boundary. Then after the division between the parishes of Wells and North Wootton to the road at the top of Mr. Eades' Orchard (in the Orchard F. S. D.

1. This is printed exactly as it stands in a copy of the Perambulations now in the possession of Mr. Neville Grenville, of Butleigh Court. The copyist has made a number of mistakes which will be obvious to those who know the localities: but I have thought it wisest not to attempt corrections.

sprained his knee) across the road in the field at the top of Eades' orchard, after the stream at Stoodly Bridge up Stoodly Batch to the top, over the Stile at Clark's plantation and down the Leaze into the Leaze Lane to Tollerdown, and into the road leading from Pilton to West Compton, and then down the road to the Swan Orchard gate and through the Orchard and through the Swan Inn into the Parsonage orchard, through the Orchard, through the Parsonage house and through the Church and up through the Park to the Lane, and then keep after the hedge on the left to the top of Pennard Hill, then after the top of the hill to Mr. Bethell's Farm and the Barton belonging to the house, and after the wall in front of the house through the Pool and Barton and then after the division line between the East and West Pennard parishes as far as the lane, then down the lane to the turn to Pennard Drove. (there is a boundary stone near Ford's Well.)

— 2nd Day —

Meet Mr. Churchwarden Welshman of East Pennard, followed the stream to Bull Plot, at the boundary stone up the Bradley road to Bradley Pound and up the road taking in the house of James Ganes and down the road to Parbrook up the Green Grove to Lottisham Green taking in the whole of Lottisham and Dyles' Green.

— 3rd Day —

Street Turnpike to Sharpham taking in whole of Sharpham Bank, and down Walton Drove, keeping Glastonbury Parish on the right, to Courts' Corner, follow the Drove again to the top of the Glastonbury Parish on the left, then taking in Glastonbury Parish to the Canal then follow the Canal to the little Aqueduct across the Canal and follow the Rhine to Mazzes' Wall near the lock, then keep after the Rhine to Babber Leaze Clyse across the river and then follow up to Westhay Bridge down the road to the Turnpike gate, over the Bridge and take after the Division Rhine between Wedmore and Meare to the Rhine called the old Rhine, cross the Rhine and then follow after it to Daggs Lane up Daggs Lane to the top, then down the field in front, by the rank of Elms.

— 4th Day —

6 Houses in Clewer.

Hannah Wall. Willm. Bunns. Jas. Harwick. Chas. Bryant. Benjn. Wall. Jno. Talbot.

Passed from Farmer Brice's round by the Ivy house and down Mead Lane through Talbot's garden and down the road again to the Bridge, up little Rhine to the Boundary Stone of Nyland.

Present :—

Mr. John Vincent.	Josiah Lamport
„ Thomas Classey.	Josiah Lamport, Junr.
„ F. S. Duckett (Steward).	Chas. Lamport.
„ John Goodson.	John Lamport.
„ John Vincent.	James Close
„ Jos. Symes.	Isaac Taylor.
„ Thos. Symes, son of	John Tucker.
„ Jos. Symes	Eli Higgins.

Wednesday 16th March 1842

Perambulation. Part of Glaston 12 Hides.

Started at Balsbury Flights about $\frac{1}{2}$ past Ten and kept on the left hand side of View Ditch called Cunleaze Rhine to Tootle Bridge then went as far as the bounds of the bridge and returned and passed over the bridge and kept on the left side of the river towards Lydford (left Tootle bridge 5 m.p. 11) to the Wicket Gate at the end of the ground called the Range of Grounds. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the River from Tootle Bridge to this point belongs to the Hundred. left at $\frac{1}{4}$ before 12 then proceeded after the hedge on the left hand side Eastward to the top of the field, then turned again to the left and down after the hedge to the top of the plantation to Tullard Mead Bridge passed over the bridge and turned after the brook on the left hand side to Moggs Hole Bridge, then along the brook again on the same side to Southwood Bottom, then along the Garden Plot belonging to John Sheat, round the garden against the brook and out into the road again along a little way further and over into the field after the brook to the Little Plantation at the end of Baltonsbury Parish, then up after the hedge to the top of field to the gateway, leaving 3 fields belonging to Ditchheat on the right, then round to the brook again and down thro' Dials Green Garden to Deals Gate, left Dials Gate before 5 min. to One (there is a Well near the gate called the Mineral Water)

Then after the East side of Deal's green (at the extent of the green) through into Lottisham Green keeping on after the hedge against D parish to the Pool opposite a Cottage of Eli Ganes, then back after the hedge on the East side of Lottisham Green through two gardens lately enclosed near Christopher Scott's New house, and then by the pointing End of Scott's house, and after the extent of the green again to Hunbridge Lane, through 1 little garden to a delapidated house, then after the Green again through 2 gardens and up into the green to Parbrook Road across the Road and up after the hedge to the Lamb and Lark "Cider house" left the Cider house round by White Barrow Hedge to White Cross, down Green Lane through the Green Lane Gardens to the end of a field called Little Chetbridge.

APPENDIX II.

NOTE ON THE FIGURE OF ST. DUNSTAN IN A WINDOW
OF COTHELSTONE CHURCH.¹

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY E. H. BATES HARBIN, M.A.

THE upright tracery lights in the heads of fifteenth century windows are admirably adapted for small figures. They do not require canopies, the uppermost cusplings allowing space for a mitre or other head-dress, or even occasionally for the head itself.

At Seavington St. Mary are the figures of St. Margaret overcoming the dragon, and St. Mary Magdalene with the alabaster box. These are drawn in sepia or black outline. A window in Ditchat Church contains figures of St. Philip and St. James. Nettlecombe Church contains a curious selection of saints, among the number being St. Urith (*Proc.*, LIV, i, 86).

The series at Cotelstone seem chosen to illustrate English Church History. They are arranged in pairs in the windows on the south side of the church.

The first pair are :—

1. *Scs* : *Thomas de Seriford* (Cantilupe), who was canonized in 1320, the last Englishman to receive that honour. His left hand holds the episcopal staff, while the right gives the blessing. This representation is referred to in a note to the *Symbolum* of Durandus,² edited by J. M. Neale and B. Webb in 1843.

2. *Scs* : *Aldhelm de Sireborn*. Holds a chalice with both hands.

Second pair :—

3. *Scs* : *Ricardus de Gicestria* (de Wiche). Right hand holds the staff, and the left a chalice.

4. *Scs* : *Thomas de Cant* . . . (Becket). Left hand holds the patriarchal cross, while the right gives the blessing.

1. The photograph was taken under considerable difficulties by the Rev. C. F. Metcalfe, Vicar, to whom I am also indebted for information concerning the glass.

2. For this reference I am indebted to some notes by the Rev. W. H. P. Greswell in *Proc.*, XLIV, i, 50.

Third pair :—

5. S : Guthbert de Du . et . . . The right hand bears the head of St. Oswald, the left the pastoral staff.

6. S : Dunstan : de Glastonia. His right hand holds a pastoral staff, and the left a pair of tongs inclined over the left shoulder. (See Plate I).

The figures are represented in glass of a warm sepia colour with the ornamental needlework in pale yellow. The faces are treated in the manner described by Mr. Lewis Day in his book on *Windows and Stained Glass*, 1897, p. 190. "Particularly characteristic of English work (in the fifteenth century) was the delicate tracery of the faces, which were pencilled in fine lines, the treatment altogether flat, and this at a period when foreign work was much more solidly modelled."

Five representations of St. Dunstan are illustrated in Mr. F. Bond's *Dedications of English Churches*, 1914. Two are in glass.¹ One, a circular medallion in a window of the Bodleian Library, introduces another side of the Saint's activity in the shape of a dresser or sideboard covered with different kinds of plate. A particularly repulsive demon has seized a ciborium and a chalice, the shape of the bowl and foot suggesting that the glass was painted in the latter part of the fourteenth century, only to find his nose held tight in the Saint's tongs.

The other is preserved in a window in Ludlow Church (p. 71). The saint stands under a canopy attired in full archiepiscopal robes. His left hand holds the patriarchal cross, and his right a pair of tongs. Underneath : S̄cs : Dunstanus.

According to the valuable lists given in *Ancient Painted Glass in England*, by P. Nelson, 1913, St. Dunstan is figured in glass at Wells Cathedral, tracery light of south transept; the chapel of All Souls College, and the library of Trinity College, Oxford; and the church of Cockayne-Hatley, Bedfordshire.

1. The others are taken from a boss in Exeter Cathedral; the screen in Great Plumstead Church; and the portrait, perhaps by his own hand, in a MS. preserved in the Bodleian, which is well known from its reproduction in the illustrated edition of Green's *Short History*, I, 105.

The Priory of St. Michael on the Steep Holme.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY E. H. BATES HARBIN, M.A.

I.

THE CHARTERS.

UNTIL 1892 the sole authority for the existence of this Priory was a statement in Dugdale's Baronage, published in 1675. In the account of the Berkeley family, Maurice Lord Berkeley, who died in 1326, is said to have "built a Friary in a place called the Holmes (an island in Severne) not far from his manor of Portbury." The authority cited is an Account roll of the Bailiff of Portbury 8 Ed. II; but unfortunately it cannot now be found.

This statement may have been taken from John Smyth's *Lives of the Berkeley family*, who has however an important correction. "This Lord Maurice (1281-1326) new built the friary for the fryers and brethren in the Holmes, an Iland in Seavern, and not far from his manor of Portbury."

There is no reference in any fourteenth century record that I have examined to bear out this statement; and Smyth writes that in 1390 the island formed part of the dower of Elizabeth Lady Berkeley. As will be shown later on, the island was claimed by another family in the days of Lord Maurice; and so he may have been prevented from carrying out his intention of refounding a priory (not friary), which his own muniments of title show was in existence in the reign of Richard I.

It is also possible that the Bailiff's Account roll may have referred to the property in Portbury which the Prior of Bremner or Brommor in Hants held of the gift of Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle and Devon, *temp.* Hen. III. A cell had been established here with some resident canons, which was popularly known as the Priory.¹

From 1886 to 1892 the contents of the muniment room at Berkeley Castle were in process of being sorted and arranged by Mr. I. H. Jeayes of the MS. Department in the British Museum, and in the latter year he drew up a *Descriptive Catalogue of the Charters and other Documents*. This was printed, and the late Lord Fitzhardinge has thereby earned the gratitude of all antiquaries in the two counties of Gloucester and Somerset. Mr. Jeayes has very kindly pointed out to me that the catalogue contained five charters which showed that there had been a Priory on the Steep Holme a century and a half before the date given by Dugdale.

These are given below, and to them are added two other references which have turned up in the records of the thirteenth century.

No. I.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Robertus filius Ricardi intuitu Dei et pro salute anime mee et predecessorum meorum Dedi et concessi quantum ad laicam personam pertinet Ecclesiam Sancti Nicholai de Uppilla in puram et perpetuam elemosinam Sancto Michaeli de Stepholm et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus cum omnibus libertatibus et cum omnibus rebus ad eandem ecclesiam pertinentibus. Et ut hec mea donatio rata subsistat et immutabilis, eam presenti scripto et sigilli mei patrocinio roboravi. Hiis testibus David, decano Bleden (si), Waltero de Kywestoc, Ricardo, capellano de Caerdif, Ricardo clerico de Marisco, Nicholao clerico, Johanne clerico de Estbrenca, Thoma de la Ville, Jordano de Greinton, Hugone Vassal, Ricardo de Lockeston, Ricardo filio Galfridi, Hugone de Uppilla, Radulfo clerico, qui hanc cartam fecit. [no. 50.]

Grant from Robert, son of Richard to the brethren of St. Michael of Stepholm, of the church of St. Nicholas of Uppille (Uphill). *Temp.* Ric. I. Latin. With seal.

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXVII, i, 61.

No. II.

Sciant tam presentes quàm futuri quod ego Johannes de Ken cartam Roberti filii Ricardi antecessoris mei recepi in hec verba. Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Robertus filius Ricardi dedi et concessi divine pietatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee, et patris mei et matris mee et antecessorum meorum et successorum meorum Sancte Michaeli de insula que dicitur Stepholm et fratribus ibidem cohabitantibus dimidiam virgatam terre in Uphulla quam Ailricus de Rewa tenuit cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni servitio seculari, Similiter liberam molituram in molendino de villa prenominata. Similiter in pastura mea in eadem villa quatuor vaccas et viginti oves. Ego si quidem prelibatus Johannes de Ken hanc donationem ratam habens et firmam presenti scripto et sigilli mei appositione confirmavi. His testibus A. capellano de Brocleghe, Gervasio de Locaston, Daniele Capellano de Locaston, A. capellano de Cristgeston, Jordano Capellano, Hugone Vassal, Reginaldo Ibernienſe, Roberto de Sparkeford, Roberto de Perrers, Thoma de Muncketon, Galfrido Vassal, Ricardo de la Hulla, et multis aliis. [no. 104.]

Confirmation by John de Ken of the grant by Robert son of Richard to the brethren of St. Michael of the island which is called Stepholm of half a virgate of land in Uphulla (Uphill) with certain rights of pasturage and use of mill. *Temp.* John. Latin. With seal.

No. III.

Confirmation by William, son of Robert, son of Martin, of the grant, by Robert, son of Richard, knight, to the Church of St. Michael de Insula "que dicitur" [Stepholm], of a virgate of land in Huppilla [Uphill], which Ailric de Rewa held. Witnesses: Robert de Langatot; Robert de Sancta Cruce; Richard de Bichefauda; Thomas, his brother; Warin de Morcellis; Schep' de Audenoic; William, Clericus de Cuantona; William Bodin. *Temp.* John. Latin. With seal. [no. 110.]

No. IV.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas de Muncketon dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie Beati Michaelis in Steepholm simul cum me ipso in puram et perpetuam elemosinam totam terram meam in Curcheston, scilicet, illam dimidiam virgatam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis quam Ailmarus Bouing aliquando tenuit cum . . . terram pertinente, Habendam et tenendam inperpetuum fratribus ibidem Deo et Beate Marie et Sancto Michaeli servientibus adeo libere et quiete . . . terram melius et liberius et quietius tenui per unam libram cimini annu-

atim reddendam Johanni de Ken vel heredibus suis ad . . . servicio et querela ad eos pertinente. Hanc autem prenominatam terram dedit mihi et heredibus meis Robertus filius Ricardi . . . carta ipsius testatur, Quam ad majorem securitatum predictis fratribus tradidi simul cum confirmatione Willelmi filii Ma . . . confirmatione Johannis de Ken et Agacie uxoris sue filie et heredis predicti Roberti filii Ricardi. Ut autem . . . confirmatio firma sit et stabilis presentis carte mee attestazione et sigilli mei appositione illam confirmavi. Hiis testibus . . . Sparkeford et Roberto et Helia fratribus suis, Ricardo filio Arturi, Adda Wallense, et Johanne filio suo, Galfrido serviente, . . . sacerdote de Lokeston, Hunfrido de Bagwerke, Hugone de Aux, et Ada filio suo, Henrico de Belgeton et multis suis. [no. 217.]

Grant from Thomas de Muncketon to the Church of St. Michael in Stupeholm and the brethren then serving God, of himself and his land in Curcheston [Christon], the gift of Robert son of Richard which was confirmed to him by John de Ken and Agacia his wife daughter and heir of the said Robert. Early Hen. III. Latin Mutilated.

No. V.

Universis Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Willelmus miseratione divina Bathoniensis et Wellensis episcopus salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum vir nobilis dominus R. de Tregoz patronus loci religiosi qui dicitur Stepholm ipsum locum cum tota insula et omnibus aliis pertinenciis viris religiosis canonicis ordinis Sancti Augustini de Stodleghe Wygorn. dioc. in puram et perpetuam elemosinam tanquam loci patronus contulerit intuitu caritatis valens et appetens ob divini cultus augmentum quod apud prefatum locum divina frequencius solito celebrentur. Nos predicti nobilis laudabile propositum in Domino commendantes et super hiis favorem sibi obtentu religionis ampliande benivolum impendentes donationes et concessiones ipsius nobilis necnon et quorum libet aliorum religiosis in dicta insula degentibus pie factas, quantum in nobis est pro nobis et successoribus nobis capitulorum nostrorum Bathoniensis et Wellensis consensu unanimi et assensu intervenientibus acceptantes et ratas habentes statuimus et ordinamus quod duo ad minus canonici de prioratu predicto apud prefatam insulam moram faciant continuam. Et quod canonicus qui ibidem preesse debeat nobis et successoribus nostris loci diocesanis per priorem de Stodleghe qui pro tempore fuerit presentetur et Prior de Stepholm nominetur sine nostro vel successorum nostrorum consensu sue perpetuo per dictum priorem nullatenus amovendus. Quod si per nos vel successores nostros in visitacione nostra et sua demerita ipsum contigerit amoveri, volumus et concedimus quod idem Prior de Stodleghe alium de suis canonicis ad dictum locum et ipsius regimen nobis et successoribus

nostris libere valeat presentare. Et quod tempore vacacionis omnium bonorum ad dictum locum spectantium necnon et ipsius loci custodiam prior obtineat supradictus usque ad tempus a jure statutum, quo deterso si prior negligens fuerit presentando nos et successores nostri diocesanis fungentes jure, priorem preficiemus loco predicto juxta formam pretactam. Hec autem ordinanda et statuenda duximus jure diocesano et dignitate episcopali nobis successoribus nostris et ecclesiis nostris Bathoniensi et Wellensi semper salvis Relinquentes potestatem Priori de Stodleigh et suis successoribus faciendi correctiones secundum regulam in loco predicto cum fratres deliquerint, ac eos prout res postulaverit revocandi, necnon et ipsum qui ipsi loco preerit libere presentandi prout superius est expressum. Ad quorum omnium predictorum testimonium et roboris firmamentum nostrum sigillum, et predictorum nostrorum capitulorum sigilla ad confirmationis titulum et munimen presentibus sunt appensa. Datum apud Cherlecumbe juxta Bathoniam, V Id. Aprilis Anno domini Millesimo ducentesimo sexagesimo. [no. 430.]

Deed of William (Bitton I) Bishop of Bath and Wells ordaining that, for the more frequent celebration of divine service at the religious place called Stepholm, with the island which R. de Tregoz has conferred on the Austin canons of Stodleigh (co. Warwick), the Prior shall cause two canons at the least to reside there, the senior canon to be called the Prior of Stepholme. Latin. With seals (1) of the Bishop in brown wax, and on reverse, St. Andrew on cross, etc. ; (2) fragment of seal of the Chapter of Bath, in green wax, displaying two towers of the Abbey. The third seal of the Chapter of Wells is missing.

Pedes Finium, 20 Hen. III, 218 (1236).

Henry, son of Richard, after assize of mort d'ancester had been summoned, quitclaimed to William Prior of Stepholme half a virgate of land in Kercheston (Christon). *Som. Rec. Soc.*, vi, 95.

Assize Rolls, Somerset, 27 Hen. III (1243).

No. 780. Hundred of Winterstoke. The jury present Brother Gregory of La Houme and Robert his brother, lay brothers, are suspected of larceny : to judgement on the Prior. *Som. Rec. Soc.*, xi, 780.

NOTES ON THE DONORS NAMED IN THE CHARTERS.

Owing to their early date the donors are nearly all unknown. In Domesday Uphill is held by Serlo de Burci with four knights as his under-tenants. With Uphill went Christon which is

not separately mentioned. As late as 1326 these two vills were still held in quarters by different persons.

At a very early date Serlo's great possessions had passed into the hands of the family of Fitzmartin, whose holding was known as the Barony of Martin or of Blagdon, their principal residence. The confirmer of charter no. III, William son of Robert Fitzmartin, died about 1209 when his son, also William, gave three hundred marks for livery of his lands.

Robert, son of Richard (no. I), as donor of the church of St. Nicholas at Uphill would appear to have been the senior representative of the four knights of Domesday.

He left an only daughter and heiress, Agacia, the wife of John de Ken (no. IV). He may have been the grandson of John de Ken who in 1166 held two knights' fees of the Bishop of the Diocese; and son of Richard de Ken, who had a controversy with Matthew de Clevedon concerning one knight's fee in Kenn, Huish and Penne. In 1199 Matthew paid 100 shillings for a judgement. However, the matter dragged on to 1223 when Richard had given place to John, and the claim was altered to two knights' fees in Ken and Hiwis. The trial was held at Westminster in the octave of St. Yllar, but instead of providing counsel or even champions, the two disputants waged a duel in arms in open court, and at the conclusion Matthew de Clevedon acknowledged the two fees to be the right of John de Ken.¹

Considering this exhibition of prowess, John would have had no difficulty in winning the hand of the heiress Agacia against all rivals.

In 1219 after an assize of mortdancester had been summoned John granted a hide of land in Clevedon to John de Chricheston for life.² On the demise of the tenant for life a few years later, his brother Herbert de Ken claimed the hide as his free tenement. John de Ken had to defend his rights, this time however by a bayliff, who acted as his counsel at the Ilchester assizes in 1225.³

1. *Ped. Fin.*, 7 Hen. III, 59; *Som. Record Soc*, VI, 45.

2. *Ped. Fin.*, 3 Hen. III, 24; *S.R.S.*, VI, 35.

3. *S.R.S.*, XI, 312.

Nothing more appears about John and Agacia de Kenne. No doubt they were one of the generations of this family omitted by Collinson (III, 592), who hops from Richard *temp.* Richard I to "a son of his own name who was with Edward I in the Scottish wars in 1304."

These charters enumerate: The church of St. Nicholas, Uphill (which included the tithes), half a virgate in the same place with free multure and pasturage for four cows and twenty sheep; another virgate in the same; half a virgate in Christon, as well as all the land there which belonged to Thomas Munckton. All this with the island itself containing sixty acres (modern measurement) forms a very slender endowment.

II.

HISTORY OF THE PRIORY.

Of this one is inclined to say that its days were few and full of evil; and this latter qualification might apply to the island itself. It was the refuge of Gildas who is said to have written his best known work *Querulus de excidio Britanniae* in this refuge. Somebody has remarked that to be reduced to such a habitation would make anyone querulous. It was frequently utilized as their headquarters by the sea pirates who ravaged both shores of the Severn sea. After the overthrow of Hastings Githa the queen-mother and other English refugees abode on the island until they could retreat to the Continent.

Leaving aside for the present the problem of the founder it appears that at the close of the twelfth century the Priory was in existence and adding to the original endowments. Whatever may have been the intention in planting a community of Austin canons¹ on the Steep Holme, they could certainly render as valuable service to mariners as if they had been planted on the top of an Alpine pass to assist travellers in distress.

1. I infer that the "brethren" were Austin canons from the fact that they were transferred to a community of that order.

The endowments were being added to at a later period than the charters. The final concord of 1236 recording a gift also supplies the name, William, of the only Prior known to us. The property at Uphill gave the canons a welcome footing on the mainland, of which they seemed to have availed themselves not always wisely. In 1243 two lay brothers were presented by the jury of Winterstoke Hundred as guilty of larceny ; for which the Prior was to be held responsible.

Within a few years the history of the Priory as a separate community came to an end. In 1260 Robert de Tregoz, patron, by charter no. V, with the consent of the Bishop of the Diocese, transferred the Priory and all its belongings to Studleigh Priory in Warwickshire and the diocese of Worcester.

This priory had been transferred and refounded by his father-in-law William de Cantelupe, who on his death in 1239 was there buried. Studley obtained other lands in Somersetshire from this family ; one third of Trent was the gift of William de Cantelupe and his wife Eva de Braose ; and other lands in Worle, Locking, Norton, and Kewstoke.¹ Studley Priory must be distinguished from Studley Nunnery in Oxfordshire, which owned Crowcombe on the Quantocks.

By the terms of the gift it is evident that Robert de Tregoz intended to retain a community on the island ; but circumstances were eventually too strong for him. By the end of the thirteenth century not only had the community deserted the island, but that had passed into lay hands.

Collinson (I, 179) states that about 1292 John de Bec, lord of Eresby, granted the advowson of Breane with the island of Steepholme to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln. Why these two Lincolnshire magnates should have any dealings in Somersetshire lands is not very clear ; but on referring to Collinson's authority, Dugdale's Baronage, the additional information appears that Bec had inherited the advowson and island from his brother Thomas de Bec, Bishop of St. David's, who died in 1293. Dugdale's authority is the Cowcher Book (or Register) of the Duchy of Lancaster, a magnificent cartulary in two volumes with illuminated initials and shields of arms.

1. *Proceedings*, XX, ii, 118.

On the dorse of fol. 43 in vol. II the grant will be found with the further information that it included "all the land which Robert de Berkeley holds for his life in the villes of Uppehull and Crucheston (Uphill and Christon) *de hereditate mea*, which came to me after the death of the said Robert." The importance of these successive addenda will appear afterwards.

The grant of Robert Tregoz refers to a minimum of two canons to be resident, and this arrangement seems to crop up in a begging letter of a Bishop of Worcester, whose name does not actually occur in the document, but can be identified by the date as Godfrey Giffard, who filled the see from 1268 to 1302. The letter is preserved in the MSS. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, no. 154, p. 393, and by the kindness of the librarian I am able to print a copy.

Salutem grariam et benedictionem. Preclara pietatis indicia quibus vestra religio insignitur ad excitandum vicera vestra erga vestri ordinis professores nos magos efficiunt studiosos. Cum igitur dilecti in christo filij Prior et Conuentus de Stodleg' ordinis sancti Augustini nostre diocesis precibus amicorum in sue mentis proposito carnis termino preuentorum. Sub fragili fiducia cautionum et alias tam per simplicitatem ipsorum quam nouissime turbationis procellam ultra duplum annui veri valoris tocius substantie eorundem ere alieno cum inportabili pondere vsurarum iugiter excrescencium honerati absque diminutione sumptuum solitorum. Ac fratrum dispersione tolleranda ad tempus nequeant hijs temporibus releuerari. non solis litterarum figuris set ex intimo cordis nostri rogamus vestram plenitudinem caritatis. quatinus optentu vestre religionis quam dicti fratres feliciter profitentur. Ac intuitu pietatis ingentis in vobis ad necessarium nostri instantiam duobus fratribus dicti loci viris vtique prouidis et discretis ac conversationis honeste vobiscum si placet per vnus anni et dimidij spacium in nostri creatoris obsequio moraturis velitis tanquam vestras necessaria ministrare. vt pro hijs que deo grata existunt et proximis sunt humana. vobis et vestris specialius teneamur ad ea. que vestre utilitati cedere poterunt et honori. Valete. Datum apud Bredon. Kalendas Aprilis. anno domini. M^o. CC^o. lx^o. Nono. MS. C.C.C. Oxon, 154, p. 393.

The letter appears to be addressed to another community of Austin canons in the diocese. Whether the "procella turbationis" was an actual storm or a lawsuit is not clear; but Studley was in debt at least two years' income, and over-

whelmed by an insupportable rate of interest for loans, while the expenses did not diminish. The other community is therefore asked to take care of two brethren for a year and a half; and one is tempted to surmise that they may be the couple who ought to have been sojourning on the Steepholme.

I cannot find any further reference in records to a religious community on the island.

Miss R. M. Clay in her book on *Hermits and Anchorites*, 1913, states that the Steep Holme was often inhabited by a solitary, but not necessarily, as a permanent abode. Her authority is : *Vitæ*, edit. by J. A. Giles for the Caxton Society in 1854. But it seems to refer to Gildas only, and not to any hermitage in medieval times.

Mr. F. A. Knight in *The Sea-Board of Mendip*, p. 320, gives an account of the remains of the Priory still existing or lately destroyed.

The old church at Uphill is early Norman, and is therefore contemporary with the earliest canons who were connected with the Priory.

III.

FOUNDATION OF THE PRIORY.

The date of the foundation and the name of the founder are alike unknown. It is plain that Steepholme in the medieval period was somehow or other closely connected with Breane.¹ As Robert de Tregoz, who is described as "patron" in 1260, was also the owner of Breane, it is natural to examine his pedigree and the title to his Somersetshire estates to see if a probable founder can be discerned in his family tree.

In Domesday Breane and Burnham were held by Walter de Dowai in his own hand. Early in the twelfth century his great possessions were divided between the Honour of Castle Cary held by the Lovel family and apparently not descended from Walter, and the Honour of Bampton, which Devonshire

1. After a lengthy period, during which it was annexed to Uphill or Weston-super-Mare, it has now reverted to the original arrangement.

manor was the head of this portion. It descended from Walter to the family of Paganel or Paynel, and thence by marriage to Sir Milo Cogan. Collinson (II, 390) gives a long account of this family, on which Eyton remarks (*Somerset Domesday*, I, 61) that "his account of the succession of the house of Paganel is altogether inadequate and largely erroneous." But as Robert de Tregoz did not claim descent from either Paynel or Cogan, and indeed had no need to, it will be sufficient to remark that the Cogan family were undoubtedly overlords of much of the marsh territory which had been granted to Dowai.

Tregoz indeed was the representative of the great family which took their name from Ewyas in the land of Hereford in Wales, as it was so long designated. *Temp.* William I, Alured de Merleberge was lord of the castled mount at Ewias on the Welsh border. He was already established in England under Edward the Confessor, as was his uncle Osbern, probably Osbern Pentecost. In Somersetshire Alured held in chief Chelwood (a part); the rest he held as tenant of Count Eustace of Boulogne, of whom he also held Newton in North Petherton, Combwich, and Belgeton (Belluton in Stanton Drew). Alured's successor was that Harold from whom Ewias takes its name, Harold the son of Earl Ralf, and the grandson of Goda, Countess of Boulogne. And this is why Harold of Ewias is found among the knights of Count Eustace under Henry I, and why his heir Robert de Tregoz was a tenant of the Honour of Boulogne.¹

At a very early date Harold of Ewias had acquired his lands on the coast line of Somersetshire. The records of Gloucester Abbey state that in 1100 Harold lord of Ewyas gave the church of Burneham to Ewyas Priory, which he had just founded; and that this gift was confirmed by his son Robert.²

There is every reason to suppose that Breane went with Burnham. These two manors continued to be held of the successors of Walter de Dowai, which was not the case with the Castle Cary portion, so we may suppose that Walter de

1. J. H. Round's *Studies in Peerage and Family History* (1901), p. 156.

2. Dugdale's *Monasticon*, I, 546.

Dowai had voluntarily accepted Harold as his tenant, though for what consideration does not appear.

The Priory of Ewyas Harold was an off-shoot of the Abbey of Gloucester, and existed from 1100 to 1358 "when the revenues being insufficient for their support they were again united with the Abbey."¹

The mother house certainly took a part in diminishing the revenues, for Robert de Ewyas, grandson of Harold made over the advowson of Burnham to the Abbot of Gloucester, as will appear further on.

It is hardly likely that Harold of Ewyas would found two priories ; or if he was so liberal, that he would have given the church of Burnham to the house in Hereford rather than to the community on the Steepholme. The position of founder therefore appears to rest between Robert de Ewyas and his son also Robert ; or even perhaps to the representative of an earlier generation whose name has not survived. For it is a long period between Harold living in 1100 and Robert senior of full age in 1166.

The members of the family would often have sailed down the Wye and across the Severn sea, passing the island on their voyage to Burnham ; and the selection of St. Michael for the patron saint would commend itself to those who would know St. Michael's Mount off the Normandy coast, as well as its rival in Cornwall.

The real difficulty is to account for the absence of reference to any other endowments besides those mentioned in the charters. For it is difficult to believe that Robert de Ewyas (father or son) gave nothing beyond the island itself.

This is all the evidence that can at present be brought forward on the question of the founder of the Priory ; and by rights the paper should stop here. But so much material for local history was examined in the course of preparation, that I venture to carry on the history of Breane and Steepholme Island to a later period.

Unfortunately the "carta" of the Honour of Bampton is not to be found among those taken in 1166 and preserved in

1. Lewis's *Topographical Dict.*, 1840.

the *Red Book of the Exchequer*. Robert de Ewyas held one fee in Devon of Warine de Aula; and his own "carta" in Hereford enumerates nineteen fees of the old feoffment, and three of the new.

An inquisition taken 12 John (1210-11) of the fees held of the Honour of Boulogne records that Robert de Ewias held four knights' fees in Bren, and Cunnich, and Lekesworthe, and one in Lokestone which Gervase de Sperkeford holds (*Liber Ruber*, 577).

About this date Robert de Ewias died, leaving a daughter and heiress Sybil, then wife of Robert de Tregoz. In the lists of scutages levied in the reign of John (1201-1212), under Hereford in Wales appears the entry: Robert Tregoz holds the fees of xix knights with the daughter of Robert de Ewyas. He also held land in Norfolk (1190), Northants (1200), and Wilts (1200). But his name does not appear under Somersetshire (*Liber Ruber*, 159).

The surname of Tregoz occurs very early in English history. In the second charter of King Stephen to Geoffrey de Mandeville Earl of Essex, 1141, William de Tresgoz appears among the knights owing service. He was a landowner in Essex, where the name is commemorated in Tolleshunt Tregoz, in 1130, and elsewhere.¹ Among the deeds of the Dean and Chapter of Wells (MSS. I, 51) is a charter recording the gift by Alexander de Rodolio and William Desafuble to Bishop Reginald of the church of Eston (Easton-in-Gordano) to form a prebend. The date of the charter is between 1189 and 1191, and among the witnesses is Robert de Tresgoz. It is a curious coincidence that as in the case of the Sanzaver family (*Proc.*, LXI, 111) their first appearance in the county is in connection with ecclesiastical transactions.

An article in the *D.N.B.* (XI, 72) states that after the demise of Robert Tregoz, Sybil married as her second husband William de Newmarch. The owner of North Cadbury at this period was William de Newmarch, but in 1205 he was found to be a leper, and his property was handed over to his brother James de Newmarch. There may have been another family of this

1. J. H. Round's *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 142.

name; but I can find no other reference to the marriage, and before 1222 Sybil was remarried to Roger de Clifford, nephew of "Fair Rosamund."

In that year Roger brought an assize of darrein presentment against the Abbot of Gloucester to establish his right to the patronage of Burnham. The Abbot produced "a charter of gift from the son of Robert de Ewyas, father of plaintiff's wife," and won his case.¹

In 1225 Roger de Clifford owned Hawood in the Hundred of Keynsham, probably a part of Chelwood.² He died about 1231, leaving a son Roger, whose son, also Roger, made a good match by marrying Isabella de Vipont, the heiress of Appleby, and became the ancestor of the great Clifford family of the North of England.

Sybil's own property descended to her son by her first marriage, Geoffrey de Tregoz. His son, called Robert after his grandfather, married Juliana de Cantelupe, daughter of William de Cantelupe and great niece of Walter de Cantelupe Bishop of Worcester. She was sister to Thomas de Cantelupe, Bishop of Hereford and Saint. His biographer in the *D.N.B.* (VIII, 450) records that "he rigorously excluded all women, however old and ugly, from his household, and mortally offended his sister, Lady Tregoz, by the severity which rejected even her affection."

We have already seen that Robert de Tregoz as patron of Steepholme Priory transferred it to his father-in-law's foundation at Studley. Unfortunately the records of this house are very scanty, and contain no reference to the gift, nor what they did with it.

A reference in Dugdale to the Harleian MS. 2044, as containing transcripts of deeds relating to Studley, on examination turned out to be a miscellaneous collection made by Randal Holme of Chester, containing on fol. 105 a single charter of William de Cantelupe in favour of his Priory.

Robert de Tregoz fell at the battle of Evesham in 1265. In such a troubled period of politics it is quite likely that he

1. *Wells MSS.*, I, 234.

2. *S.R.S.*, XI, 209.

may have been unable to carry through his proposed arrangement, or he may have suffered some temporary forfeiture of his lands, or perhaps have been obliged to make friends at court by judicious presents. Otherwise the transfer of the endowments to Thomas de Bec, Bishop of St. David's, is quite inexplicable.

Robert de Tregoz was succeeded by his son John, who became the first (and last) Baron Tregoz. In Kirkby's *Quest*, 1284, he appears as John Tregoz "dives" holding East and West Burnham of John de Cogan. He is also the mesne tenant in Breane between Cogan and John Tregoz "pauper." The distinction between an elder and a younger brother (or query cousin) is not often put so bluntly. He appears as tenant or mesne tenant in a number of other manors in the Bridgwater district. Lexworthy was held of John Tregoz of the Honour of Burnham. He was also mesne tenant of Poyntington.

The numerous deeds relating to this manor in the *Cartæ Antiquæ* of Lord Willoughby de Broke¹ throw no light on this connection. No. 27 in the collection is a quit-claim by Amfysia de Ewyes, formerly wife of Peter de la Forde, of her right to certain lands in Poyntington; the date is about 1280. This seems to point to some emigration from the battlefields of the Welsh border to peaceful Somerset.

The distinction between the two persons named John de Tregoz does not appear in Kirkby's *Quest* as printed in the third volume of the Somerset Record Society's issues. The editor, Mr. Dickinson, worked from the manuscript compiled in the sixteenth century from the original returns by a clerk who could not read old writing easily. The text in the fourth volume of *Feudal Aids* is taken from these original returns, which have recently been unearthed. They contain the names of the jurors, and are so much fuller and more accurate that the *Feudal Aids* should always be used.

By a final concord in 1280² John de Tregoz quit-claimed the advowson of Burnham to the Abbot of Gloucester, who

1. *Cartæ Antiquæ*; edit. Rev. D. Harvey Bloom, 1901.

2. *Ped. Fin.*, 8 Ed. I, divers cos., 93; *S.R.S.*, VI, 384.

in return released his claim to the advowson of Lydeard Tregooze in Wilts. It is also recorded in the *Wells MSS.* (I, 234) as the result of a suit decided at Somerton, iv Kal., July 1280, during the "eyre" of Solomon of Rochester and others; with the variation that the consideration was a grant by the Abbot of the church of Foye (co. Hereford) to the priory of Ewyas. As Harold of Ewyas had intended Burnham for the Priory, this seems a somewhat belated recompense.

In 1286 Bishop Robert Burnell obtained a licence in mortmain for the Abbot of Gloucester to alienate the advowson of Burnham to him and his successors in the bishopric (*Wells MSS.*, I, 404). On the same page is entered an "Inspeximus" by Edward I, dated at Berwick 2nd August, 1291, giving the name of the witnesses, which include Thomas (Bek) Bishop of St. David's, Sir John Tregoz, Sir William de Grandison, knights. Burnell's successor, Walter de Hasleshaw, alienated the advowson to the Dean and Chapter of Wells in 1306, in whose gift it still remains (*Wells MSS.*, I, 405).

John Baron Tregoz died in 1300 leaving two daughters co-heiresses. The eldest was Claricia the wife of Roger la Warre who died in 1321; the younger, Sybil, married William de Grandison, and was the mother of Sir Peter de Grandison, and of John, born 1292, who became Bishop of Exeter and died in 1369. Leaving aside the division of the rest of the Tregoz inheritance, Breane certainly was divided between the sisters, though as often as not it is referred to as a whole and not as a moiety.

Roger la Warre and his wife, who settled at Ewyas Harold,¹ soon parted with their (Somerset) share to the family of Le Botiller, who as Earl, Marquis and Duke of Ormond have held such a high position in the Sister Isle. The date of the sale is not recorded in any Final Concord; but in 1310 Edmund le Botiller granted to John Pypard for life the manor of Belweton (Belluton), and seven pounds of rent in Breen juxta Bledon, besides lands in Oxford, Gloucester and Bucks. The

1. *Genealogist*, n.s., XXXIII, p. 56; Marriage settlement of Sir John la Warre.

Final Concord is endorsed : William de Grandisson and Sybil his wife put in their claims.¹

Edmund was the second son of Theobald le Botiller, and by the death of his elder brother Theobald, a bachelor, in 1299, became his father's heir. He married Jane Fitzgerald, and was father of James, who married Eleanor Bohun, granddaughter of Edward I, and was therefore created Earl of Ormond.

Pypard was no doubt a trustee for Edmund ; but almost immediately afterwards the Somersetshire estates, which had been purchased from le Warre, are found in the possession of Walter de la Hay and Cecily his wife.

In 1311 Walter de la Haye recovered lands in La Cloud and Camelye from Richard and Alice Wogan. The terms of the Concord suggest that Cecilia was the daughter and heiress of Richard and Alice.² Walter appears as the owner of these lands in the *Nomina Villarum* of 1316.

Walter's position in the State was much higher than this settlement would imply, as he was the Royal Escheator in Ireland. In this position he would be brought much in contact with Le Botiller ; and in some way, not even to be guessed at, became the richer by it.

By an inquisition³ taken in 1324, it was found not to the King's damage for Cecilia de la Haye of Hertesleigh to acquire for her life from Edmund le Botiller two messuages and two carucates of land in Brene and Belluton.⁴ But her actual interest in the Le Botiller property was much larger. In 1332 James, now Earl of Ormond, settled the manors of Belweton and Breane subject to the life interest of Cecilia de la Haye on himself and his wife Eleanor.⁵

Cecilia died in 1340 ; and on the Close Roll of the 18th May in that year is an order to the Escheator to restore to Eleanor

1. *Ped. Fin.*, 3 Ed. II, 32 ; *S.R.S.*, XII, 112.

2. *Ped. Fin.*, 5 Ed. II, 4 ; *S.R.S.*, XII, 26.

3. The actual record is faded beyond legibility, but the accompanying writ is in fair preservation.

4. *Inq. a. q. damn.*, 17 Ed. II, 237. Modern reference, File 170, 13.

5. *Ped. Fin.*, 6 Ed. III, 124, divers cos. ; *S.R.S.*, XII, 241.

late the wife of James Earl of Ormond the moiety of the manor of Breane, which had belonged to Cecilia de la Haye for her life, and is held of Peter de Grandisson by the annual rent of one halfpenny at Michaelmas.

Countess Eleanor was still living in 1361 when she recovered the manors of Breen and Belweton (besides lands in Bucks and Oxford) from Robert and Joan Manfeld.¹ This was some formal transfer under settlement.

The inquisition taken after the death of James, fourth Earl of Ormond, in 1453 enumerates among his possessions the manor and advowson of Breane and the Steepholme Island (Collinson, II, 392), but the Bishop's register contains no record of a presentation made by this family.

To return to the younger daughter, Sybil de Grandison, who died in 1334. Her descendant Sir Thomas de Grandisson; chevalier, conveyed the manor of Burnham and Brene in 1366 to William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury;² in trust, as appears by another fine levied 3rd February, 1384, when the manors were reconveyed to Margaret de Graundson.³

By another fine levied in the octave of Trinity, 1384, Margaret really got rid of the manors of Burnham and Brene, saving her life interest, to certain persons in trust for William de Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, and others.⁴

It is a little curious how many celebrated Bishops have appeared in these notes. In 1397 the Bishop of Winchester settled the manors on himself for life, with remainder to his cousin William and Alice his wife, with remainder over to a very numerous body of Founder's kin of Winchester College.⁵ To conclude this branch of the enquiry; in 1428 William Wykeham held one knight's fee in Burnham and Breane, which Peter de Grandison formerly held.⁶

We will now return to Robert de Berkeley, who in 1293 was

1. *Ped. Fin.*, 35 Ed. III, 599, divers cos.; *S.R.S.*, XVII, 186.

2. *Ped. Fin.*, 40 Ed. III, 12; *S.R.S.*, XVII, 62.

3. *Ped. Fin.*, 7 Ric. II, 55; *S.R.S.*, XVII, 121.

4. *Ped. Fin.*, 7 Ric. II, 58; *S.R.S.*, XVII, 124.

5. *Ped. Fin.*, 20 Ric. II, 32; *S.R.S.*, XVIII, 168.

6. *Feudal Aids*, IV, 369.

holding lands in Uphill and Christon for his life of Thomas de Bec, late Bishop of St. David's. There is nothing here said about the patronage of Breane. But in 1322 on the presentation of John Garbe, the episcopal register records that the patron was John Burcy "ex acquisitione patronatus facta de Roberto de Berkele, ut dicit inquisitio : " (*S.R.S.*, i, 211). Ten years later on Walter de Bursey quit-claimed to Sir Thomas Lord de Berkeley all his right in the isle of Stepelholme and all lands which the said Walter holds in Upphall and Churcheston, as well as the church of Broen. The deed is dated at Portbury 8th March, 6 Edw. III ; and has been copied into the Bishop's register (*S.R.S.*, ix, 90). Its appearance in the register may be due to the subject matter having been church property. It was a fortunate scruple as there is no Final Concord recording the transaction.

Walter de Burcy was the representative of the junior line of a family which could rightly claim to have come in with the Conqueror. But apparently all that Serlo de Burci was able to leave them was the manor of Low Ham or Ham Burci, a part of the great Glastonbury manor of High Ham near Langport. Several references to them will be found in Prebendary Ross's article on Sir Ralph de Midelney in our *Proceedings*, LXI, 145 ; to which may be added an entry from the Close Rolls for 1226 :

Custody of the lands and heir of Robert de Burcy committed to Martin son of William as that which he had of the gift of Engharred wife of William Fitzmartin by reason of her dower, which after her death came to the King ; Robert de Burcy having held of Martin son of William.

Whatever the connection may have been between Berkeley and Burcy, it was not eventually to the advantage of the latter ; for by a Final Concord of 1377 John Burcy and Agnes his wife sold the ancestral manor of Ham Burcy to Katherine, late the wife of Thomas de Berkele of Berkele.¹

Although the Ormond family claimed the advowson of Breane and the island of Steep Holme as late as 1453, it is now quite evident that Robert de Berkeley was the person

1. *Ped. Fin.*, 1 Ric. II, 1 ; *S.R.S.*, XVII, 94.

who really benefitted by the abandonment of the Priory. De Burcy was most probably only an agent or trustee ; but the appearance of a member of this family is a reminder that their great ancestor Serlo de Burci was lord of Uphill and Christon, and much else in that part of Somersetshire. Also that Serlo's successor to most of his property was the family of Fitzmartin of Blagdon, who also owned property in Kemeysland in Pembrokeshire and in the diocese of St. David's, where they founded the Abbey of St. Dogmael.

In the absence of any positive information, it can only be a surmise that the Bishop on the ecclesiastical side, and the squire on the secular side, had tried to assert a claim to the Priory endowments as having reverted to the representatives of the original donors or their over-lord on the failure of the object endowed ; but that they had found it advisable to make over their claims to an individual whose position and wealth would enable him to make good.

Monumental Effigies in Somerset.

PART II.

CHAIN-MAIL KNIGHTS.

BY ALFRED C. FRYER, PH.D., F.S.A.

SCULPTURE and Architecture are intimately connected in all ages as far as we know, and the utmost advancement of these arts in the mediæval period was reached in the middle of the thirteenth century. Professor Flinders Petrie places the date at 1240, relying largely on the well-dated Bamberg sculptures which, he reminds us, are "remote from Mediterranean tradition."¹ It was during the second and third quarters of this century, when the mediæval period of sculpture attained its most determined point of progression, that Salisbury Cathedral with its matchless grace and freedom from undue decoration was built. Archaism had departed and we see a structure of perfect style. In sculpture, too, we find no trace of archaism, and the graceful effigy of Queen Eleanor of Castile in Westminster Abbey (1290) can well be compared with the head of the Emperor Henry VI (c. 1245) and the Ecclesia at Bamberg. The west front at Wells was completed in 1242, and in artistic feeling and execution the sculpture is comparable to the scene of the death of the Virgin at Strassburg of the mid-century. The engraving of seals also shows the growth in artistic beauty as well as in architecture and sculpture, and one of the finest in execution was made for Simon de Montford, with the hunter at full gallop,

1. *The Revolutions of Civilisation*, p. 60.

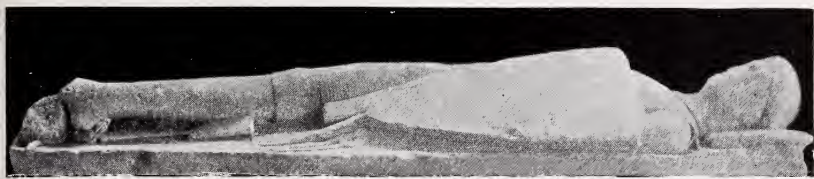


Fig. 1. SHEPTON MALLET (No.1). Douling-stone "Knight". C. 1240.

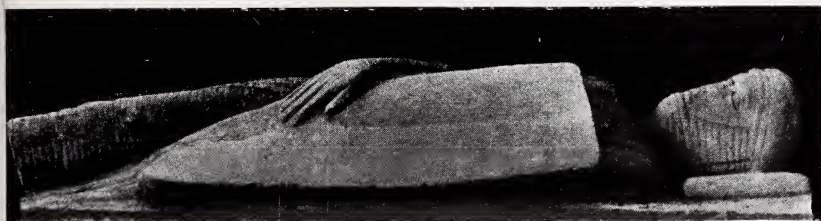


Fig. 2. SHEPTON MALLET (No. 2). Douling-stone "Knight". C. 1240.



Fig. 3. SHEPTON MALLET. (Enlargement of Head of Fig. 2).

EFFIGIES OF CHAIN-MAIL "KNIGHTS", SOMERSET.

blowing his horn, and engraved about 1240. In every branch of sculpture and engraving the complete mastery and the highest degree of excellence was attained during the last sixty years of the thirteenth century. The glory and splendour of this culminating period of sculpture shed its lustre into the following century, but before the closing years of the fourteenth century effigies began to deteriorate, and the grace of attitude and delicate flow of drapery descended into stiff lines and formal expression.

The chain-mail effigies of Somerset fall into three distinctive groups according to the material used by the sculptor, namely, stone from the quarries at :—(a) Doulting, (b) Dundry Hill, and (c) Ham Hill.

The Doulting quarries are a coarse oolite situated near Shepton Mallet, from which the Cathedral of Wells was built. In our first paper¹ we considered these early effigies at Wells made from this stone, and we drew attention to the two later bishop-effigies,² made during the building of the west front, possessing ripple folds in the drapery which is a well marked characteristic of Bishop Jocelin's statues. Effigy-work made of Doulting stone emanating from the workshops at Wells show accomplished figure-sculpture. The fine straight-legged effigy of the great Earl of Salisbury (Longespée)³ is now on the south side of the nave of Salisbury Cathedral and belongs to this school of art. This figure is dated 1240, and another effigy probably made by the same craftsmen, but possibly a little earlier in date, may be found in Malvern Priory Church, which is represented holding battle-axe and round target.⁴ At Shepton Mallet are two cross-legged knights made of Doulting stone (Plate II, figs. 1, 2, 3), which Messrs. Prior and Gardner consider may have been formed on the motif of the Purbeck marble models.⁵ These effigies are the work of the Wells craftsmen, and the arrangement of the

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXI, pp. 10–30.

2. *Ibid.* (See Plate II, figs. 4, 5).

3. Stothard, Plates XVII and XVIII.

4. Stothard, Plate XIX.

5. *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England*, p. 608.

surcoat in the ripple folds of drapery, the parallel lines of mail from shoulder to wrist, the reposeful attitude of the head, the negligent pose of the hands, all indicate a strong resemblance to the artistic sentiment so highly developed in the figures on the west front of Wells. These two effigies must have been carved before the middle of the thirteenth century, and probably before the completion of the west front. The date 1240 is, in all likelihood, a fairly correct one. Each knight has a single bolster under his head, the coif of mail shows the outline of the square-steel cap beneath, while the long shield and narrow sword-belt indicate a date some few years before the middle of the century. These effigies at Shepton Mallet belong to that wonderful school of art which produced at Wells some of the finest examples of early medieval sculpture to be found in England, executed at a time when Niccola Pisano was employed on his world-famous productions in Italy, and some forty years before Amiens Cathedral was adorned with sculpture. The figures and effigies made by these thirteenth century craftsmen at Wells show a wonderful restraint as well as great simplicity, while at the same time these artists have in no way neglected the appreciation of light and flowing drapery. Their work may not be absolutely perfect, but these works of art made at Wells possess all the essential characteristics of a great school of art, such as was found in Greece one thousand six hundred and ninety years earlier, when the archaic age of the period of classical sculpture was passing into the full-blown splendour of Greek art. Bristol was the capital of the West of England, and the suggestion made by the authors of *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England*,¹ that on the completion of the west front at Wells the commercial stone-trades of Bristol took over the statue-makers into their workshops, is in no way an unlikely proposition. Bristol is situated on the tidal Avon, and water-carriage could convey figures and effigies far and wide.² Suitable stone was close at hand for this work, for

1. *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England*, p. 609.

2. Dundry Hill stone and Bristol masons were employed in building Dublin churches.



Fig. 1. TICKENHAM (No.2). Dundry-stone "Knight". C. 1260.



Fig. 2. TICKENHAM (No.1). Dundry-stone "Knight". C. 1240.



Fig. 3. TICKENHAM. (Enlargement of Head of Fig. 2).
EFFIGIES OF CHAIN-MAIL "KNIGHTS", SOMERSET.

only a short distance from Bristol is Dundry Hill where beds of oolite exist of a finer quality than that found at Doultong.

The earliest of these effigies is at Tickenham (Plate III, figs. 2, 3), and is about the same date as the effigies at Shepton Mallet (c. 1240). The head of the knight rests on one rectangular pillow, the coif of mail shows the square outline of the steel cap beneath, the carriage of the head is languid and is slightly inclined to the right, the hands lie listless on the body in a lax position, while the folds of the drapery of the surcoat are beautifully arranged with the hem falling over the bevelled edge of the slab which is made in the earlier form of a coffin lid tapering towards the feet. This is a calm, beautiful and reposeful figure.

Three of the Somerset effigies made in Bristol are sword-handling knights, and they form good examples of those that are distributed on the shores of the Severn Sea. These knights are at St. Mary Redcliffe (Plate IV, figs. 1, 2), Nettlecombe (Plate V, fig. 3), and the later knight at Tickenham (Plate III, fig. 1), and they may be dated about 1260. All three effigies show an advance over the earlier knight at Tickenham (Plate III, figs. 2, 3), in so far that the artists have endeavoured to portray a more naturalistic appearance, and in this respect the English idea was a detachment from the conceptions of the continental craftsmen who sculptured their effigies as dead men, with eyes closed and hands crossed or placed on the breast. They are not as vigorous and lively as the splendid example of the knight in St. Mark's, Bristol,¹ but their heads are well raised on two cushions, the coifs of mail have rounded caps beneath them, and the sword-belts are broadly looped below the girdle confining the surcoat.

The knight at St. Mary Redcliffe (Plate IV, figs. 1, 2) is a fine figure of 7ft. in length, and is sculptured from one block of Dundry Hill stone having a slab of 6ins. in thickness. The eyes of this effigy are closed, and this is an interesting peculiarity as most effigies of this period have the eyes open.² By

1. Illustrated in *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England*, p. 609, fig. 682.

2. Among the limited number of effigies with closed eyes is the one to Sir Gerald de l'Isle (1287), Stowe-nine-Churches, Northamptonshire.

the position and treatment of the hands feeling and idealism are frequently depicted, and as this effigy has closed eyes and one hand grasps the hilt, and the other the scabbard of the sheathed sword, we infer naturally the artist desired to express in stone that rest follows conflict. The cross-legged attitude of this effigy and so many other English knights of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, emphasises the position of recumbency, and the sculptor of the golden age of English Gothic, as the late Mr. Albert Hartshorne said, "speedily saw the sculpturesque value, and the natural and restful character of the living position, and the artistic flow of the lines thus given to the folds of the surcoat; while the yielding nature of the mail specially promoted and lent itself to the particular technical treatment of English effigies, which we look for in vain on the Continent."¹

Another military effigy made in Bristol is the later of the knights at Tickenham (Plate III, fig. 1). This is a good example of a sword-handling knight of the Bristol school, upon which considerable care has been expended in carving mail consisting of rows of rounded or convex outlines. The right heel rests on a block of masonry apparently left uncarved.

Another of this series of chain-mail effigies made by Bristol craftsmen of Dundry Hill stone now reposes in the south porch at Churchill.² This has been a particularly fine figure, but is sadly mutilated and weather-worn. The mail has all disappeared and was evidently scraped away at various restorations.³ The hands are elevated in prayer and the knees are protected by genouillières of cuir-bouilli, and it was probably sculptured towards the close of the thirteenth century.

1. *Portraiture in Recumbent Effigies*, p. 9.

2. This effigy, the two at Tickenham, and the knight in St. Mary Redcliffe, are described and carefully illustrated in Paul's *Incised and Sepulchral Slabs of N.W. Somerset*. Mr. Paul in 1882 was able to see a small fragment of the mail on the under side of the right arm and wrist, also traces of a lion's head on the shield,—part of the Churchill arms *a lion rampant, debriused by a bendlet*.

3. In Collinson's time this effigy was placed at the end of the aisle; later it was removed to the churchyard, and subsequently had a place assigned it in the south porch.

(1290-1300). In some details this splendid figure resembles the effigy of Edmund Crouchback in Westminster Abbey.¹

The latest of these effigies of chain-mail knights made by Bristol craftsmen is found at Combe Flory (Plate IX, figs. 1, 2), and like the Churchill knight the hands are raised in prayer and genouillières protect the knees. The great interest, however, attaching to this figure are the oblong ailettes charged with the knight's cognisance and placed on each shoulder. These small protecting shields for the neck are rarely met with on English brasses, and the number of stone monumental effigies where they are depicted are still more limited. This matter will be referred to again later on in the paper when the subject of the knight's equipment is specially dealt with. Medieval transport of heavy goods was by means of water-carriage as far as possible, and it is probable that this Combe Flory effigy was shipped from Bristol to Bridgwater and then transferred to a flat-bottomed boat at a time of the year when the Parret and Tone were in flood. In this way the effigy could be taken to Taunton and conveyed in a wagon to Combe Flory.

Another source of material largely used during the Middle Ages in Somerset for effigy-work was stone from the Ham Hill quarries. This is a coarse yellow oolite and the medieval imagers made some beautiful and delicate work out of this stone. Ham Hill is near Montacute in South Somerset, and it is possible that the workshops connected with this craft would be situated at no great distance from the quarries. We know that these were worked at an early date, and coffins made from Ham Hill stone have been found in Roman cemeteries. There was some kind of a guild on the hill itself in the seventeenth century,² and it is possible that some similar

1. Illustrated *Arch. Journ.*, VIII, p. 302; and *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England*, p. 653, fig. 730.

2. The following paragraph respecting Ham Hill is taken from the *Particular Description of the County of Somerset* drawn up by Thomas Gerard of Trent, 1633: "Masons have a pretty kind of commonwealth; they have their courtes in which all trespasses against each other are judicially tried; and the Quarreys themselves seeme rather little parishes than quarryes, soe many buildings have they under the vast workes to shelter themselves in wet weather, and their wrought stones in winter." (*Somerset Record Society*, XV, 102).

guild may have worked it in medieval times. It has also been conjectured that the neighbouring monastery at Montacute might have had workshops where the imager's craft could be fostered ; but there is no reference to any artificer in stone at this priory, and beside that it was an alien house (*i.e.* French), and no foreign influence is specially detected in effigies made from Ham Hill stone. The most likely town where these workshops might have been established would be Ilchester ; but no record exists of such an industry being carried on in that place.

Ten chain-mail effigies made of Ham Hill stone¹ still exist in Somerset, and as many as seven are situated within a ten-mile radius of either Ham Hill or Ilchester. The other three are at Nettlecombe, Porlock, and Sampford Brett. These effigies would probably be taken to Bridgwater in flat-bottomed boats when there was plenty of water in the Yeo and Parret and then shipped, one to Porlock, and the other two possibly to Watchet where they could be conveyed by road to Nettlecombe and Sampford Brett.

Nine of the Ham Hill effigies² belong to the interesting group of sword-handling knights (1260–1330). These effigies seem to have been influenced by the Bristol craftsmen, yet none of them are quite as lively and vigorous as the knight in St. Mark's, Bristol, which is the finest type of this series in the West of England.³ The effigies at Aller, Curry Rivel (Plate VI, fig. 1), Porlock, and Sampford Brett, are mutilated or weather-worn, and the one at Brympton d'Evercy (Plate VI, figs. 2, 3), although a fine well-proportioned figure, has been extensively restored. Those at Chilthorne Domer (Plate VII, fig. 2), Kingsdon (Plate IV, fig. 3), and Nettlecombe (Plate V, fig. 3), are in fair preservation, while the one at Limington (Plate VII, fig. 1) gives us a chain-mail knight (1330) covered with reinforced plates of metal or cuir-bouilli. The sword

1. Aller, Brympton D'Evercy, Chilthorne Domer, Curry Rivel, Kingsdon, Limington, Nettlecombe, Pendomer, Porlock and Sampford Brett.

2. Aller, Brympton D'Evercy, Chilthorne Domer, Curry Rivel, Kingsdon, Limington, Porlock, Nettlecombe and Sampford Brett.

3. Illustrated in *Medieval Figure-Sculpture of England*, p. 609, fig. 682.

blades are out of the scabbard, $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. at Porlock, 1 inch at Nettlecombe, and a fraction of an inch at Sampford Brett. The knight at Pendomer has his hands elevated in prayer and is a fine artistic figure with the knight's cognisance charged on surcoat as well as on his shield. The interesting peculiarity of mail in parallel lines from shoulder to wrist, found occasionally on French and German effigies, but rarely met with on English effigies except those made in the West country workshops, are found on six of these Ham Hill effigies.¹ Those at Aller, Curry Rivel (Plate VI, fig. 1), and Porlock, have been painted in gesso, and if this material had not been destroyed it is possible that these effigies might also have shown the same peculiarity. Had this been the case then all the chain-mail knights in Somerset would have shown this unusual treatment of the mail on the arms of the hauberk except the knight at Chilthorne Domer (Plate VII, fig. 2).

The most remarkable and interesting monumental work made by those imagers who worked the chain-mail effigies out of Ham stone, is the monument to a knight in the nave of Pendomer (Plate VIII), which probably occupied a different position in the earlier church. The technique of this effigy² is of a high order, and the six centuries that have elapsed since it was carved have treated it so kindly that little damage exists. The figure is slightly turned to the right so that all the beautifully executed detail is well exhibited. The knight rests on a slab raised only a few inches above the floor, and is placed beneath a unique canopy consisting of a cinquefoil-headed arch having plain corbels on either side, 4ft. 6ins. above the ground. These corbels hold slender panelled piers, terminating in crocketed pinnacles. An embattled cornice ornamented with rosettes in the principal hollow moulding is carried above the point of the arch at the junction of the top of the piers

1. Brympton d'Evercy, Kingsdon, Limington, Pendomer, Nettlecombe and Sampford Brett.

2. The shield and surcoat charged with the knight's cognisance, the great heaume under the head, the gauntlets with gads or lames, the absence of a guige and the left arm holding the shield on the enarmes is treated in the later portion of this paper where the various knightly equipments are considered in detail.

with their pinnacles. The battlements of the cornice are surmounted by iron spikes or prickets for candles which were lighted on the obit of the dead knight. Five still remain in position. Each corbel is sufficiently large to hold a figure of a man as well as the slender shaft. These represent peasants in tight-fitting hosen, smocks fastened by cords round the waists, boots buttoned in front, hair long and wavy, and caps covering their heads. The right-hand figure holds up both hands to support the cornice, while the one on the left raises his right hand and rests his left on his thigh to increase the pressure of sustaining the weight above.¹ These figures are very effective being carved freely and boldly but without the elaborate care bestowed on the effigy of the knight. The cusps of the arch are pierced and the two lower ones terminate in half angels. These have lost their heads, but the right-hand one holds a small human figure representing the soul of the knight which is being carried to heaven.² The originality and beauty of the Pendomer monument and effigy confirm the opinion that the craftsmen belonging to these West country schools of art were not content to merely copy the stock patterns in their workshops, but initiated some beautiful and original conceptions.

There is one more Ham Hill effigy to be considered. It is at Limington (Plate IX, fig. 3), and this knight is carved out of the same block of stone as his lady. The bolster is common to both figures, but each has a separate pillow. These effigies have been originally painted in gesso, and now that all the decoration has been destroyed it is difficult to ascertain the original intention of the artist in connection with some of the details. Professor E. S. Prior, M.A., the Slade Professor of Fine Arts in the University of Cambridge, has been consulted, and he says unhesitatingly that these figures must be dated about 1325. However, there is no indication of any reinforced

1. Collinson, II, p. 349, says these figures represent the two sons of the knight. This is a mistake as they are certainly intended for fourteenth century peasants.

2. In Vol. XVII (pp. 91-115) of the *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.* is a valuable paper on *Pendomer* by Mr. T. Bond containing an excellent description of this effigy and monument.

armour on arms and legs, but it would probably have been painted on the effigy and, as all colour has now vanished, the figure, consequently, appears like some cross-legged knight of a much earlier date. The hands being elevated in prayer show that it is not so early as a casual glance might indicate. Some authorities believe that this figure represented a civilian of about the middle of the fourteenth century. The absence of all appearance of reinforced armour of plate or leather made it appear as if the lower limbs were clad in tight-fitting hosen, having an unbuttoned tunic and an anelace¹ on the left side. The uncovered head and the folds of a hood on neck and breast with ends falling apparently as low as the waist on either side of the arms made the surmise seem plausible. Then, again, the cross-legged attitude is not unknown to civilian effigies, although rarely met with.² The hood as it now appears on neck and breast is somewhat ample for a coif of mail laid in this position and not drawn up as may be seen on the effigy at Paulton (Plate V, figs. 1, 2). Whether this was intended for a hood of woven material or a coif of mail, it is however certain that this figure was no stock pattern of the Ham Hill stone workshops, for no other chain-mail knight made of this stone is found in Somerset with an uncovered head.

It would appear that effigy-work of a very high order was turned out of the ateliers at Wells and Bristol as early as 1240 ; but we cannot date any of the Ham Hill stone knights earlier than 1260-70. Is it not possible that some Somerset imagers who were employed in the workshops at Wells migrated to Salisbury when that cathedral was being built, and, returning at a later date, set up workshops either at Ilchester or on Ham Hill itself ?³ Some Bristol craftsmen may have joined them

1. This weapon is too long for an anelace, being 2ft. 4ins. (present length), and not wide enough towards the top of the blade, while the quillons are not bent towards the blade which was a distinctive feature of the anelace. An anelace is usually 1ft. 6ins. to 1ft. 8ins. long, and the top of the blade is frequently 4ins. wide. An anelace of a late date (1470) may be seen in the Wallace Collection, which is 1ft. 7ins. in length.

2. Such effigies exist at Much March, Herefordshire ; Thurlaston, Leicestershire ; and at Birkin, Northamptonshire.

3. Bishop Jocelin consecrated his church at Wells in 1239, and the west front was completed in 1242. Salisbury Cathedral was building from 1220 to 1270, and it was consecrated in 1258.

in their business, for the influence of the Bristol school of art is discernible in some of these Ham Hill stone effigies.

Paulton lies nearly equidistant between Bristol and Wells and we should expect any effigy at that place to have been made from Dundry or Doultling oolite. It so happens that there is an early effigy (Plate V, figs. 1, 2) now kept in the clock-room of the tower of Paulton Church which was carved during the closing years of the thirteenth century, but it came neither from the workshops at Bristol nor from those at Wells. Very fine work was being executed in the ateliers of Bristol at this date, yet the effigy at Paulton is made of a local stone. Professor S. H. Reynolds, M.A., Professor of Geology in Bristol University, has kindly examined the stone from which this effigy was sculptured, and reports that it is a lias limestone which he has little doubt was hewn out of one of the Paulton quarries.

The effigy is rudely carved, somewhat flat in appearance, with a canopy supported on brackets composed of two human heads, while the legs of the knight are straight and his head rests on a low circular pillow. These facts seem to indicate an early date for this figure; but the hands are elevated in prayer,—an attitude of devotion not found on English effigies until the close of the thirteenth century, and Professor E. S. Prior considers we are correct in dating it 1290 to 1300.

The surcoat reaches to the ankles and is not open in front as we usually find on English effigies permitting the hauberk, gambeson and hosen of mail to be visible. The sword is of unusual length (3ft. 4ins.), the sword-belt (3ins.) is one-sixth wider than the belts on any other figures of chain-mail knights in Somerset, the guige is as broad as any we possess in the county, while the small heater-shaped shield is only 1ft. 6ins. in length.

This effigy was made evidently at Paulton of local stone found in that neighbourhood, and was not carved by a highly skilled artist. The question, however, arises why did the sculptor produce an effigy so very different from all other chain-mail knights in the county? The canopy suggests that the imager might have learnt his art at Ancaster where

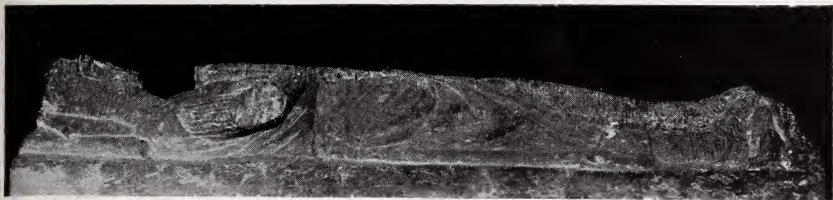


Fig. 1. ST. MARY REDCLIFFE (Bristol). Dundry-stone "Knight". C. 1260.

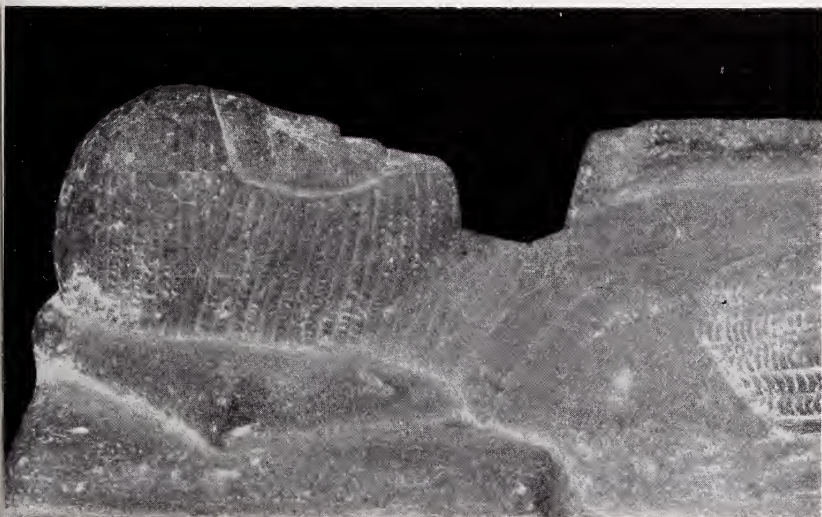


Fig. 2. ST. MARY REDCLIFFE. (Enlargement of Head of Fig. 1).



Fig. 3. KINGSDON. Ham Hill stone "Knight". 1270-1280.
EFFIGIES OF CHAIN-MAIL "KNIGHTS", SOMERSET.



canopies were still being made,¹ but certain details seem to point to the fact that possibly a foreign influence had something to do with this figure. Now it so happens that the parish of Chewton Mendip, in which Paulton was a chapel, was intimately connected with the Abbey of Jumièges on the River Seine. "The Church at Chewton with the appendant lands," says Collinson, "was held by the Abbot of the famous Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter at Jumièges in the diocese of Rouen in Normandy. . . . The abbot and convent of that monastery for a long series of years continued patrons of this rectory with the chapels of Easton-Major and Minor, Emborow, Farrington, and Paulton; and upon the resignation of the rector, Feb. 17, 1241, they prevailed upon Jocelin, bishop of Bath, to appropriate the rectory to them."² The straight-legged attitude of the knight is not a feature of English mason-craft at this date,³ and although a few stone effigies⁴ and brasses⁵ in England portray the head uncovered with the coif of mail on the neck and not drawn up, yet these are details found so frequently on French figures⁶ that we feel sure some foreign influence was exercised in the production of this effigy, and this influence probably came from the intimate connection existing between the parish of Chewton Mendip and the Abbey of Jumièges.

The effigy at Midsomer Norton is the only wooden figure

1. See effigy of lady, c. 1300, at Edenham, Lincolnshire, figured in *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England*, p. 638, fig. 714.

2. Vol. II, p. 118.

3. See Hefner's *Trachten* (Plate 27) for effigy of a count of Katzenellenbogen, now at Bieberich, formerly at Eberbach (c. 1276). This figure is in chain-mail and like the Paulton effigy has the head uncovered and the coif of mail on neck and not drawn up, hands elevated in prayer, unopened surcoat in front and legs straight.

4. See knight in Norton Church, Durham, figured by Blore and Le Keux, in Surtees' *History of Durham*, III, p. 155.

5. See Sir Robert de Septvans, 1306, Chartham Church, Kent.

6. Effigy of Philip, son of second Count of Artois, ob. 1298. Dominican Church, Paris, drawn by Rev. T. Kerriek in 1785; effigy of a knight in the Louvre, illustrated in *Sculpture François du Moyen Age*, Plate XCVIII, fig. 4; effigy of Louis, Count of Evreux (1319), Dominican Church, Paris, drawn by Rev. T. Kerriek (1785) in *Archæologia*, XVIII, Plate XVI.

we possess in this series of chain-mail knights, and it is probable that it was made in the workshops of Bristol. It is in a sadly mutilated condition, and is now placed in one of the stages of the tower. We can picture the medieval artist selecting a piece of oak, sound at the heart, in good condition, and sufficiently wide for him to carve the figure of a knight in armour lying on a board or bed. The portion of the board with the effigy on it, as well as the cushions upon which the head rested, and the animal at the feet, were hollowed out and filled with charcoal to absorb moisture.¹ Having carved the figure and fastened with wooden pins such parts as lay beyond the size of his block it was ready for decoration. The effigy would then be sized and pieces of linen would be glued over the cracks and other irregularities. The decorator would then give the figure a thin coat of so-called gesso, with a still thicker coating for those portions he desired to decorate in relief, such as the mail or surfaces afterwards to be gilded or silvered. Before the gesso hardened the decorator impressed it with various matrices or stamps of diverse patterns; some being for mail of various sizes and others for decorative purposes. To give depth or richness to the gold or silver leaf, they were first treated with bole Armenian² applied with white of egg, either left dead or burnished with an agate. All the painting on the effigy was done in distemper (tempera). Finally the figure was covered with a coat of plain or tinted oleaginous varnish, which was needful, but alas! it did not prove to be a sufficient protection.³ The reason of the failure of the painting upon wooden effigies was the constant changes of temperature, causing contraction and expansion of the wood, and the consequent *fretting* of the surface upon which

1. Blomefield found that the effigy of Sir Robert du Bois (1311) at Fersfield, Norfolk, was hollowed out and filled with charcoal.

2. The *Bole Armenian* is an earthly mineral which occurs in amorphous masses and is composed chiefly of silica with 20 per cent. of alumina and 10 of iron. It has a dull yellow, brownish or red colour, has a greasy feel, and yields to the nail. It is opaque and slightly translucent.

3. See article in *Some Minor Arts*, by Albert Hartshorne, pp. 62-64, where a detailed description is given of the use of gesso on the decoration of both stone and wooden effigies.

the colouring was laid. This mutilated fragment of a wooden effigy at Midsomer Norton was once a beautiful work of art, for the Bristol imagers were skilled in the work they produced, and it is probable that our English effigies in wood¹ are some of the finest existing in Europe.

The effigies of knights in chain-mail of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries are still so numerous in English churches that, with the aid of military brasses of this period, a careful examination is possible of the minutest detail of buckle and strap and lace and belt, as well as all the other adjuncts of the knightly equipment. In many cases care is now bestowed on these crumbling figures; yet an ancient memorial to a dead knight is still in the churchyard at Aller,² another may be found amidst the lumber in the belfry at Paulton,³ and yet another in the tower of Midsomer Norton.⁴ One or more effigies have undergone some unfortunate restorations, and our Society cannot impress too strongly on the custodians of these treasures that their duty is to preserve and care for them, never to restore them, for irreparable damage may not only be made in mistakes in details of armour and costume, but also in art-treatment.

The tunic was occasionally worn long in the thirteenth

1. As far as can be at present ascertained there are ninety-three wooden monumental effigies existing in England and Wales, and authentic records exist of twenty-two wooden effigies which have been destroyed. There are only two wooden effigies in Somerset, viz., at Midsomer Norton and Chew Magna. For works on Wooden Effigies see: A. Hartshorne's paper in *Some Minor Arts*, 55-67; Prior and Gardner's *Medieval Figure-Sculpture in England*, 661-671; Fryer's *Wooden Monumental Effigies in England and Wales* (*Archæologia*, LXI, 487-552; and published as a separate volume by Elliot Stock, London).

2. The Vicar and Churchwardens hope that they can arrange to again shelter this venerable relic within the church as it is fast becoming weather-worn and damaged.

3. The Vicar and Churchwardens intend to make some arrangement for again placing this interesting effigy in their church.

4. This wooden effigy is now alas! a sadly mutilated fragment of what was once a splendid work of art.

century;¹ but no Somerset effigy of this period depicts it in this form and the shorter tunic is not visible under the haqueton,—a quilted under-garment which is frequently called a gambeson. This garment was for additional defence and its quilted character can be easily seen on the effigies of knights at Limington (Plate VII, fig. 1) and Sampford Brett. Chaucer says of Sir Thopas :—

Next his shert an haketon
And over that a habergeon,
And over that a fin hauberk
Was all ywrought of Jewes work,
Full strong it was of plate ;
And over that his cote-armoure—

It would seem that the *habergeon* in the case of Sir Thopas was of mail and the *hauberk* was of plate or splint armour, while the *cote-armoure* was the surcoat.

The hauberk with the continuous hood of mail showing the square outline of the steel cap beneath was in use in the early part of the thirteenth century. This shape may be seen on the earlier of the Tickenham knights² (Plate III, figs. 2, 3), and on the two knights at Shepton Mallet (Plate II, figs. 1, 2, 3), although in these cases it was not fastened to the hauberk and was simply a coif with a collar. The round form of coif in various degrees of rotundity appears on the other effigies, and one of the most conical is on the later of the Tickenham knights (Plate III, fig. 1). It is probable that additional defences of plate or quilted work³ were worn beneath the coif

1. The long tunic may be seen on the great seal of Richard I; a group representing the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury, Harl. MS. 5102, fol. 32 (early thirteenth century), and Add. MS. 17687, Brit. Mus. (end of thirteenth century). These are illustrated in Hewitt's *Ancient Armour*, frontispiece and Nos. 53 and 63; Hefner's *Trachten*, Part 1, Plate XII. (This vellum painting shows the tunic as white shaded with blue).

2. Good examples are the effigies of William Longespée, Earl of Salisbury (1240) in Salisbury Cathedral, and those of D'Isle and De Braci (Stothard, Plates XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX).

3. This under coif is clearly depicted in a drawing in the Album of Wilars de Honnecort by a thirteenth century artist; where the coif of mail is thrown back on the shoulders. Illustrated in Willemin's *Monuments Inédits*, I, Plate CII. This hood of softer material protected the head from the roughness of the interlaced iron rings.

of mail, and frequently the coif was fastened by a simple lace passing across the forehead, tying behind or at the side and thus binding the hood firmly on the head. An excellent example of this may be seen on the knight at Pendomer where it is tied on the left side of the head. The knight at Shepton Mallet (Plate II, figs. 2, 3) now reposing on the east window sill of the north aisle, shows the method of lacing a thong through the links. Several of our Somerset knights have the encircled fillet round the coif, while the earlier of the Tickenham knights (Plate III, figs. 2, 3) has had it richly jewelled.¹ The later knight at Tickenham (Plate III, fig. 1) possesses a metal fastener on the right side of the head, which is of a somewhat unusual shape.

Over the coif of mail was worn the *chappelle-de-fer*, and examples exist on the knights at Kingsdon (Plate IV, fig. 3) and Limington (Plate VII, fig. 1), where we find them fastened under the chin with narrow straps. The heads of three of the knights rest on their great *heaumes*,—sculptured counterparts of those they used in battle or tournament. The one under the head of the knight at Chilthorne Domer (Plate VII, fig. 2) is 9ins. high with a diameter of 6ins., and the sculptor desired to show that it was well padded as the height inside is only 4½ins. The *heaume* at Pendomer² (Plate VIII, fig. 2) is a little larger, and possesses two vertical slits for the *oscularium*, and ten breathing holes made in the form of small crosses with a strengthening band down the centre. The helm under the head of the knight at Limington (Plate VII, fig. 1)³ has a comb on the ridge, a moveable *ventaille* on a vertical hinge enabling the visor not only to be raised but by withdrawing the pin to remove it if not required, and three slits for the *oscularium* on either side of the strengthening band ending in a *fleur-de-lys*. These helmets were occasionally made of brass, and Chaucer mentions the knights “helm of

1. The fillets are gilded in the representations of figures in the Painted Chamber, and the fillet on the effigy of William de Valence in Westminster Abbey is richly jewelled. See Fryer's *Wooden Monumental Effigies in England and Wales*, illustration facing p. 5, and figured in Stothard, Plate XLIV.

2. Height = 1ft.; diameter = 9½ins.; internal height = 7ins.

3. Height = 1ft. 4ins.; diameter = 9ins.; internal height = 10ins.

latoun bright." Still more frequently they were constructed of cuir-bouilli¹ as the iron helmets were of great weight,² but the steel casques of Poitou must have been a lighter and better form of defence. Somewhere about the year 1270 the round-topped variety came into fashion, and ten years later we find the heaume with the conical top resting on the shoulders and relieving the head of a great portion of the weight. To keep these casques in position laces were attached to the lower edge at the bottom of the helm.

The hauberk of mail with its continuous coif and gauntlets of undivided fingers was going out of fashion at the date when the earlier of these Somerset military effigies were being sculptured. The mail had one ring usually to interlink with four others but there are several variations to this method of interlinking,³ and the manner adopted by the Somerset sculptors for representing the mail is alternate rows of little arcs to express the rings of mail. The width of these arcs vary from a $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch, while on several of the effigies they are depicted as $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch : yet in one or two instances a variation may be noted on the same suit of mail from a $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch. No fixed size was adopted by these imagers of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

The arrangement of the mail in parallel lines up and down the arms of the hauberk is met with occasionally on French⁴

1. In the tournament at Windsor, 1279, twelve of the thirty-eight knights had gilded helms and are called *digniores*.

2. An iron helmet in the Tower Collection weighs 13lbs. 8ozs. See *Arch. Journ.*, VIII, 420. Viscount Dillon considers this to be a forgery.

3. The whole subject of chain-mail is well treated in Hewitt's *Ancient Armour*, 120-126, and 270. An illustration of interlinked chain-mail showing method of construction is figured on p. 86 in Ashdown's *British and Foreign Arms and Armour*.

4. Effigy of Comte Haymon de Corbeil, Church of St. Spire (Seine-et-Oise), illustrated in *Sculpture Française du Moyen Age*, Plate XCVIII, fig. 2 (first quarter of fourteenth century); effigy of Philip, son of 2nd Count of Artois, ob. 1298, Dominican Church, Paris, drawn by Rev. T. Kerrick in 1785; effigy of a knight in the Louvre, illustrated in *Sculpture Française du Moyen Age*, Plate XCVIII, fig. 4; effigy of Louis, Count of Evreux (1319) maternal uncle of Edward III, Dominican Church, Paris, see sketch by Rev. T. Kerrick (1785) in *Archæologia*, XVIII, Plate XVI. These French effigies not only show the mail in up and down parallel rows on the arms of the hauberk, but also on the chausses.

and German effigies.¹ This fashion is not found on English chain-mail figures except those that appear to have come under the influence of the schools of effigy-makers established at Wells,² Bristol³ and Ham Hill.⁴ Why this fashion prevailed in these west country schools of art is an interesting problem. It is a remarkable fact that fifty per cent. of the Somerset military effigies we are now considering possess this peculiarity, and had the gesso work remained on some of the other knightly figures there would probably have been a still higher percentage. Effigies influenced in this particular manner by these schools of art are found as far apart as Gloucester,⁵ Malvern,⁶ Hasley⁷ in Oxfordshire, Hitchendon⁸ in Buckinghamshire, Salisbury,⁹ and Wareham.¹⁰

Towards the close of the thirteenth century *banded-mail* came into use, and for one hundred years was largely em-

1. The following instances are given in Hefner's *Trachten*, Vol. I, No. 88 : Illumination in a thirteenth century MS. volume in Library at Leipzig of soldiers at tomb of our Lord ; Vol. II, No. 53 : Effigy of Ullrich Landschaden (1369) Neckarsteinach, near Heidelberg ; No. 59, effigy of Gottfried Graf von Arensberg (1370) ; No. 85, effigy of Hartmann von Kroneberg (1372) ; No. 133, effigy of Rudolf von Sachsenhausen (1370), Cathedral of Frankfort-on-Main. There are knightly figures among the wood-carving of the stalls at Bamberg Cathedral showing this peculiarity (c. 1370) ; also on the *Ivory Chessmen* (fourteenth century) illustrated in Hewitt's *Ancient Armour*, vol. II, Plates XV, XVI.

2. The two knights at Shepton Mallet are the only two in Somerset.

3. The knights at Nettlecombe, St. Mary Redcliffe (Bristol), and the knights at Tickenham, belong to Somerset.

4. The knights at Brympton d'Evercy, Kingsdon, Limington (the later), Pendomer and Sampford Brett, in Somerset.

5. Wooden effigy of Robert Duke of Normandy, Gloucester Cathedral, illustrated in Stothard, Plates XXII, XXIII, and Fryer's *Wooden Monumental Effigies of England and Wales*, facing p. 8. This effigy was probably made in Bristol.

6. Knight in Malvern Priory Church, illustrated in Stothard, Plate XIX.

7. See Plate XLVI, Hewitt's *Ancient Armour*, p. 196.

8. Said to be Richard Wellesburne, illustrated in Stothard, Plate XXXIX.

9. Effigies of Longespée (elder 1240 and younger 1260), Salisbury Cathedral, illustrated by Stothard, Plates XVII, XVIII. Hewitt's *Ancient Armour*, Plate LIV. These effigies are of Douling stone and were probably made at Wells.

10. The two knights in St. Mary's, Wareham, Dorset.

ployed.¹ Its appearance coincides with the development of the long bow which evidently necessitated a stronger form of defence against arrows. Some writers have expressed their belief that a few of our Somerset chain-mail knights give us examples of banded-mail. We consider they are mistaken, for we can confidently assert the actual number of English effigies in banded-mail are few in number, although this form of armour is portrayed freely in manuscript illustrations. The manner of representing the mail on Somerset effigies by alternate rows of small arcs is constantly found on effigies from the twelfth century to the sixteenth.²

The sleeve of the hauberk is sometimes secured at the wrist as we find on the earlier of the two knights at Tickenham (Plate III, fig. 2). The *chausses* in the earlier years of the thirteenth century were entirely of chain-mail, covering the whole leg and frequently tightened below the knee with a lace like the knights at Shepton Mallet (Plate II, figs. 1, 2) and Kingsdon (Plate IV, fig. 3). Those *chaussons* that can be seen on the Somerset effigies are of mail, and not one of them shows this defence as made of leather or quilted work. Whether *pourpointed* *chaussons* were depicted on those effigies once covered with gesso is now impossible to say as this material has disappeared. The overlapping of the *chaussons* on the *chausses* may be noticed on the knights at Shepton Mallet (Plate II, figs. 1, 2) and Pendomer (Plate VIII, fig. 1).

1. Banded-mail is ably treated in Ashdown's *British and Foreign Arms and Armour*, 134-138, where it is suggested that this form of armour was composed of flattened rings of iron threaded through a piece of leather as wide as the aperture. This would present the appearance of rouleaux of coins, each one just covering the aperture through the centre of the one below. Between the rows a thick piece of leather would be placed and each washer would be sewn to it. It seems not unlikely that every alternate washer would be made of leather, as the weight of iron rings would be excessive to carry.

2. Effigies showing banded-mail may be seen at Dodford, Northamptonshire; Newton Solway, Derbyshire; Tewkesbury Abbey, Gloucestershire; and Tollard Royal, Wiltshire. The colouring on these effigies has disappeared, and it is now unknown how the mail was painted. Scarlet, crimson or green never appear on banded-mail when represented in illuminated manuscripts; but gold or a golden tincture, silver or white, and grey of various shades are found frequently.

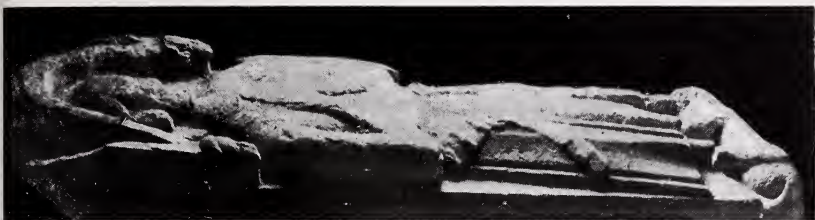


Fig. 1. PAULTON. Lias-limestone "Knight". 1290-1300.

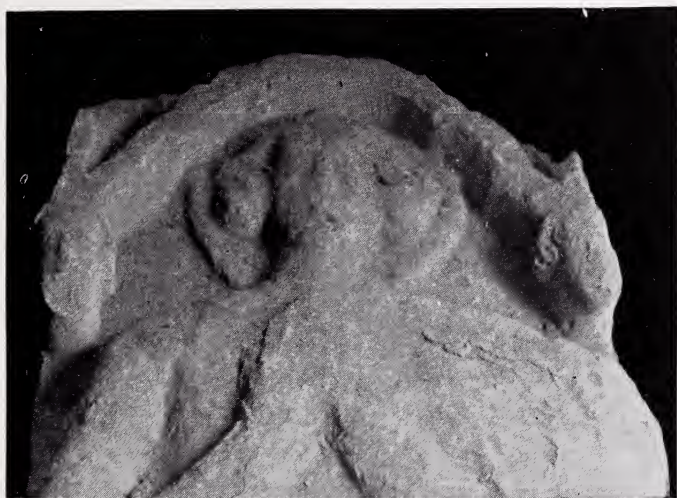


Fig. 2. PAULTON. (Enlargement of Fig. 1).



Fig. 3. NETTLECOMBE. Ham Hill stone "Knight". C. 1260.

EFFIGIES OF CHAIN-MAIL "KNIGHTS", SOMERSET.

In the days of Richard Coeur de Lion no garment concealed the knightly armour of chain-mail, but in the time of John and Henry III¹ an embroidered surcoat was worn over the mail. It appears to have had its inception in the long tunic worn under the hauberk, and the idea probably occurred to place it outside as it would be some protection from rain as well as from the rays of the sun; but probably the chief reason for its adoption was to afford a means of distinguishing the combatants when their faces were hidden by their great heaumes, and it was either white, self-coloured, diapered or emblazoned with heraldic charges. This garment is sleeveless on all our Somerset knights, but a surcoat with sleeves was not unknown.² On these effigies the length varies from a little below the hem of the hauberk to the heels of the knight.³ The material used depended on the taste and the purse of the wearer, and silk richly embroidered, and cloth of gold were made use of. Many of the surcoats which now appear plain were heraldically painted, and in Somerset we are fortunate in possessing an effigy with the arms of the knight sculptured on the breast of the surcoat as well as on the shield. This knight is at Pendomer and he displays *a crescent between six billets* 3, 2, 1; but the three lower billets are supposed to be hidden in the folds of the drapery. At Curry Rivel the surcoat of the knight was painted blue.

The girdle (*cingulum*) of the surcoat was a narrow strap,

1. The tunic is seen on the great seal of Richard I; but the great seal of John shows the surcoat, and the Dauphin Louis is habited in it as depicted on his great seal.

2. The sleeved surcoat came into use during the second half of the thirteenth century. See effigy at Norton, Durham, Plate LXX, Hewitt's *Ancient Armour*; effigy of Lord Fitz Alan at Bedale, Yorkshire, Plate IV, Hollis, and in Blore's *Monuments*; the Sturland effigy, Plate XLI, Stot-hard.

3. Surcoats below the knees are found on the knights at Chilthorne Domer, Midsomer Norton, Tickenham (elder knight), Shepton Mallet (on west window sill); to the calves on knights at Brympton d'Everey, Churchill, Combe Flory, Curry Rivel, Kingsdon, Limington, Pendomer, Shepton Mallet (on east window sill), St. Mary Redcliffe (Bristol) and Tickenham (later knight); to the ankles on knights at Paulton, Porlock, Nettlecombe and Sampford Brett.

varying on these effigies from $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. to a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch,¹ and with tags from 6 ins. to 24 ins. in length.²

All sword-belts differ slightly, and no doubt they represent the individual fancies of the wearers.³ On our earlier effigies we see the sword-belt is buckled loosely across the hips and supports the heavy straight-hilted sword, and in most cases the buckle is well defined. On the later effigies may be seen the new fashion of attaching the entire end of the buckle strap to the sheath, and the long end of the strap a little lower down the scabbard steadied the sword when on horseback; but it had the disadvantage of throwing the front edge out of plane because the two points of suspension were not opposite to each other. In order to rectify this, the buckle end of the belt was divided into a number of thongs, which were laced into the mouth of the scabbard. To steady the sword still further the long end of the strap was divided into two narrowing thongs, and these were laced into a loop at the back of the scabbard and the ends tied in front in a "sennit" knot. This mode of fastening the scabbard must have been satisfactory, as it remained in fashion with but little modification of detail until about 1315 when the slittered and looped ends of the belt gave place to metal ones. The sword-belts on these effigies vary in width from $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. to 3 ins. and the average is 2 ins.⁴

The swords on these Somerset effigies have all two-edged blades and the hilts possess quillons crossing at right angles between the blade and the handle in order to protect the hand.

1. Pendomer $1\frac{7}{8}$ ins.; Porlock $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; Kingsdon $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; St. Mary Redcliffe $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; Tickenham (elder knight) $1\frac{1}{3}$ ins.; Nettlecombe, Sampford Brett, Shepton Mallet (on west window sill) 1 in.; Churchill $\frac{1}{4}$ in.

2. Pendomer 6 ins.; Kingsdon and Shepton Mallet (on west window sill) 9 ins.; and Porlock 24 ins.

3. For a paper on "Sword Belts of the Middle Ages" by Albert Hartshorne, see *Arch. Journ.*, XLVIII; and for a paper on "Sword Belts on Bristol Effigies" by Alfred C. Fryer, see *Proc. Clifton Ant. Club*, VII, 70-80.

4. Paulton 3 ins.; St. Mary Redcliffe $2\frac{3}{4}$ ins.; Combe Flory $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins.; Churchill $2\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; Chilthorne Domer, Limington (later knight), Porlock, 2 ins.; Tickenham, Nettlecombe 2 ins.; Curry Rivel $1\frac{7}{8}$ ins.; Pendomer, Limington (earlier knight) $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins.; Kingsdon $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

The pommels have varying shapes, but the majority are circular. A sword, very similar to these, dated 1340, may be seen in the Wallace collection,¹ having a blade 33ins. long and 2ins. wide at the hilt. The swords of the knights at Brympton d'Evercy, Paulton, and St. Mary Redcliffe, are very similar in length to the one in the Wallace collection; at Porlock it is about 2ft. 9ins.; at Kingsdon it is less than 2ft. 6ins.; while at Nettlecombe it is only 2ft. long. The scabbard was usually made of leather, and frequently measures 3ins. at the top and 2½ins. to 2ins. near the bottom; and some of them show signs that they were embossed with vertical lines and strengthened with wood or metal at the end. On six² of the knights the sword hangs on the left side; in several cases it is placed diagonally across the body, and at Shepton Mallet (knight on east window sill) it is placed under the body and only 12ins. is visible between the legs. The scabbard is held in the mouth of the lion supporting the feet of the knight at Paulton, while it rests on the lion's tail at Porlock.

The spurs on the earlier of these effigies have had a short pryck or a ball and spike, while the later ones possessed the rowel. The shanks were probably intended to be straight, and each end was formed into a loop to receive the strap which buckles over the instep. The straps³ vary in width from half an inch to 1½ins., and the shanks from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch.

The length of those shields that are still perfect vary from 2ft. 10ins. to 1ft. 6ins.⁴ The longest belongs to the earlier knight at Tickenham and the shortest to the knight at Paulton.

1. Illustrated in Ashdown's *British and Foreign Armour*, fig. 436, p. 333.

2. Churchill, Combe Flory, Limington (earlier knight), Paulton, Pendomer, Tickenham (earlier knight).

3. Sampford Brett 1¼ins.; Brympton d'Evercy 1¼ins.; St. Mary Redcliffe ¾in.; Limington (later knight) ½in.

4. Tickenham (earlier knight) 2ft. 10ins.; Shepton Mallet (on east window sill) 2ft. 9ins.; St. Mary Redcliffe 2ft. 9ins.; Nettlecombe 2ft. 8ins.; Sampford Brett 2ft. 8ins.; Brympton d'Evercy 2ft. 7ins.; Porlock 2ft. 6½ins.; Shepton Mallet (on west window sill) 2ft. 5ins.; Limington (later knight) 2ft. 4ins.; Aller 2ft. 3½ins.; Kingsdon 2ft. 1in.; Tickenham (later knight) 2ft.; Midsomer Norton 1ft. 11ins.; Pendomer 1ft. 8½ins.; Paulton 1ft. 6ins.

They are generally convex and either triangular or heater-shaped in form, decreasing in size as the period advances. The shields were probably composed in some instances of wood and leather, and in all cases painted and decorated with the armorial bearings of their owners. On five shields we have the charges carved in relief and on those that are now plain they were painted probably in colour. The sadly mutilated knight in the churchyard at Aller has a large cross on the shield which may be a charge or possibly the party lines of a quartered shield, the devices on which cannot now be deciphered. At Curry Rivel (Plate VI, fig. 1) the shield has been emblazoned *azure cross or—de Urtiaco*; at Pendomer we find the armorial bearings (Plate VIII, figs. 1, 2) of the Domer or Dummer family, *a crescent between six billets 3, 2 and 1*; at Limington the armorial bearings of the Gyverney family, *a bend between six escallops*; at Combe Flory it is charged, *or and sable of six pieces over all a bend ermine for difference* (Plate IX, figs. 1, 2) for Meriet of Hestercombe; while at Nettlecombe we see the Raleigh coat of arms, *gules, a bend fusilée* (Plate V, fig. 3) displayed on the shield.

In most cases we find the guige represented. This is a strap for hanging the shield round the neck, and when the shield was not in use it could be suspended on the back. These straps vary from $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. in width, but no guige was depicted on the knights at Shepton Mallet, Pendomer, and the later effigy at Limington. The straps for attachment of the shield to the fore-arm are called *enarmes*,¹ and are well portrayed on several of these Somerset effigies. At Brympton d'Evercy we find them $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in width, while at Pendomer they are only $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

The knights are either represented as clean shaven or wearing

1.

“ Por la crieme des dous gisarmes

L'escu leva par les enarmes ”

Wace, *Rom. de Rou*, I, 13, 450.

“ Li Dus vit sa gent resortir :

Par les enarmes prinst l'escu ”

Idem, I, 13, 880.

a moustache, and the two uncovered heads¹ portray the knights in long hair reaching nearly to the neck.

The knights are all sculptured in the cross-legged attitude with the one exception of the Paulton knight whose legs are straight. It is a remarkable fact that the cross-legged position of chain-mail knights is rarely met with except on English effigies² and on one in Dublin. The popular idea that the knights who are cross-legged participated in a crusade or were special benefactors to the church can no longer be maintained, and it is evident that the position was originally adopted by the artist to prevent an ungainly stiffness.

The first reinforcements of chain-mail by secondary defences were probably by metal caps under the coif of mail and breast-plates of iron or cuir-bouilli.³ These cannot be seen on the effigies, as the coif hides the one, and the folds of the surcoat cover the other. Knee cops (*genouillières*) appear freely after the middle of the thirteenth century. These were made probably of cuir-bouilli or plate, and they occur on six of the knights⁴ we are considering. At Pendomer they show how they cover the union of the chausses and chaussons of mail and on the later knight at Limington they are ornamented with rosettes and fleur-de-lys and fastened by two narrow straps behind. This same suit of armour possesses ornamented elbow cops (*coudières*), which are also found on the knight at Combe Flory (Plate IX, fig. 1), demi-brassarts and demi-vambraces for the arms, demi-jambarts for the shins, and reinforced plates over the top of each foot are found on the knight (Plate VII, fig. 1).

The county of Somerset is fortunate in possessing the effigy of a knight at Combe Flory (Plate IX, figs. 1, 2) with ailettes. These adjuncts to the military costume are rarely met with

1. Limington (elder knight), and Paulton.

2. The fine brass of Sir John d'Aubernoun, in Stoke d'Abernon Church, Surrey, is straight-legged and this position presents an ungainly stiffness.

3. In the Temple Church, London, a knightly effigy is shown with back and breast pieces, each in a single piece and fastened together at the sides by straps.

4. Chilthorne Domer, Churchill, Combe Flory, Kingsdon, Limington (later knight), and Pendomer.

on English effigies,¹ and only a few brasses depict them² while French monumental examples are scarce.³ Ailettes are frequently illustrated in fourteenth century manuscripts⁴ and are also met with on painted glass,⁵ on seals⁶ and on ivory carvings.⁷ An early notice of ailettes occurs in connection with the Windsor tournament of 1279.⁸ Here they were made

1. Effigy of knight in Ash-by-Sandwich Church, where the ailettes appear as projections behind the shoulders. See Hewitt's *Ancient Armour*, Plate LIX; effigy of a knight in Clehonger Church, Herefordshire (figured in Hollis' *Effigies*, Plate V); military effigy at Great Tew, Oxfordshire. The Clehonger effigy shows the ailette fastened by its "laquens" which appear on the outside.

2. Sir Robert Setvans (c. 1306), at Chartham, Kent, Hollis, *Mon. Effs.*, Plate I, No. 5, Waller, Plate IX, Boutell, *Mon. Br.*, p. 35, Haines, *Mon. Br.*, I, p. 146; Sir Richard Boselyngthorpe (c. 1310), Waller, Plate X, Boutell, *Mon. Br.*, p. 113, Haines, *Mon. Br.*, I, p. 150; and Gorleston brass (c. 1320), Stothard, Plate LI; Sir Roger de Trumpington, Trumpington, Cambridge-shire (1270), Lysons, *Mag. Brit.*, II, p. 65, Waller, Plate IV, Boutell, *Mon. Br.*, p. 30, Haines, *Mon. Br.*, II, 146.

3. Effigies of Robert Duplessis (1322), Robert d'Estonteville (1331), and to Jean de Lorraine, Duke of Brabant (1341), *Mémoires de la Soc. des Antiq. de France*, XIII, p. 339. Statue of Rudolf von Thierstein, at Basle, Switzerland, where ailettes are square, Hefner's *Trachten*, part 2, Plate XLI. Creeny in his *Incised Slabs* gives the following illustrations in Belgium:—(a) Nenkinus de Gothern (1296), rectangular, ailettes, Gothern; (b) Humbier Corbeare (1298), rectangular ailettes, Avans, near Liège; (c) Armuldus de Gothern (1307), rectangular ailettes, Gothern; (d) Lambier d'Abée et Getrus (1312), Abée; (e) Raes de Grais (1318), Brussels.

4. See Roy. MSS., 14, E. III, and 2 B., VII, and Add. MS. 10292; *Louterell Psalter*, illustrated in Carter's *Vetusta Monumenta*. One instance in picture of the Painted Chamber, Carter's *Vetusta Monumenta*, Plate XXXV; Missal illustrated in *Archæologia*, XII, Plate XLV, shows two knights with ailettes charged with the knights' cognisance—one knight is probably St. George; MS. British Museum, Royal Library (16 G, VI) shows ailettes diapered in gold, red inside, and rectangular in form. See Merrick's *Ancient Armour*.

5. Tewkesbury Abbey, glass in choir, figured in Carter's *Sculpture and Painting*, and in Shaw's *Dress and Decorations*.

6. See seals of Edward III, as duke and as king; Henry de Beaumont, Earl of Buchan (1322); John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey (1344); Edmund Crouchback.

7. Ivory casket engraved by Carter, Plates CXIII, CXIV; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, IV.

8. See Roll of Purchases for the Windsor Tournament in 1278 where the ailettes are made of leather covered with a kind of cloth called Carda.

"De eodem (Milo the Currier) xxxviij. par alect cor p'e par. viij. d." "It.

of leather, covered with cloth and silk laces to fasten them. Sir Roger de Trumpington was one of the thirty-eight knights who took part in this tournament, and it is interesting to note that they are figured on his brass at Trumpington Church, near Cambridge. There we see that ailettes are small shields fastened at right angles across the shoulders to lessen the effect of a blow from a battle axe or a sword. A representation of Gilbert de Clare, ninth Earl of Gloucester, who was killed in the battle of Bannockburn (1314), can be seen in the painted glass of the choir of Tewkesbury Abbey. This glass was probably made soon after his death, and ailettes are depicted which were not intended to denote metal for they are coloured red, blue, green and brown, and like those of the Windsor tournament were most likely made of leather. The ailettes at Tewkesbury were diapered and rectangular in shape ; but the forms of these small shields are various. The round shape is found on the ivory casket,¹ while the pentagonal,² the cruciform,³ and the lozenge,⁴ are all met with as well as the quadrangular. The name⁵ indicates that they were probably of French or Italian invention ; while in Germany they are called *Tartschen*,⁶ denoting that they were small shields. Some antiquaries have imagined that these shields were intended to show the knight's cognisance in order to

pro xxxviij. par alett s. pro q° par di utn card. S. XIX. uln." They were fastened with silk laces, supplied by "Richard Paternoster," "D. Rico pat'nr viij. Duoden laqueorum serie pro alett p'c duoden viij. d." Ailettes are given in the inventory of the effects of Piers Gaveston in 1313 :—"Item autres divers garnementz des armes le dit Pieres, ovek les alettes garniz et frettez de perles." They are also named in the inventory of the goods of Umfrey de Bohun in 1322, "iiij peire de alettes des armes le Counte de Hereford" (*Arch. Journ.*, II, 349).

1. *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, IV.

2. Illumination in Sloane MS. 3983, engraved as frontispiece to Strutt's *Dress and Habits*.

3. Roy. MS., 2, A, XXII, fol. 219, and figured in Hewitt's *Ancient Armour*, Plate LXII.

4. Folio 94 vo. of Roy. MS. 14 E, iiij.

5. *Ailettes*, Fr. ; *Alette*, Ital. ; *Alettee* in the Latin of the period.

6. Hefner's *Trachten*, part 2, Plate XLI.

distinguish him in the conflict of battle. But this was displayed on surcoat, shield, and crest, where it could be seen much better, and besides this they were frequently plain or diapered like those portrayed in the Tewkesbury windows.

The interesting examples of ailettes at Combe Flory (Plate IX, figs. 1, 2) are rectangular in form, being about 8ins. by 7ins.; they are charged with the knights cognisance, *or and sable of six pieces over all a bend ermine for difference*. At present it appears that this is the fourth recorded instance of ailettes on stone effigies in England, and they are not more frequent on English brasses.

In the introduction to this series of papers it was stated that if an effigy had remained undisturbed in a chantry chapel it may be possible to identify it.¹ In the case of the knight at Limington we know that Sir Richard Gyverney, in 1329, gave a messuage, five acres and one rood of arable land, one acre of meadow, and twenty-two shillings rent, with appurtenances in Limington, to God and the church of Limington, and to John Fychet, chaplain, and to all other chaplains his successors, to perform divine service every day at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the parish church of Limington, for the souls of him, the said Sir Richard, and Maud his wife, and for the souls of Gilbert Gyverney and Mabel Gyverney, father and mother of the said Sir Richard, and others of his family.² Soon after Sir Richard died and was buried in the chapel on the north side of the church. John Leland visited Limington and in his *Itinerary*³ (1540–1542) mentions that “one *Iuuerney* was owner of this Toune and Lordship; he lyith richely buried yn a fair Chapelle on the North side of the Paroch Chirch of Limington. . . . There is a Cantuarie Prest in the Chapelle.”

Here we have the founding of the chantry, the confirmation of the existence of the effigy and chantry some two hundred years later; while the effigy of a knight bearing the arms of Gyverney in the armour of the period when Sir Richard died

1. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXI, 12.

2. See Bishop's Register for the foundation of this chantry in 1329, *Som. Rec. Soc.*, I, 301, and for full details Collinson, III, 218.

3. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXIII, ii, 85.



Fig. 1. CURRY RIVEL. Ham Hill stone "Knight". 1270-1280.



Fig. 2. BRYMPTON D'EVERCY. Ham Hill stone "Knight". C. 1270.



Fig. 3. BRYMPTON D'EVERCY. (Enlargement of Fig. 2).

EFFIGIES OF CHAIN-MAIL "KNIGHTS", SOMERSET.

still rests in a wall recess on the north side of the chapel. We feel justified in this case in assigning this effigy to Sir Richard Gyverney.

In our introductory remarks we observed that the armorial bearings were generally painted on the tomb, the shield and the surcoat, and now, in most cases, all vestiges of colour are destroyed and lost, so that the assistance of the genealogist is alas! seldom required. In this series of chain-mail effigies we are fortunate in finding that in several cases the knight's cognisance has been carved in relief on his shield and in one instance on his surcoat as well.¹ Thus we are able to consult the genealogist who informs us that the knight at Nettlecombe was a Raleigh,² at Curry Rivel an Urtiaco,³ at Pendomer a Domer or Dummer,⁴ at Combe Flory a Meriet of Hestercombe,⁵ and at Limington a member of the Gyverney family.⁶

TOPOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

ALLER (St. Andrew).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Collinson (III, 189) suggested this effigy represented some member of the Botreaux family; but the effigy is too early for their possession of the manor. The Rev. Preb. D. M. Ross considers it may have been the effigy to Sir John de Aller, d. 1272. This is more in accordance with the date of the chain-mail armour.

EFFIGY (present length = 5ft. 10ins.) in coif of mail (destroyed), hauberk, mail hose, sleeveless surcoat to calves, right leg crossed over left, shield (2ft. 3½ins. by 1ft. 6ins.) on left side. The large cross on the shield may be a charge or the party lines of a quartered shield. Right-hand on breast and probably holding sword-hilt (lost), and left under shield and possibly laid on scabbard.

1. Pendomer.
2. Gules, a bend fusillée.
3. Azure cross or.
4. A crescent between six billets 3, 2 and 1.
5. Or and sable of six pieces over all a bend ermine for difference.
6. A bend between six escallops.

Head raised on two cushions (top 1ft. 2½ins. by 6ins. by 2½ins.; bottom 2ft. 3ins. by 6ins. by 3ins.). Slab (present length), 5ft. 10ins. by 2ft. 3ins. by 4ins. The effigy is made of Ham Hill stone, placed on a flat stone in the churchyard, mutilated and weather-worn. The mail has been impressed in gesso or it has been scraped and worn away. The feet and their support are lost. Date, 1270-1280.

REFERENCES. Collinson, III, 189; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson* (signed W. W. W. 1847), III, part 2, p. 189.

BRYMPTON D'EVERCY (St. Andrew).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Unknown knight, possibly belonging to the Evercy family.

EFFIGY (6ft.) in mail coif (face and probably coif restored), hauberk with mail in parallel lines from shoulder to wrist, sleeveless surcoat to calves, shield (2ft. 7ins. by 1ft. 7ins.) held on left hand by the enarmes (2½ins.), broad guige (2½ins.), right hand holds hilt of sword in sheath having hilt with straight quillons (3ft. 4ins.) placed diagonally on body and detached from sword-belt (2¼ins.), spurs (prick) and straps (1¼ins.), right leg crossed over left above knee, head on two cushions, bottom 1ft. 5½ins. by 9ins. by 1½ins., top set diagonally (9ins. by 9ins. by 3½ins.), animal at feet (dog?), slab 6ft. 9½ins. by 1ft. 11ins., tapering to 1ft. 8½ins. The effigy is made of Ham Hill stone now placed in the eastern side of the north chapel, and it has undergone considerable restoration. Date c. 1270. (See Plate VI, figs. 2, 3).

REFERENCES. Collinson, III, 216; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson* (signed W. W. W. 1847), III, part 2, p. 216; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LVI, i, 70; Wade's *Somerset*, 69; Prior and Gardner's *Medieval Figure-Sculpture*, 608.

CHILTHORNE DOMER (St. Mary).

PERSON REPRESENTED. The effigy may represent a knight of the de Domer or de Dummer family, and it has been conjectured that it was to Sir William de Domer, father of Sir John de Domer whose monument is in Pendomer Church; or possibly it represents a member of the Vaggs, a family who held another manor in the same parish.

EFFIGY (5ft. 4ins.) in coif of mail, hauberk slit in front 7ins., hose of mail, plain knee-cops, hands in mail, gauntlets, sleeveless surcoat to just above knees, right leg crossed over left (broken 5ins. below knee), right hand grasps sword hilt and left is under shield and the fingers hold the guige (1½ins. with tag of 3½ins.) by which the long heater-shaped shield (1ft. 11ins. by 9½ins.) is sus-

pendent from the right shoulder, sword with hilt having straight quillons (present length = 2ft. 3ins.) and round pommel, sword belt (2ins.) wrapped round scabbard, spurs and straps, head on heaume (9ins. by 6ins. diameter, and 4½ins. internal height) placed on low cushion with pointed ends. Feet resting on a mutilated animal (couchant) with fore paws bent upwards (dog ? or lion ?). Effigy and slab (6ft. by 1ft. 5ins. by 3ins.) of Ham Hill stone placed in a wall recess in the north wall of sanctuary, having a plain segmental arch with chamfered margin. Date 1270-1280. (See Plate VII, fig. 2).

REFERENCES. Collinson, III, 217; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, III, part 2, p. 217; sketch in Adlam's illustrated *Collinson* (Soc. Ant.), IX, 217; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XVII, 113; Wade's *Somerset*, 93.

CHURCHILL (St. John the Baptist).

PERSON REPRESENTED. The early history of the Churchill manor is somewhat obscure and it is, therefore, difficult to assign a name for this effigy. Mr. R. W. Paul, F.S.A., conjectures it may have been to Roger de Churchill who lived in the reign of Edward I. (*Incised and Sepulchral Slabs in N.W. Somerset*, 25).

EFFIGY (present length = 5ft. 8ins.) in round-headed coif of mail with head turned towards the right, hauberk, hose of mail, sleeveless surcoat to middle of calves, waist-belt (½in. with tag of 11ins.), ridged knee-cops of cuir-bouilli, left leg crossed over right, hands in mail gauntlets with divided fingers and raised in prayer, studded sword belt (2¼ins. having tag of 11ins.) with one end attached to sheath (2ft. 9ins.) while buckle end is divided into two thongs laced into top of scabbard, heater-shaped shield (2ft. 2½ins. by 1ft. 8ins.) suspended by guige (1½ins. with tag of 6ins.), head on two large cushions about 3ins. deep, top one rectangular (1ft. 7ins. wide) and bottom one oval in shape. The figure and slab (6ft. 10ins. by 1ft. 10ins. by 3ins.) is made from Dundry Hill oolite and broken off just above the feet; all below this is lost. The mail has been scraped off and only a small fragment on the underside of right arm near wrist remains. Date c. 1300. The effigy is now on east side of south porch; Collinson states (1791) that it was at the east end of south aisle.

REFERENCES. Collinson, III, 581; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, III, part 4, p. 581; Rutter's *Somerset*, 108; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXI, i, 27; Paul's *Incised and Sepulchral Slabs of N.W. Somerset*, 25, Plate xxvi; sketch in Adlam's illustrated *Collinson* (Soc. Ant.), IX, 581.

COMBE FLORY (St. Peter and St. Paul).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Probably Sir John de Meriet, kt. of Hestercombe, called "*le neveu*" to distinguish him from his cousin Sir John de Meriet, kt. of Meriet and Castle-Carlton. Summoned to perform military service in person against the Scots in 1309 and 1314. Died 1327. (See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXVIII, ii, 179-185).

EFFIGY (6ft. 5ins.) in coif of mail, hauberk, hose of mail, sleeveless surcoat to calves, reinforcements of plate or cuir-bouilli, greaves, knee-cops and elbow-cops, hands broken but evidently elevated in prayer, shield (present size = 1ft. 4ins. by 1ft. 1in.) charged *or* and *sable* of six pieces over all a bend *ermine* for difference, legs crossed at knee (right over left); on either side of the shoulders are ailettes, the one on the left (7½ins. by 3ins.) is partly hidden by the shield but the one on the right (8ins. by 7ins.) is charged like the shield, guige (lin.), waist-belt hidden under folds of the surcoat, sword belt (2½ins. with tag of 6ins.), sword on left side (only 2ft. 1in. of scabbard remains), spurs and straps, head on oval cushion (damaged), feet rest on lion (couchant) with tail wrapped round body. Effigy and slab made of Dundry Hill stone. Date 1327. (See Plate IX, figs. 1, 2).

REFERENCES. Collinson, III, 248; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, III, part 2, p. 248; Wade's *Somerset*, 106.

CURRY RIVEL (St. Andrew).

PERSON REPRESENTED. The first Henry de Urtiaco died 1254; his son Richard died before his father, leaving a son Henry. As this effigy is dated 1270-1280 it is probable that this Henry, Baron de Urtiaco, made it for his father or his grandfather after he came of age in 1275. See *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXI, footnote p. 42, and paper on *The Family of de Urtiaco* by Rev. Preb. E. H. Bates Harbin, XLII, ii, 26-55.

EFFIGY (present length = 5ft. 2ins.) in round coif of mail, hauberk, mail hose, sleeveless surcoat reaching below knees, knee-cops, girdle (lin.), guige (1¼ins.) over right shoulder, shield (present length = 1ft. 10ins. by 10ins.) emblazoned *azure* cross *or* *de Urtiaco*, right leg crossed over left, right hand on pommel sheathing sword while left holds scabbard; sword (2ft. 9½ins. broken) laid on body, sword belt (1¾ins.), right arm and legs below knee destroyed; head rests on two rectangular cushions, bottom 1ft. 9½ins. by 11ins. by 3½ins., top 1ft. 4ins. by 1ft. 4ins. by 1½ins. The mail is not carved and the stone has been surfaced with gesso on which the mail rings, armorial bearings on shield, diaper work on cushion, etc., were painted. Fragments of colouring are still visible and the



Fig. 1. LIMINGTON (No.2). Ham Hill stone; "Sir Richard Gyverney". C. 1330.



Fig. 2. CHILTHORNE DOMER. Ham Hill stone "Knight". 1270-1280.

EFFIGIES OF CHAIN-MAIL "KNIGHTS", SOMERSET.



surcoat shows it was painted blue. Effigy and slab (broken, 6ft. by 2ft. 1in. by 1ft. 3ins.) carved out of block of Ham Hill stone. (See Plate VI, fig. 1).

REFERENCES. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXI, 43-44; Wade's *Somerset*, 116.

KINGSDON (All Saints).

PERSON REPRESENTED. An unknown knight which tradition says was Sir Guy Bryan.

EFFIGY (6ft. 3ins.) in mail coif with a chapelle-de-fer fastened by a narrow strap under chin, hauberk with mail in parallel lines from shoulder to wrist, mail hosen, leather gauntlets with deep cuffs, sword with hilt having straight quillons (2ft. 8ins.) and sword-belt (1½ins.) showing the way of slitting the short strap which held the buckle into two thongs used for lacing into scabbard and long strap, sleeveless surcoat to calves, girdle (1½ins. with tag of 9ins.), shield (2ft. 1in. by 1ft. 1in.) on left side, right hand grasps hilt of sword and left placed on scabbard, right leg crossed over left, spurs and straps. Head rests on two rectangular cushions, bottom (1ft. 5ins. by 10½ins. by 3½ins.), top laid diagonally on lower one (9ins. by 9ins. by 2½ins.), feet supported by lion (couchant) head lost and tail curled round body and facing north. Effigy now placed on ledge of north window in St. Catherine's Chapel. It is believed to have formerly occupied a position in this chapel. Effigy and slab (6ft. 7¾ins. by 1ft. 10ins. by 3½ins.) made from Ham Hill stone, has been a fine work of art, and drapery of surcoat is well arranged and falls gracefully on the slab. The face is mutilated Date, 1270-1280. (See Plate IV, fig. 3).

REFERENCES. *Collinson*, III, 195; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, III, part 2, p. 195 (signed W. W. W. 1847); sketch in Adlam's illustrated *Collinson* (Soc. Ant.), ix, 195.

LIMINGTON (St. Mary).

NO. 1 PERSON REPRESENTED. An unknown knight. *Collinson* conjectures it was to Gilbert de Gyverney, father of Sir Richard de Gyverney, but this is not probable as the Gyverney family had no connection with Limington until Sir Richard's marriage with his second wife; neither can it be attributed to Henry Power who married Sir Richard's sister, as the effigy was made fully thirty-five years before the date of his death.

EFFIGY (5ft. 10ins.) on table tomb (6ft. 1in. by 2ft. 11ins. by 1ft. 1in.) of Ham Hill stone, in chain-mail painted on gesso, probably possessing knee-cops and other reinforced armour of plate or leather now no longer visible as the gesso is all destroyed. Head uncovered, hair in ringlets to neck, coif of mail not drawn up and

laid on shoulders and breast unless artist intended to depict some form of hood having ends falling to waist, hauberk slit open 3ins. in front, legs crossed, mail hose, sleeveless surcoat, spurs and straps, sword belt ($1\frac{3}{4}$ ins.) wrapped once round scabbard and tag twice round sheath with sword (2ft. 4ins. present length) on left side having round pommel and straight quillons, long face with head too large for body and hands raised in prayer. Slab, 6ft. 1in. by 2ft. 11ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. Head on pillow (9ins. by 9ins. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.) placed on long bolster (2ft. 9ins. by 10ins. by 2ins.), lion at feet with tail coiled round body. Table tomb placed against west wall of chapel; Leland, however, says:—"Ther lyith also in the South Arche of the same Chapelle a Gintleman and his Wife, I think also of the Iuuerneys" (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXIII, ii, 85). Date c. 1325. (See Plate IX, fig. 3).

REFERENCES. Leland's *Itinerary*, *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXIII, ii, 85; Pigott drawing; Collinson, III, 219; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, III, part 2, p. 219; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, VII, ii, 5 (illustrated); XXXII, i, 74; XXXIII, ii, 142-143; Wade's *Somerset*, 171.

NO. 2 PERSON REPRESENTED. The effigy probably represented Sir Richard Gyverney, who died soon after founding a chantry at Limington in 1329. Leland in his *Itinerary* says:—"Iuuerney dwelid, as sum think, in the farme at the North Est of the Chirch." Little is known of the Gyverney family.

EFFIGY (6ft. 8ins.) on slab (7ft. 2ins. by 2ft. 4ins. by 4ins.) on low table tomb (7ft. 2ins. by 2ft. 11ins. by 2ft.) under recessed cinquefoiled arch in north wall of north chapel. Knight in coif of mail with a chappelle-de-fer fastened by a strap under the chin, hauberk with mail in parallel lines from shoulder to wrist and a slit in front (7ins.) showing quilted gambeson beneath ($\frac{3}{4}$ in.), mail hose, spurs and straps ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.), sword belt (2ins.) with tag (1ft. 6ins.) wrapped twice round scabbard, sword with hilt having straight quillons on left side, shield (2ft. 4ins. by 11ins.) charged *a bend between six scallops*, guige ($1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.) with tag (5ins.), sleeveless surcoat to calves, left leg crossed over right, right hand grasps sword hilt and left holds the enarmes, leather gauntlets with deep cuffs (4ins.). The mail is reinforced by knee-cops, demi-jambarts and reinforced plates over each foot, demi-brassarts, elbow-cops, and demi-vambraces. Head rests on heaume (1ft. 4ins.) with comb on ridge and moveable visor on hinge, having oscularium of three slits on each side of the strengthening band ending in a fleur-de-lys. The various pieces of reinforced plates are strengthened with bands adorned with fleur-de-lys and leaves, and fastened behind by leather or steel straps. The effigy lies on the right side and still exhibits a considerable amount of colour, red, black, blue, and the gambeson is green. Effigy and slab made of Ham Hill stone. Date c. 1330. (See Plate VII, fig. 1).

REFERENCES. Leland's *Itinerary*, *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xxxiii, ii, 85; Collinson, iii, 219; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, iii, part 2, p. 219; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, vii, ii, 5 (illustrated); xxxii, i, 74; xxxiii, ii, 137-145; Pigott drawing; sketch in Adlam's illustrated *Collinson* (*Soc. Ant.*), ix, 219; Wade's *Somerset*, 171.

MIDSOMER NORTON (St. John Baptist).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Probably a knight of the Warknell family.

EFFIGY (present length 4ft. 11ins.) in coif of mail, hauberk, surcoat, girdle (1½ins.), and shield (1ft. 11ins. by 1ft. 2ins.) on left arm. Legs damaged and figure sadly mutilated. Gough (1796) says effigy was in south aisle; but originally rested on raised tomb under singers' gallery. This refers to the old church; new church built 1830. The effigy is made of wood (oak) and at present rests on a wooden table-tomb in belfry.

REFERENCES. Gough, ii, cx; Collinson, ii, 151; *Archæologia*, lxi, 494, 547; Fryer's *Wooden Monumental Effigies in England and Wales*, 8, 61; sketch in Adlam's illustrated *Collinson*, iv, 151 (signed W. W. W.).

NETTLECOMBE (St. Mary).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Some member of the Raleigh family as the knight's shield is charged with a bend fusilée, the bearing of the Earl Marshal of England, adopted by the family of Raleigh when they became feudal tenants under those lords in 1133. Collinson assigns this effigy to Sir Simon de Raleigh who died 1288; but this effigy was made about 1260.

EFFIGY (6ft. 3ins.) in coif of mail, hauberk with mail in parallel lines from shoulder to wrist, gauntlets of mail, hose of mail, spurs and straps, sleeveless surcoat to ankles, girdle (1in.), sword (2ft. 4ins.) with hilt having straight quillons and round pommel laid diagonally on body, sword-belt (2ins. with tag of 1ft. 8ins.), triangular shield (2ft. 8ins. by 1ft. 7ins.) charged with a bend fusilée, broad guige (1½ins. with tag of 8ins.), spurs and straps, right leg crossed over left at knee, right hand placed on sword-hilt and left holds scabbard while blade is drawn ¾in., head rests on two rectangular cushions, the top one placed diagonally on the lower one, feet on lion (couchant) with tail wrapped round body. This finely sculptured effigy and bevelled slab (6ft. 8ins. by 2ft. 4ins., tapering to 1ft. 10ins. by 4ins.), made of Ham Hill stone, is placed in a recessed chamber in south wall of south chapel. (See Plate V, fig. 3).

REFERENCES. Collinson, III, 541; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, III, part 4, p. 541; Pigott drawing; Wade's *Somerset*, 193.

PAULTON (Holy Trinity).

PERSON REPRESENTED. An unknown knight.

EFFIGY (6ft.) in hauberk, mail hose, sleeveless surcoat to ankles, small heater-shaped shield (1ft. 6ins. in length) on left arm, broad guige (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.), sword belt (3ins. and tag of 11ins.), sword (3ft. 4ins.) with straight quillons and round pommel on left side, hands elevated in prayer, feet on lion with mouth holding end of scabbard, legs straight, head uncovered with long curls resting on low circular cushion. Slab (6ft. 7ins. by 2ft. 1in., tapering to 1ft. 10ins. by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.) with upper end raised (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.) into canopy containing a trefoil-headed plain niche supported on two brackets of human heads, one possessing smooth hair and one ringlets. The effigy is much worn and was probably covered with gesso. The figure is rudely cut out of block of local lias limestone and partly embedded in the stone preserving the picture-like appearance. When Paulton Church was pulled down, previous to the rebuilding in 1838-9, this effigy was found in a recess behind the pewing in the south aisle. It was placed in the ringing-chamber of the tower, but in 1875 was removed to the clock-room of the tower. It is cracked and still remains in the belfry. Date, 1290-1300. (*See Plate V, figs. 1, 2*).

REFERENCES. A sketch in Adlam's illustrated *Collinson* (Soc. Ant.), IV, 153 (signed W. W. W.).

PENDOMER (Dedication unknown).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Probably Sir John de Domer, or Dummer, son of Sir William de Domer, born 1269, married the sister of Sir William Pagnel, Knt., who was summoned to Parliament as Baron Pagnel. In 1306 Sir John was summoned to Parliament as Knt. of the shire for Somerset. He was living in 1321.

EFFIGY (5ft. 9ins.) in coif of mail showing lacing and tie on left side, head turned towards right, hauberk of mail slit 4ins. in front and having mail in parallel lines from shoulder to wrist, mail hose, sleeveless surcoat to 5ins. below knees, shield (1ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 1ft. 3ins.) on left arm showing enarmes (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.); both shield and surcoat are charged with a *crescent between six billets* 3, 2 and 1, and on the surcoat the three lower billets are supposed to be hidden in the folds of the garment; girdle (1 $\frac{7}{8}$ ins. with tag of 6ins.), no guige, sword (present length = 1ft. 11ins.) with hilt, square quillons and round pommel on left side, sword belt (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. with tag of 11ins.), spurs with straight shanks and straps, hands elevated in prayer, leather gauntlets and back of hands protected with



Fig. 1. PENDOMER. Ham Hill stone; "Sir John de Domer". 1320-1325.



Fig. 2. PENDOMER. (Enlargement of the Effigy in Fig.1).

EFFIGIES OF CHAIN-MAIL "KNIGHTS", SOMERSET.



lames of small oblong plates of steel, ridged knee-cops of cuir-bouilli placed over chausses and chaussesons of mail overlapping, head on heaume (1ft. by 9½ins. diam., and 7½ins. internal height) with strengthening band down centre, two vertical slits for osclarium, and ten breathing holes in the form of crosses, feet on lion with tail curled round body.

The effigy is on slab (6ft. 2ins. by 1ft. 11ins. by 4ins.) placed on low tomb in wall recess on north side of nave with cinquefoil-headed arch, cusps pierced and the two lower ones terminating in half angels (heads lost) and one holding small figure to represent soul of deceased being taken to Paradise. On either side, about 4ft. 6ins. from floor, are plain corbels (1ft. 5ins. wide, and projecting 8ins.) supporting slender piers terminating in crocketed pinnacles (total height = 5ft.). Embattled cornice (8ft. 8ins. by 8ins.) ornamented with rosettes in hollow moulding runs across top of arch joining piers at their junction with pinnacles. On the battlement were prickets of iron (five remain out of fourteen) for wax tapers lighted on anniversary of obit of knight. Within the piers are buttresses and on the corbels stand two peasants (2ft. 5ins.) in smocks, cords round waists, close fitting hosen, caps, and one has boots with three large buttons and the other has low shoes. One figure holds cornice with two hands and the other with the right, while the left rests on his thigh in order the better to sustain the weight. The left foot of each rests on low mound. The features are coarse and almost grotesque, and it has been suggested that this may have been the conventional manner of representing peasants. The effigy is carefully carved and the canopy is unique; the toe, one foot and nose of the knight, hilt of sword, and end of scabbard, are alone mutilated. The whole is an interesting work of art belonging to the first quarter of the fourteenth century. The details of the effigy are so well executed on the side facing the wall that it seems probable that originally the arch opened into a chantry or chapel when it stood in an earlier church. Date, 1320-1325. (See Plate VIII, figs. 1, 2).

REFERENCES. Collinson, II, 349; Pigott drawing; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XVII, 91-94 (illustrated); sketch in Adlam's illustrated *Collinson* (Soc. Ant.), VI, 349.

PORLOCK (St. Dubricius).

PERSON REPRESENTED. Probably some member of the family of Fitz-Roger. Local tradition assigns it to Simon Fitz-Roger.

EFFIGY (5ft. 10ins.) in coif of mail, hauberk, hose of mail, mail gauntlets with divided fingers, long sleeveless surcoat to top of ankles, girdle (1¾ins. with long tag of 2ft.), triangular shield (2ft. 6½ins. by 1ft. 4ins.) hollowed out and showing arm passing behind it, broad guige (1¾ins. with tag of 6ins.), sword (3ft. 1in.)

with hilt having straight quillons diagonally across body with scabbard resting on tail of lion at feet of knight and right hand on hilt with blade $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. out of scabbard, sword-belt (2ins.), right leg crossed over left, head rests on low rectangular cushion (1ft. 8ins. by $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins.), below ankles mutilated and only tail of lion remaining. Effigy on slab (present length = 6ft. 2ins. by 1ft. 8ins. by 3 to 4ins.) in wall recess of south aisle of nave,—made of Ham Hill stone and once painted in gesso. Date c. 1260.

REFERENCES. Collinson, II, 39; sketch in Braikenridge's *Collinson*, II, part 1, p. 38; Pigott drawing; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXXV, i, 27; Halliday's *Monuments and Effigies in Porlock Church*, Plate, p. 29; Hook's *Ancient Church of Porlock*; Wade's *Somerset*, 208.

ST. MARY REDCLIFFE (Bristol).

PERSON REPRESENTED. It is probable that this fine effigy was made about 1260 for the chapel of the Hospital of St. Catherine's, Bedminster, by some member of the Berkeley family in memory of the founder, Robert, third Lord Berkeley, who died in 1220. Lord Robert was buried in St. Augustine's Abbey, Bristol, and this effigy was only a memorial to him. St. Catherine's was dissolved in 1549 and the effigy was removed to St. Mary Redcliffe for preservation.

EFFIGY (7ft.) in coif of mail, hauberk slit ($2\frac{3}{4}$ ins.) in front having mail in parallel lines from shoulder to wrist, mail hose, sleeveless surcoat to middle of calves, girdle ($1\frac{1}{4}$ ins.), right leg crossed over left at knee, shield (2ft. 9ins. by 1ft.) on left arm, sword (3ft. 11ins.) with hilt and straight quillons and round pommel, sword-belt ($2\frac{3}{4}$ ins. with tag of 8ins.), spurs (shank = $\frac{3}{4}$ in.) straps ($\frac{3}{4}$ in. with metal tabs), left arm under shield and hand holding top of scabbard, right hand grasps hilt of sword, head rests on two low rectangular cushions (bottom = 1ft. 6ins. by 1ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins., top one set diagonally = 11ins. by 11ins. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins.); feet on dog holding bottom of scabbard in mouth. Effigy slightly embedded in stone, somewhat statue-like, well executed having expressive features and drooping moustache and eyes closed, while coif permits a diam. of 7ins. of face to be exposed. One corner of slab with fraction of cushion has been repaired, also legs and bottom of surcoat, hose damaged, elbow of right arm mutilated, and top of effigy somewhat worn, otherwise in good condition. Effigy and slab made from block of Dundry Hill stone. (See Plate IV, figs. 1, 2).

REFERENCES. Barrett's *History of Bristol*, 583; *Trans. Bristol and Glouc. Arch. Soc.*, XXVII, 51-53; *Proc. Clifton Antiq. Club*, VII, 71; Paul's *Incised and Sepulchral Slabs of N.W. Somerset*, Plates V, VI, p. 3.

SAMPFORD BRETT (St. George).

PERSON REPRESENTED. A knight, presumably a member of the family of Brett.

EFFIGY (6ft. 3ins.) in round coif with narrow fillet, hauberk with mail in parallel lines from shoulder to wrist and quilted gambeson showing beneath, mail hose, sleeveless surcoat to ankles, girdle (lin.), long triangular shield (2ft. 8ins. by 1ft. 3ins.), guige (1½ins.), sword (1ft. 8ins. present length) having hilt with straight quillons and round pommel placed diagonally on body, sword-belt (1½ins. with tag of 1ft. 4ins.), right leg crossed over left at knee, right hand grasps sword-hilt while left holds scabbard the blade being drawn the fraction of an inch, head rests on two rectangular cushions (bottom = 1ft. 9ins. by 1ft. by 2½ins., top one set diagonally = 11ins. by 11ins. by 2ins.), feet on dog (couchant). Effigy made of Ham Hill stone on slab (6ft. 8ins. by 2ft. 5ins., tapering to 1ft. 7½ins. by 2ins. and coped 2ins.) on modern table tomb (7ft. 6ins. by 2ft. 8ins. by 2ft. 1in.) placed in vestry in 1820 when church was restored. Before that date it was in churchyard and in consequence is seriously weathered. Collinson states (1791) it was then in the aisle of the church. Date c. 1270.

REFERENCES. Collinson, III, 545; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, III, part 4, p. 545; Wade's *Somerset*, 218.

SHEPTON MALLET (SS. Peter and Paul).

NO. 1 PERSON REPRESENTED. An unknown knight. Collinson suggests (III, 463) that these effigies may have been to Sir William Mallet and his son (Sir William Mallet); but they were made about 1240 and cannot be assigned to those knights who lived at a much earlier date.

EFFIGY (6ft. 3ins.) in flat-topped coif with narrow fillet and head slightly turned to left, hauberk with mail in parallel lines from shoulder to wrist, mail hose showing chausses and chausses overlapping, spurs with straight shanks having straps buckled on insteps and heel supported on a thirteenth century leaf, sleeveless surcoat reaching to top of calves showing characteristic ripple-folds of drapery of the Wells school of art, girdle (lin. with tag of 9ins.), sword with hilt having straight quillons placed diagonally on body (broken 8ins. in middle of scabbard), sword-belt absent, triangular shield (2ft. 5ins. by 1ft. 4ins. and 1½ins. thick), right leg crossed over left, right arm on right side and left arm and hand under shield, head rests on low rectangular cushion (1ft. by 10½ins. by 1½ins.), feet on lion with emaciated body (head lost). Effigy and slab (7ft. by 1ft. 6ins. by 3¾ins., damaged at both ends) made of Doulting stone and now placed on west window sill of north aisle. Date c. 1240. (See Plate II, fig. 1).

REFERENCES. Collinson, III, 463; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, III, part 4, p. 462; Pigott drawing; Prior and Gardner's *Medieval Figure-Sculpture*, 607-8; Wade's *Somerset*, 221.

NO. 2 PERSON REPRESENTED. An unknown knight.

EFFIGY (6ft. 3ins.) in flat-topped coif of mail showing strap interlaced through each few alternate rings of mail and head slightly turned towards left, hauberk slit 5ins. in front and mail in parallel lines from shoulder to wrist, gauntlets with divided fingers and straps ($\frac{1}{4}$ in.) round wrists, mail hose showing chaussesons overlapping chausses, spurs and straps, sleeveless surcoat to top of calves depicting ripple-folds of drapery, sword placed under body and 1ft. visible between legs, triangular shield (2ft. 9ins. by 1ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in.), guige (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.), legs crossed, right arm placed across body and hand laid on shield while left arm and hand are under shield, animal at feet (lost), head on one rectangular cushion (11ins. by 9ins. by 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins.). Effigy made of Doultling stone and now placed on window sill of east window of north aisle. Slab embedded in sill, left foot broken, right leg lost 4ins. below knee, nose mutilated but forehead and eyes very expressive, clean shaven. Date c. 1240. (See Plate II, figs. 2, 3).

REFERENCES. See above for No. 1 Effigy.

TICKENHAM (SS. Quiricus and Julietta).

NO. 1 PERSON REPRESENTED. Probably some member of a branch of the Berkeley family who took the name of de Tickenham from having their residence in this village. Mr. R. W. Paul, F.S.A., in his work on *The Incised and Sepulchral Slabs of N.W. Somerset* (p. 16) suggest that it may have been Nicholas de Tickenham, temp. Henry III, who, "for his soul, and the souls of Sybil and Wentlyen, his wives, granted to the Hospital of Billeswick, in Bristol, the privilege of digging turf in his moor of Tickenham."

EFFIGY (6ft. 5ins.) in flat-topped coif with fillet having small holes probably for metal adornment and head inclined towards right, hauberk with up and down mail on arms, mail hose, spurs and straps, sleeveless surcoat to upper part of calves with folds artistically arranged and falling over bevelled edge of slab (6ft. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. by 2ft. 1in., tapering to 1ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.), left arm under triangular shield (2ft. 10ins. by 1ft. 7ins.) and right laid on body and hand (fingers broken) probably holding edge of surcoat, girdle (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.), guige (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.), sword with hilt having straight quillons and metal end to scabbard on left side, head rests on one rectangular cushion (1ft. 6ins. by 10ins. by 2ins.), feet on lion (couchant) head lost. Effigy made of Dundry Hill stone now placed on stone ledge against north wall of nave, face mutilated, and right leg broken away from calf. Date c. 1240. (See Plate III, figs. 2, 3).

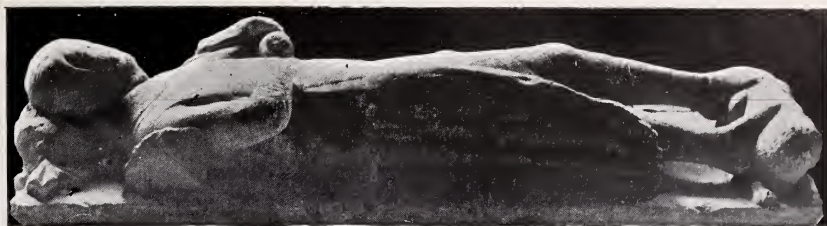


Fig. 1. COMBE FLORY. Dundry stone; "Sir John de Meriet". 1327.



Fig. 2 COMBE FLORY. (Enlargement of Fig. 1).



Fig. 3. LIMINGTON (No.1). Ham Hill stone "Knight". C. 1325.
EFFIGIES OF CHAIN-MAIL "KNIGHTS", SOMERSET.



REFERENCES. Collinson, III, 165; Rutter's *Somerset*, 231; Pigott drawing; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, XXVII, i, 36; Wade's *Somerset*, 244; Paul's *Incised and Sepulchral Slabs of N.W. Somerset*, Plates XVIII, XX, pp. 15, 16; sketch in Braikenridge's illustrated *Collinson*, III, part 2, p. 165.

NO. 2 PERSON REPRESENTED. Probably some member of the Berkeley family who took the name of de Tickenham. Mr. R. W. Paul, F.S.A., suggests in his work on *The Incised and Sepulchral Slabs of N.W. Somerset* (p. 16) the name of Ralph de Tickenham who is witness to a charter of Thomas de Berkeley in the time of Henry III.

EFFIGY (6ft. 2ins.) in round coif of mail with fillet and metal fastener on right side, head slightly inclined towards left, hauberk with mail in parallel lines from shoulder to wrists, hose of mail and straps with buckle below knees, sleeveless surcoat below calves, girdle ($\frac{3}{4}$ in.), sword with hilt having straight quillons and belt (2ins. with tag of 1ft. 6ins.), heater-shaped shield (2ft. 4ins. by 1ft. 5ins.) and guige (lin.) over right shoulder, right hand grasps sword-hilt and left holds scabbard, legs crossed at knee, head raised 5ins. on two rectangular cushions, feet on good proportioned and well fed lion (statant). Effigy and bevelled slab (8ft. by 2ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins., tapering to 2ft. by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins.) carved from block of Dundry Hill stone, now placed on stone ledge against north wall of nave. Face mutilated and right shoulder and arm broken. Date c. 1260. (See Plate III, fig. 1).

REFERENCES. See above for No. 1 Effigy.

CORRECTION.

p. 77, lines 7 and 8, for *which tradition says was Sir Guy Bryan* read *probably a member of the family of de Gouiz*.

Hoard of Roman Coins found at Yeovil, September, 1916.

BY H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

ON September 19th, 1916, I received information from Yeovil that a large number of Roman coins had been found on Friday, September 15th, by a man employed by Messrs. Steer and Pearce, contractors of Plymouth, who were laying a 6-inch water-main for the Corporation of Yeovil (under the direction of the borough surveyor, Mr. Arthur Oddy). At the west end of Seaton Road in West Hendford the pipe turns southwards into a grass field now being converted into a building site by the Westland Estate Limited—a building company closely allied with the engineering firm of Petters Limited. The water-main was being laid for the purpose of supplying water to this estate and the Westland Aircraft Factory.

The labourer found the coins in digging a 1½ft. trench in the field at a point about 144 feet south of the nearest point of the pavement of Seaton Road,¹ at a depth of 3 feet below the surface, and about 3 feet east of a sewer which had recently been laid. At this place the upper surface of the

1. The position is about 330 yards from the line of the Roman Road running from Ilchester to Vagg, Preston Plucknett, Key (near Barwick), and Batcombe (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LXI, 163); and about ¾ mile s.e. of Larkhill Quarry, Preston, where a number of Roman remains were found in 1908-9—now in Taunton Museum (*Som. & Dor. Notes & Queries*, XI, 345-6; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LV, i, 91). The hoard was found ½ mile s.w. of Yeovil parish church, barely ¼ mile n. of the G.W.R. line, and 550 feet n.w. of the point where Seaton Road joins "West Hendford."

water-main is 2ft. 6ins. below the surface; and it was in widening the trench for the purpose of connecting two lengths of piping that the coins were discovered. The foreman informed me that a few coins had also been found at intervals along the trench between Seaton Road and the hoard, and along the sides of the trench here I observed some remains of ancient mortar and small pieces of red earthenware tile.

When I reached the ground I was shown the following objects :—A piece of burnt stone, a large tessera of red earthenware, a piece of tegulum of the same material, and several fragments of thin stone roofing-tile,—one piece with a nail-hole for attachment.

No definite information could be obtained from the man who found the coins and he was very reticent in the matter—no doubt from the fact that it was already known that he had distributed a large number of the coins amongst his fellow-workmen, dealers, and others in the town. By far the greatest number of the pieces (over 500) speedily came into the possession of Mr. Edgar Vincent, The Casket, Yeovil, and it is largely upon these that this report is based. No definite evidence of the manner in which the coins were buried was forthcoming, some saying that the decayed remains of a box were observed, others that the coins were contained in a crock of earthenware.¹

I made various enquiries and found another “third brass” coin in the position in which the hoard had been discovered; and arranged with Messrs. Petter (who offered the services of a labourer) to come again next day and conduct a little excavation on the spot. On September 20th, with the assistance of a man named Frank Hallet (employed by Messrs. Bird and Pippard, builders), I made an excavation, measuring 9½ feet by 4 feet, in the position in which the coins were found and eastward of it. In the water-main trench and a little

1. The following is an extract from a letter, dated Dec. 27th, 1916, addressed to Mr. Guy Petter by Mr. C. E. Hole, storekeeper employed in Petters Works :—“I have made enquiries regarding the old Roman crock and offered a reward for view of same to the workman who found the coins, but have failed to find the crock. The men who were present when the coins were found state that the coins were ‘not in any crock or thing whatever.’”

eastward of it, twelve more of the small bronze coins were found—a sieve being used for the purpose. Judging from their colour and decayed condition I am of opinion that these coins did not form part of the hoard, but they are of practically the same period. A list of these coins will be found at the end of this paper; they consist of,—Theodora, 1; Constantinus II, 1; Constans, 5; Constantine period, 4; Unidentifiable, 2.

During the day Roman occupation was proved, and the following objects were discovered:—Three large tesserae of red earthenware and a smaller one of lias-stone, piece of the rim of a black pottery vessel (*olla*) of a common Romano-British form,¹ three side pieces of a deep saucer or porringer of similar black pottery,² one having part of the base attached ornamented with a design of burnished loops such as is seen on Romano-British pottery from Puckington, Barrington, Midsomer Norton, etc.,³ an iron staple or door-hook,⁴ seven iron nails with large heads, an iron wedge-shaped nail, a large flint flake, some oyster-shells, and a few animal remains (including a metacarpus of sheep). All these were discovered at depths varying from 1½ to 3 feet. Across the middle of the excavation a large number of blocks of oolitic stone in close but irregular order were found piled up, covering a width of about 3 feet; these stones extended across and beyond the digging in a northerly and southerly direction.

The lower deposits in the excavation consisted of yellow sand, more or less mixed with clay and mould, forming a sandy loam. The work was discontinued when the natural clay was reached at an average depth of 3 feet below the surface.

Hoard of Roman coins have frequently been found in

1. Type of Pitt-Rivers, "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," III, Plate clxxxvi, figs. 4, 5; Curle's "Fort of Newstead," Plate xlviii, type 48.

2. Type of Pitt-Rivers, *Ibid.*, III, Plate clxxvii, fig. 10; Curle, Plate xlviii, type 41.

3. *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LIX, ii, 84; "Glastonbury Lake Village," II, 515.

4. Similar to Pitt-Rivers, "Excavations in Cranborne Chase," III, Plate clxxiv, fig. 24.

Somerset (*vide* Prof. F. Haverfield in *Vict. Co. Hist.*, vol. 1), but few of them have been fully described. There appears to be no record of any previous discovery of Roman coins in the parish of Yeovil; a few specimens have, however, been found at Preston Plucknett. Only a passing reference can be made in this paper to the large "finds" of coins of this period discovered on and in the vicinity of Ham Hill, which are known to all local antiquaries and numismatists.

Mention might also be made of the large hoard found in 1805 in Barrow Field, halfway between Middle and East Chinnock and on the north of the Yeovil and Crewkerne high road. "It lay under human bones and rude potsherds, and was contained in two small pots of rude black ware. The coins, about 4000, were apparently debased silver, Antoniniani and 'third brass' of A.D. 253-282; only 300 were examined."¹

As far as my researches have gone, the hoard of Roman coins from the West of England most closely corresponding to the Yeovil coins is that found at Baynton, Wilts, about the year 1830. I had the opportunity of describing the hoard in detail in the *Wiltshire Archæological Magazine*, vol. xxxv, 1907-8, pp. 132-145. This hoard covers precisely the same period as the Yeovil coins. Crispus, represented at Baynton by a single coin, does not, however, occur at Yeovil. On the other hand, Delmatius, represented at Yeovil by three coins, is excluded from the Baynton find.

It is a little surprising that during all the building operations of the last few years on the west side of Yeovil nothing of the Roman period worthy of archæological record had been found, until the accidental discovery of the hoard of coins forming the subject of this paper.² Judging from the period covered by these coins they were buried or lost during the reign of Constantius II (died A.D. 361); it is more probable that they were intentionally buried than that they were lost, but on this point there is no definite evidence.

1. *Gentlemen's Mag.*, 1805, pt. ii, 1111; and *V.C.H. Som.*, I, 360.

2. The gold torc, found at Hendford Hill, on May 25th, 1909, dates back to the middle of the Bronze Age,—over a thousand years before these Roman coins were deposited. (*Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LV, ii, 66-84). It was found about 530 yards S.E. of the hoard of coins.

For the purposes of this report,—thanks to the interest taken in the matter by the Messrs. Petter and others,—it has been possible for me to examine 852 of the coins. There is no doubt that a larger number was obtained, and it is probable that the hoard consisted of at least 1000 coins. It is a deplorable state of things that the foreman in charge of the work of laying the water-main allowed the coins to be dispersed, but, unfortunately, these occurrences are all too common; and it is a well known fact that very few hoards of this kind have been preserved in their entirety.

On the whole the coins are in good condition, and polishing has rendered it possible to identify at least 800 of them with certainty. The differences between the varieties are in some cases very slight, and wear or fracture may easily obliterate the distinguishing marks while leaving the general attribution of the coin fairly certain. The great majority are well executed official issues, but, as noted in the following tables, the hoard includes a few semibarbarous varieties and British imitations. Occasionally the legends are found to be blundered.

In the examination and identification of these coins I have found the well known work, *Description Historique des Monnaies frappées sous l'Empire Roman*, by H. Cohen, 2nd edit., 1888, vol. VII, of great service.¹

The coins, which are all of the kind known as “third brass” (or *nummi centenionales* as given by some numismatists), bear the bust (or head) and titles of the following Emperors and Empresses:—

	No. of coins of each.
Helena, first wife of Constantius I, and mother of	
Constantinus I. Died A.D. 328	28
Theodora, second wife of Constantius I	23
Constantinus I, A.D. 306–337	31
„ Constantinopolis	15
„ Urbs Roma	10

1. My best thanks are due to Prof. C. W. C. Oman, F.S.A., for obtaining the loan of this work for this purpose; and I am also indebted to Mr. G. F. Hill, M.A., Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals in the British Museum, for his assistance in the identification of a few of the worn specimens.

	No. of coins of each.
Delmatius, nephew of Constantinus I, A.D. 335-337	3
Constantinus II, son of Constantinus I, A.D. 337-340 ¹	42
Constans I, son of Constantinus I, A.D. 337-350 ²	483
Constantius II, son of Constantinus I, A.D. 337-361 ³	177
Constantine period	31
Unidentifiable	9
<hr/>	
Total No. of Coins examined	852

From the above table it is seen that the coins of Constans comprise more than one-half of the whole number, and those of Constantius II account for about one-fifth.

The thirty-three types of obverse are set out in a form easily accessible for reference. Two of them call for special mention. They are No. XXV,—IMP. CONSTANS AVG., and No. XXXIII,—IMP. CONSTANTIVS AVG., bearing the legend, **GLORIA EXERCITVS** (*Two soldiers regarding a central standard*). Single specimens only of these coins are represented in the collection, and both bear one of the mint-marks of Arelate. The combination of these obverses with the "Gloria Exercitus" reverse does not appear to have been recorded by Cohen.

No less than 752 of the reverse legends are either **GLORIA EXERCITVS** or **VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN.** (*Victoriae dominorum Augustorum quinque nostrorum*). Of the former Constantine I accounts for 27 specimens; Delmatius, 3; Constantine II, 40; Constans, 109; Constantius II, 82; and Constantine period, 17. Of the latter Constans claims 369; Constantius II, 91; and Constantine period, 14.

The remaining four coins of Constantine I are interesting specimens, without legends on the reverse; three of them represent Constantine in a quadriga, galloping. These are inscribed on the obverse, **DIV. CONSTANTINVS PT. AVGG.** (*Divus Constantinus pater Augustorum*). Two of Constan-

1. Declared Caesar, A.D. 317.
2. Declared Caesar, A.D. 333.
3. Declared Caesar, A.D. 323.

tine II, with **VIRTVS AVGVSTI**, represent the emperor standing in military attire; the inscription on the obverse is **VIC. CONSTANTINVS AVG.**

The five remaining specimens of Constans bear the legends, **SECVRITAS REIP.** (or **REIPVB.**,—for “*Reipublicae*”),¹ **VOT. XX. MVLT. XXX.** (*Votis vicennialibus multiplicatis tricennialibus*), and **VIRTVS AVGG. NN.**² The latter legend is also found on three coins of Constantius II. Another coin of this emperor bears the legend **FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO**, and depicts a warrior slaying an enemy who has fallen from his horse.³

The Chi Rho monogram (P) can be traced on twenty-two specimens,—on the banneret of the central standard of the coins of the “*Gloria Exercitus*” type. There are 8 of Constantine I; 2 of Constantine II; 5 of Constans; 5 of Constantius II; and 2 others of the Constantine period. Four were minted at Lugdunum; 4 at Arelate; 2 at Aquileia; 1 at Siscia; and in 11 cases the mint is indeterminable.

The mint-marks represented in the Yeovil hoard are Alexandria (Egypt),⁴ Aquileia, Arelate (Arles),⁵ Constantinopolis, Cyzicus (Propontis), Lugdunum (Lyons), Roma, Siscia (Pannonia), Thessalonica (Macedonia), and Treviri or Augusta Trevirorum (Trèves). The Baynton hoard included all these mints (except Alexandria and Constantinopolis), and Heraclea (Thracia), Nicomedia (Bithynia), and Tarraco (Tarragona, Spain) in addition.

1. General Pitt-Rivers recorded a specimen among the large number of “third brass” coins found in Bokerly Dyke (“Excavations in Cranborne Chase,” III, p. 189, no. 410, and Plate cxc, fig. 75).

2. One specimen of this variety occurred in the Baynton hoard (*Wilts Arch. Mag.*, XXXV, 145).

3. See Bokerly Dyke, “Excavations in Cranborne Chase,” III, pp. 195–6, nos. 487 and 488, and Plate cxc, figs. 85, 86.

4. Only one of the coins (Constantine II) was minted at Alexandria. The mint-mark reads **SMALA** = *Sacra Moneta Alexandriae A* (first officina).

5. Arelate was called Constantina from A.D. 326 to 340. When the name is preceded by the Latin mint-letters P, S, T or Q, the mint is Arles; when it is followed by Greek numerals (like IA) it is Constantinople.

TYPES OF OBVERSE.

Helena.

- I. FL. IVL. HELENÆ AVG. Diademed bust to right.

Theodora.

- II. FL. MAX. THEODORÆ AVG. Laureated (or diademed) bust to right.

Constantine the Great.

- III. CONSTANTINVS AVG. Diademed bust to right.
 IV. CONSTANTINVS P. F. AVG. Laureated bust to right.
 V. CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG. Diademed bust to right.
 VI. DIV. CONSTANTINVS P. AVG. Veiled bust to right.

Constantine the Great (Constantinopolis).

- VII. CONSTANTINOPOLIS (varieties, CONSTANTINOPO and CONSTANTINOPOLI). Helmeted bust of woman (Constantinople) to left, sceptre in l.h.

Constantine the Great (Urbs Roma).

- VIII. VRBS ROMA. Helmeted bust of Rome to left.

Delmatius.

- IX. FL. DELMATIVS NOB. CAES. Laureated bust to right.
 X. FL. IVL. DELMATIVS NOB. C. Laureated bust to right.

Constantinus II.

- XI. CONSTANTINVS IVN. N. C. Laureated bust to right.
 XII. CONSTANTINVS IVN. N. C. Laureated and cuirassed bust to right.
 XIII. CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. C. Laureated bust to right (some cuirassed).
 XIV. VIC. CONSTANTINVS AVG. Diademed and cuirassed bust to right.

Constans I.

- XV. CONSTANS AVG. Diademed bust to right.
 XVI. CONSTANS P. F. AVG. Diademed bust to right.
 XVII. CONSTANS P. F. AVG. Laureated bust to right.
 XVIII. D. N. CONSTANS P. F. AVG. Laureated head to right.
 XIX. D. N. CONSTANS P. F. AVG. Diademed head to right.
 XX. D. N. FL. CONSTANS AVG. Diademed bust to right.
 XXI. FL. CONSTANS NOB. CAES. Laureated bust to right.

- XXII. FL. IVL. CONSTANS AVG. Laureated bust to right.
 XXIII. FL. IVL. CONSTANS NOB. C. Diademed bust to right.
 XXIV. FL. IVL. CONSTANS NOB. CAES. Laureated bust to right.
 XXV. IMP. CONSTANS AVG. Diademed bust to right.

Constantius II.

- XXVI. CONSTANTIVS AVG. Laureated or diademed bust to right.
 XXVII. CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG. Laureated bust to right.
 XXVIII. CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG. Diademed bust to right.¹
 XXIX. D. N. CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG. Diademed head to right.
 XXX. D. N. CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG. Diademed bust to right.
 XXXI. FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS AVG. Laureated and cuirassed bust to right.
 XXXII. FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS NOB. C. Laureated and cuirassed bust to right.
 XXXIII. IMP. CONSTANTIVS AVG. Diademed bust to right.

HELENA.

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. recorded.	
I.	<i>All</i> PAX PVBLICA <i>(Peace standing to l., holding an olive branch in r.h., and transverse sceptre in l.h.).</i>	TREVIRI.				
		... ..	4	TRP	5
		... ..	„	TRP	3
		... ..	„	TR(-)	3
		... ..	„	TRS	3
		... ..	„	TRS	5
		With + in the field.	5	TRP	1	
		UNCERTAIN MINTS.	4	Illegible	8	
						28

1. Cohen does not appear to give the *diademed* bust with this inscription.

THEODORA.

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. recorded.
II.	<i>All PIETAS ROMANA (Piety, or Theodora, standing, fac- ing to r., hold- ing a child in her arms).</i>	TREVIRI.			
		... ..	4	TRP	5
		... ..	"	TRP	3
		... ..	"	TRP	3
		... ..	"	TR(-)	2
		... ..	"	TR(-)✠	1
		... ..	"	TRS	2
		... ..	"	TRP	2
		With + in the field.	5	TRP	1
		UNCERTAIN MINTS.	4	Illegible	4
					23

CONSTANTINUS I.

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. recorded.
III. V. " " " " V. III. V.	<i>All GLORIA EXERCITVS (Two soldiers regarding a central stand- ard, or two standards).</i>	TREVIRI.			
		With one standard.			
		... ..	244	TRP	1
		O on banneret.	250	TRP	1
		" " "	"	TRP	1
		With two standards.			
		... ..	254	TRP	1
		... ..	"	TRP	1
		LUGDUNUM.			
		With one standard.			
V. III. V.		£ on banneret.	251	PLG	2
		Y " "	244	PLG	1
		O " "	250	*SLG	1

CONSTANTINUS I—continued.

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. recorded.
		ARELATE. <i>With one standard.</i>			
III.	All	O on banneret.	244	(-)CONST	1
—	GLORIA EXERCITVS	O " "	—	SCONST	1
	(Two soldiers regarding a central standard, or two standards).	(? Constantinus I.) <i>With two standards.</i>			
V.		... ..	254	PCONST	1
"		With palm branch between standards.	256	PCONST	1
		SISCIA. <i>With one standard.</i>			
V.		O on banneret.	250	ASIS*	1
"		" " "	"	IISIS	1
"		" " "	"	IISIS* (probably intended for ASIS)	1
		CYZICUS. <i>With one standard.</i>			
III.		... ..	244	SMKA	1
"		... ..	"	SMK(-)	1
		UNCERTAIN MINTS. <i>With one standard.</i>			
III.		... ..	244	—	1
IV.		S on banneret.	246	—	1
V.		O " "	250	—	1
"		P " "	251	—	6
		UNCERTAIN MINT. (Barbarous imitation).			
—	Victory.		—	—	1
		TREVIRI.	760	TRS	1
VI.	All	LUGDUNUM.	"	(?)SLC	1
	Constantine in a quadriga galloping to r., holding his hand to another hand which descends from above to receive it.	UNCERTAIN MINT.	"	—	1
					31

CONSTANTINUS I—CONSTANTINOPOLIS.

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Obverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. recorded.
VII.	<i>All</i>	TREVIRI. These read CON-	Cohen		
	<i>Victory on</i>	STANTINOPOLI	21	TRP	2
	<i>prow of vessel,</i>	(One barbarous).	and	TRP	2
"	<i>holding a</i>	... ..	22	TR'P ↘	1
"	<i>transverse</i>	... ..	(for	TR(-)	1
"	<i>sceptre and</i>	... ..	first	TRS'	1
	<i>resting upon</i>		thir-		
	<i>a shield.</i>	LUGDUNUM. This reads CON-	teen).		
"		STANTINOPO		PLG	1
"		... ..		PLG	2
"		This reads CON-		'PLG	1
		STANTINOPOLI			
		UNCERTAIN MINT.			
"		This reads CON-		—	1
		STANTINOPOLI		—	1
"		... ..		—	1
		With blundered	23(?)	—	1
		inscription.			
-		Urbs Roma or Con-	—	TR(-)	1
		stantinopolis.			
					15

CONSTANTINUS I—URBS ROMA.

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen	Mint Marks.	No. recorded.
VIII.	<i>Wolf Suckling Romulus and Remus. (All have two stars above the wolf).</i>	TREVIRI.	17	TRP	1
„		... ..	„	TRP	1
„		... ..	„	TR'S	2
„		LUGDUNUM.	17	PLG	1
„		... ..	„	SLG	1
„		ARELATE. With branch between the two stars.	17	SCONST	2
„	<i>Victory on prow of vessel; a star in the field.</i>	UNCERTAIN MINT.	17	—	1
„		TREVIRI. On obverse :— (VRBS) ROMV (sic)	12	TRP	1
					10

DELMATIUS.

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. recorded.
IX.	<i>All GLORIA EXERCITVS (Two soldiers regarding a central standard).</i>	TREVIRI. Standard with small O on banneret.	6	TRP	1
„		„ „ „	„	Illegible, but on l. side.	1
X.		CYZICUS.	8	SMKA	1
					3

CONSTANTINUS II.

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. recorded.
		TREVIRI.			
	<i>All</i>	<i>With one standard.</i>			
	GLORIA	(Some with small			
	EXERCITVS	o on banneret).			
XI.	<i>(Two soldiers</i>	... ..	113	TRP	1
„	<i>regarding a</i>	... ..	„	TRP	1
„	<i>central stand-</i>	... ..	„	TR(-)	1
„	<i>ard, or two</i>	... ..	„	TRS	3
„	<i>standards).</i>	... ..	„	TRS	1
„		... ..	„	TRS	1
XIII.		... ..	114	TRS	2
XI.		... ..	113	(-)RS	2
		<i>With two standards.</i>			
XIII.		... ..	122	TRP	1
„		<i>With palm branch</i>			
		<i>between standards.</i>	127	TRP	1
„		... ..	122	TRP	1
„		... ..	„	TRS	2
		LUGDUNUM.			
		<i>With one standard.</i>			
		(Some with a small			
		o on banneret).			
„		... ..	114	PLG	3
„		... ..	„	SLG	1
„		... ..	„	SLG	1
		<i>With two standards.</i>			
„		... ..	122	PLG	2
„		... ..	„	PLG	1
		ARELATE.			
		<i>With one standard.</i>			
XII.		£ on banneret.	119	PCONST	1
		AQUILEIA.			
XIII.		<i>With one standard.</i>	114	AQP	1
		ALEXANDRIA.			
		<i>With one standard.</i>	—	SMALA	1
—		(? Constantinus II).			

CONSTANTINUS II—*continued.*

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. recorded.
		<i>UNCERTAIN MINTS.</i>			
	<i>All</i>	<i>With one standard.</i>			
	<i>(Some with a small</i>	<i>o on banneret).</i>			
XI.	GLORIA EXERCITVS	... ..	113	Illegible	3
XII.	(Two soldiers	£ on banneret	119	Illegible	1
XIII.	regarding a	... ..	114	Illegible	6
	central stand-	<i>With two standards.</i>			
„	ard, or two	... ..	122	Illegible	2
	standards).				
		ROMA.			
XIV.	Both	... ..	233	R ♂ P	1
	VIRTVS	<i>UNCERTAIN MINT.</i>			
	AVGVSTI	... ..	„	—	1
„	(Constantine				
	II standing in				
	military dress,				
	looking to r.,				
	holding a re-				
	versed spear				
	and leaning on				
	a shield).				
					42

CONSTANS.

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. recorded.
		TREVIRI.			
XVI.	<i>All</i>	Plain banneret (or	54 or		
	GLORIA	illegible).	65	TRP	3
„	EXERCITVS	„ „ „	„	TRS	1
„	(Two soldiers	„ „ „	„	·TRS·	1
„	regarding a	„ „ „	„	TRSC	2
„	central	„ „ „	„	TRS	1
„	standard).	II on banneret.	„	TRS	1

CONSTANS—continued.

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. recorded.
XVI.	<i>All</i>	TREVIRI. M on banneret.	54 or		
	GLORIA		65	TRP	6
	EXERCITVS	" " "	"	TRS	1
	(Two soldiers	" " "	"	TRP↪	10
	regarding a	" " "	"	TRS↪	6
	central	" " "	"	TR(-)	1
	standard).	Small O on banneret	"	TRS	1
XVII.		Plain banneret (or illegible).	54	TRP'	1
		" " "	"	TRP↗	1
XXII.		" " "	57	TRP	1
		" " "	"	TRP↗	2
		" " "	"	TRS↗	3
		Small O on banneret.	"	TRS	1
XXIV.		" " "	51	TRP'	2
		" " "	"	TRS'	1
		" " "	"	TRS'	1
		" " "	63(?)	TRP	1
		+ on banneret.	51	TRS	1
		Plain banneret (or illegible).	"	TRS	1
		" " "	"	TR(-)	2
		LUGDUNUM.			
XV.		£ on banneret.	67	SL(-)	1
		M on banneret.	53 or		
		" " "	67	PLG	1
XVI.		I on banneret.	54 or		
		" " "	65	PL(-)	1
		S on banneret.	"	PLG	1
		V on banneret.	"	PLG	1
		Y on banneret.	"	PLG	3
		" " "	"	PL(-)	1
		" " "	"	SLG(?)	1
		Banneret illegible.	"	PLG	1
		ARELATE.			
		G on banneret.	"	PARL	1
		" " "	"	SARL	5

CONSTANS—continued.

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. recorded.
XVI.	<i>All</i>	ARELATE. I on banneret.	54 or 65	(-)ONST	1
XXIII.	GLORIA EXERCITVS	£ on banneret.	50	SCONST	1
XXV.	(Two soldiers regarding a central standard).	X on banneret.	(Not in Cohen)	SCONST	1
XVI.		AQUILEIA. £ on banneret.	65	AQS	2
„		SISCIA. £ on banneret.	„	ΩSIS or ESIS	1
„		CONSTANTINO- POLIS. O (or P) on banneret.	54 or 65	CONSIA	1
XIX.		CYZICUS. Small O on banneret.	60	SMKE	1
		UNCERTAIN MINTS.			
XV.		Banneret illegible.	53	—	2
XVI.		Plain banneret (or illegible).	54 or 65	—	8
„		M on banneret.	„	—	10
„		Y on banneret.	„	—	2
XVIII.		Small O on banneret.	59	—	1
XXI.		„ „ „	62	—	1
„		Banneret illegible.	„	—	2
XXII.		Plain banneret (or illegible).	57	—	4
„		Small O on banneret.	„	—	1
XXIV.		„ „ „	51	—	1
XX.	SECVRTAS REIP. (Security standing with legs crossed, holding a sceptre and resting upon a column).	... ..	102	—	1

CONSTANS—continued.

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. recorded.
<i>UNCERTAIN MINT.</i>					
XXI.	SECVRITAS REIPVB. (Description as above).	... ..	103	—	1
<i>TREVIRI.</i>					
XVI and XVII.	All VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN.	Nothing in the field (or illegible).	176	TRP	3
"		" " "	"	TRS	2
"		" " "	"	TRS'	1
XVII.	(Two Victor- ies, each hold- ing a wreath and a palm branch).	Palm branch in the field.	179	TRP	19
"		" " "	"	TRP'	18
"		" " "	"	(-)RP	2
"		" " "	"	TRS	17
"		" " "	"	TRS'	6
"		" " "	"	TR(-)	1
"		" " "	"	(-)S	1
XVI.		" " "	"	TRP	10
"		" " "	"	TRS'	2
"		Leaf in the field.	"	TRP	19
"		" " "	"	TRS	13
"		" " "	"	T(-)	1
"		Star in the field.	"	TRP	1
"		" " "	"	TRP'	1
"		" " "	"	TRS	2
"		D in the field.	"	TRP	25
"		" " "	"	TRS	9
"		" " "	"	(-)RP	1
"		" " "	"	TR(-)	1
XVII.		" " "	"	TRP	24
"		" " "	"	TRS	14
"		" " "	"	TR(-)	4
"		€ in the field.	"	TRP	21
"		" " "	"	TRP	1
"		" " "	"	(-)P	1
"		" " "	"	TRS	9
"		" " "	"	TR(-)	1
"		" " "	"	T(-)	1






CONSTANS—continued.

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. recorded.
		TREVIRI.			
XVI.	All	€ in the field.	179	TRP	1
"	VICTORIAE	M in the field.	"	TRP	4
"	DD. AVGG. Q. NN.	" " "	"	TNP	1
	(Two Victor- ies, each hold- ing a wreath and a palm branch).	(VICTORIAE <i>spelt</i> VIICTONIVE).		(sic)	
"		M in the field.	"	TRS	7
"		" " "	"	TRS	1
XVII.		" " "	"	TRS	1
		LUGDUNUM.			
XVI.		Nothing in the field (or illegible).	176	PL(-)	1
"		" " "	"	(-)LG	1
"		Palm branch in the field.	179	PLG	3
"		" " "	"	SLG	4
"		D in the field.	"	PLG	1
"		S in the field.	"	PLG	1
"		" " "	"	(-)LG	1
XVII.		" " "	"	PLG	2
"		" " "	"	PL(-)	1
"		" " "	"	SLG	2
		ARELATE.			
XVI.		Palm branch in the field.	"	PARL	1
"		" " "	"	(-)ARL	1
XVII.		G in the field.	"	SARL	1
XVI.		M in the field.	"	SARL	10
"		P in the field.	"	PARL	1
"		" " "	"	(-)ARL	1
"		" " "	"	SARL	1
"		" " "	"	SAR(-)	1
		ROMA.			
"		Nothing in the field (or illegible).	176	RJQ	1
"		" " "	"	RJT	1






CONSTANS—continued.

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. re- corded.
XVI.	<i>All</i> VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN.	AQUILEIA. Nothing in the field (or illegible).	176	AQS	1
„	<i>(Two Victor- ies, each hold- ing a wreath and a palm branch).</i>	SISCIA. Nothing in the field.	„	rsis	1
„		„ „ „	„	rsis	1
		UNCERTAIN MINTS.			
XVI and XVII.		Nothing in the field (or illegible).	176	—	20
XVI.		Palm branch in the field.	179	—	4
XVII.		„ „ „	„	—	21
XVI.		Leaf in the field.	„	—	8
„		Star in the field.	„	—	1
XVII.		„ „ „	„	—	1
XVI.		D in the field.	„	—	6
XVII.		„ „ „	„	—	5
XVI.		€ in the field.	„	—	2
XVII.		(?) I in the field.	„	—	3
XVI.		M in the field.	„	—	1
„		P in the field.	„	—	6
„		£ in the field.	„	—	5
XVII.		„	„	—	1
		TREVIRI.			
XXII.	VIRTUS AVGG. NN. <i>(Helmeted soldier stand- ing to r., hold- ing a reversed spear and leaning on a shield).</i>	... ..	183	TRS	2
—	VOT. XX. MVLT. XXX. <i>within a wreath.</i>	CYZICUS. (Probably Constans)	197(?)	SMK(-)	1
					483

CONSTANTIUS II.

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. recorded.
		UNCERTAIN MINT.			
XXX.	FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO (Warrior standing to l., holding a shield in l.h., piercing with his spear and pushing with his foot an enemy who has fallen beside his fallen horse ; a shield on the ground ; the enemy's l.h. raised in supplication).	... ... ...	47	—	1
		TREVIRI. With one standard. Plain banneret (or illegible).			
XXXI.	All		93	TRP 	2
"	GLORIA	" " "	"	TRS	1
"	EXERCITVS	" " "	"	·TRS	1
"	(Two soldiers regarding a	" " "	"	(-)RS 	1
"	central stand-	T (?) on banneret.	"	TRS	1
"	ard, or two	Small O on banneret.	"	TRP 	3
"	standards).	" " "	"	TRS 	3
"		" " "	"	TR(-)	2
"		" " "	"	·TR(-)	1
XXXII.		" " "	92	TRP	1
"		" " "	"	·TRP	1
"		" " "	"	TRP·	1
"		" " "	"	·TRP·	3
"		" " "	"	TRS·	1
"		" " "	"	·TRS·	1
"		" " "	"	TRS 	1

CONSTANTIUS II—continued.

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. recorded.
TREVIRI.					
<i>With one standard.</i>					
XXVI.	<i>All</i>	Small O on banneret.	95-98	TRP 	1
"	GLORIA	" " "	"	TRS 	1
XXVIII.	EXERCITVS	Plain banneret.	100	TRS	2
"	<i>(Two soldiers</i>	M on banneret.	"	TRP 	4
"	<i>regarding a</i>	" " "	"	TRS 	3
<i>With two standards.</i>					
XXXII.	<i>central stand-</i>	... ..	104	TRS	1
"	<i>ard, or two</i>	... ..	"	TRS'	1
"	<i>standards).</i>	... ..	"	
LUGDUNUM.					
<i>With one standard.</i>					
XXXII.		Small O on banneret.	92	*PLG	1
"		" " "	"	SLG	1
XXVI.		£ on banneret.	95-98	PLG	1
"		S on banneret.	"	PLG	1
"		" " "	"	 PLG	1
"		" " "	"	SLG	1
XXVII.		I on banneret.	101	PLG	2
"		" " "	"	PL(-)	1
"		Y on banneret.	"	PLG	1
"		" " "	"	P(-)G	1
<i>With two standards.</i>					
XXXII.		... ..	104	PLG	1
"		... ..	"	'PLG	1
"		... ..	"	∪PLG	1
ARELATE.					
<i>With one standard.</i>					
XXVIII.		G on banneret.	100	PARL	3
XXXII.		Small O on banneret.	92	SCONST	2
"		£ on banneret.	"	PCONST	2
XXXIII.		∪ on banneret.	(Not in Cohen)	PCONST	1
<i>With two standards.</i>					
XXXII.		... ..	104	∩(-)CONST	1
ROMA.					
<i>With one standard.</i>					
XXXII.		Small O on banneret.	92	R*Q	1

CONSTANTIUS II—*continued.*

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. recorded.
		CYZICUS.			
		<i>With one standard.</i>			
XXIX.	<i>All</i>	... ..	102	SMKB	1
"	GLORIA EXERCITVS	... ..	"	SMKS	1
	(<i>Two soldiers regarding a central standard, or two standards</i>).	UNCERTAIN MINTS.			
XXXI.		<i>With one standard.</i>			
XXVI.		Plain banneret (or illegible).	93	—	3
"		" " "	95-98	—	1
XXVIII.		P on banneret.	"	—	1
XXVII.		I on banneret.	100	—	1
XXVIII.		M on banneret.	101	—	1
XXVI.		Small O on banneret.	100	—	1
XXXI.		" " "	93	—	2
XXXII.		" " "	92	—	3
XXVI.		S on banneret.	95-98	—	1
XXVII.		Y on banneret.	101	—	4
		TREVIRI.			
<i>All</i>	<i>All</i>	Nothing in the field (or illegible).	<i>All</i>		
XXVII	VICTORIAE		293	TRP	1
or	DD. AVGG. Q.	Palm branch in the field.			
XXVIII.	NN.	" " "		TRP	2
	(<i>Two Victor-ies, each holding a wreath and a palm branch</i>).	Leaf in the field.		TRS	1
		" " "		TRS	2
		Star in the field.		(-)RP	1
		D in the field.		TRS	1
		€ in the field.		TRP	1
		M in the field.		TRP	2
		" " "		TRS	1
		LUGDUNUM.			
		Nothing in the field (or illegible).		PLG	4
		" " "		SLG	1

CONSTANTIUS II—continued.

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. recorded.
All XXVII or XXVIII.	All VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN. (Two Victories, each holding a wreath and a palm branch).	LUGDUNUM.	All 293		
		Nothing in the field (or illegible).		(-)LG	3
		Palm branch in the field.		PLG	6
		IR in the field.		PLG	2
		P+ in the field.		PLG	4
		" " "		(-)LG	2
		S in the field.		PLG	8
		" " "		SLG	3
		S in the field.		SLG	1
		T in the field.		PLG	1
		" " "		SL(-)	1
		ARELATE.			
		Palm branch in the field.		PARL	3
		" " "		PAR(-)	1
		" " "		PA(-)	1
		G in the field.		PARL	2
		" " "		(-)RL	1
		M in the field.		PARL	9
		NA in the field.		PAR(-)	1
		P in the field.		PARL	2
		THESSALONICA.			
		Nothing in the field.		SMTSε	1
		UNCERTAIN MINTS.			
		Nothing in the field.		—	5
		Palm branch in the field.		—	2
		Leaf in the field.		—	1
		D in the field.		—	3
		M in the field.		—	4
		P in the field.		—	1
		T in the field.			5

CONSTANTIUS II—*continued.*

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. recorded.
XXXI.		TREVIRI.			
	<i>All</i>	... ..	303	TRP	1
	VIRTVS AVGG. NN.	... ..	„	TRS	1
	(<i>Valour?, helmeted, holding a reversed spear and leaning on a shield.</i>)	UNCERTAIN MINT.	„	—	1
					177

CONSTANTINE PERIOD.

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. recorded.
—		TREVIRI.			
	<i>All</i>	... ..	—	TRP	2
	GLORIA	M on banneret.	—	TRP	1
	EXERCITVS	... ..	—	TRS	1
	(<i>Two soldiers regarding a central standard.</i>)	... ..	—	(-)S	1
		.. on banneret. ¹	—	TR(-)	1
		UNCERTAIN			
		MINTS.			
		£ on banneret.	—	—	2
		M on banneret.	—	—	2
		:: on banneret. ¹	—	—	1
		... ..	—	—	5
		Two central standards. ¹	—	—	1

1. Barbarous, or semi-barbarous.

CONSTANTINE PERIOD—*continued.*

Type of Obverse.	Reverse Legend, etc.	Variations of Reverse.	No. in Cohen.	Mint Marks.	No. re- corded.
-	<i>All</i> VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN. <i>(Two Victories, each holding a wreath and a palm branch).</i>	TREVIRI. With D between the Victories. With a leaf between.	- -	TRP TRS	1 1
		UNCERTAIN MINTS. With a palm branch between the Victories. With II between. ¹	- - -	- - -	5 1 6
-	—	UNIDENTIFIABLE COINS (owing to condition) Barbarous ... Barbarous and with blundered legends.	- - -	- - -	7 1 1
					40

1. Barbarous, or semi-barbarous.

Thirteen Third Brass Coins found by Mr. H. St. George Gray in the Excavations, Sept. 19th and 20th, 1916.

- (1). Theodora. *Obv.*—FL. MAX. THEODORAE AVG. *Rev.*—PIETAS ROMANA. (Cohen 4).
- (2). Constantinus II. *Obv.*—CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. C. *Rev.*—GLORIA EXERCITVS = Two soldiers regarding two central standards. Mint-mark R and a wreath (second letter illegible)—Roma. (Cohen 122).

- (3). Constans. *Obv.*—CONSTANS P. F. AVG. = Laureated bust to r. *Rev.*—VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN. = Two Victories, each holding a wreath and a palm branch. Palm branch in the field. Mint-mark TRS.
- (4). Constans. As no. 3, but € in the field; mint-mark defaced.
- (5). Constans. As no. 3, but D in the field; mint-mark defaced.
- (6). Constans. As no. 3, but D in the field; mint-mark TR(-).
- (7). Constans. *Rev.*—GLORIA EXERCITVS = Two soldiers regarding a central standard with a small o on the banneret; mint-mark defaced.
- (8). Constantine Period. *Rev.*—As no. 4.
- (9). Constantine Period. *Rev.*—As no. 7, but nothing on the banneret.
- (10). Constantine Period. *Rev.*—As no. 7, with M on the banneret.
- (11). Constantine Period. *Rev.*—As no. 7, with P on the banneret.
- (12). Undecipherable.
- (13). Undecipherable.

On April 7th, 1917, a portion of a tessellated pavement was discovered on the Westland Estate quite close to the spot where the hoard of Roman coins was found. This ground is under cultivation for "War food," and the pavement will not be disturbed until the crop has been harvested. It consists of alternate rows of red and white tesserae (dimensions in *Somerset County Herald*, April 14th, p. 6).



NORTH GATE OF GLASTONBURY ABBEY IN 1800.

*From a water-colour drawing by Richard Kennedy
in the British Museum.*

Glastonbury Abbey.

Supplement to the Series of Reports on the Excavations.

BY F. BLIGH BOND, F.R.I.B.A.

Notes (made in July, 1910) on a manuscript Map of Glastonbury and environs in the collection of Col. William Long, C.M.G., entitled "A Plan of the Corporation Town of Glastonbury, etc., with the adjoining moors"; scale 20 chains to 1 inch.

THIS map was evidently prepared for a sale of land and presumably dates from the latter part of the eighteenth century, but no note was observed of the actual date.

The following enclosures are coloured, and the acreage given as though for the purpose of sale.

	A.	R.	P.
(1) Heath Moor (yellow)	855	3	27
(containing Glaston. Turbary and Walton and Street Turbary)			
(2) Hulk Moor (red)	175	2	10
(3) Martin's Moor (lying against the Street Road with Hulk Moor behind it to the west)			(enclosed)
(4) Kennard Moor	320	0	0
(s.e. of Glaston. on Edgarley side)			

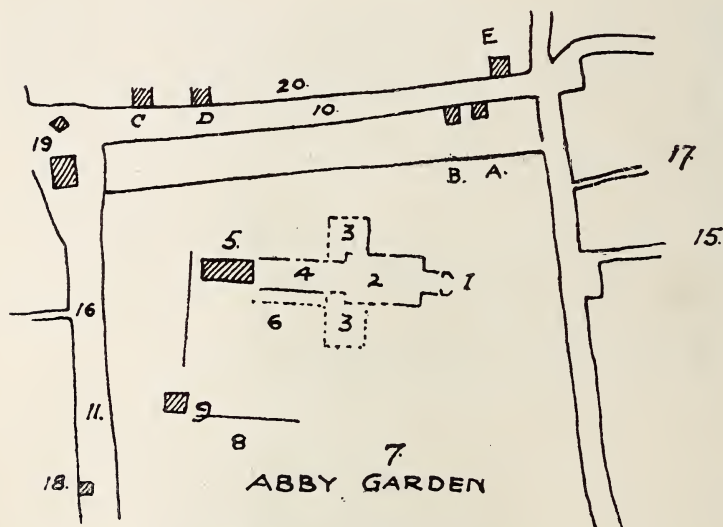
A note says

"Heath Moor exclusive of the			
Turbary	759	1	12
Hulk Moor	175	2	10
Kennard Moor	320	0	0
	<hr/>		
	1254	3	22"

The following are indicated :—

New Close (close by town by Cold Harbour adjoining Drove and Heath Moors)	enclosed 1722
South Moor (against Street Road opposite Martin's Moor)	do. do.
Common Moor (N. of Glaston. between Wells and Godney Roads)	do. do.

The plan of the Town is well detailed for its size and includes a plan in outline of the Abbey Church, marking also the situation of some of the interesting old houses in the town. A portion is here reproduced from a sketch made at the time. The chief feature of interest is of course the Edgar Chapel (No. 1) with its broken apse in which the two angular fragments of walling appeared clearly indicated.



Copy of a portion of the manuscript Map of Glastonbury in the Collection of Colonel W. Long.

This note appears :—

“Whole length of y^e Church with y^e Tower and Chapel
.581 and a half feet = 193 yds. 2ft. and a half.”

The following are the principal features of the plan :—

- | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|
| 1. | The Chaple of King Edgars Chaple | 87ft. by 49ft. |
| 2. | The Choir | 147ft. by 76 $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. |
| 3, 3. ¹ | Chapels (<i>sic</i>) . . . each | 132ft. by 124 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. |
| 4. | Body of the Church ² | 225ft. by 34ft. |
| 5. | Chaple dedicated to Our Saviour & y ^e
Virgin | 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. |
| 6. | The Cloisters. | |
| 7. | Dormitorys. | |
| 8. | Site of the Abbot's Palace. | |
| 9. | Abbots' Kitchen, now remaining. | |
| 10. | High Street. | |
| 11. | Magdalen Street. | |
| 12. | Benedict Street. | |
| 13. | Beer Lane. | |
| 14. | North Street. | |
| 15. | Chalice Street. | |
| 16. | Doe Lane. | |
| 17. | Landry Lane. | |
| 18. | Pump House when the waters were in vogue. ³ | |
| 19. | Marks the site of the Market House and the Cross. | |
| 20. | St. John's Church. | |
| 21. | St. Benedict's Church. | |

There was a Church on Toor Hill dedicated to St. Michael.

- A. The house in which lived the Abbot's Purser Camel.
- B. Now the Meeting House.
- C. The Abbot's Inn, now "The George."
- D. Formerly the Judgement Hall, belonging to y^e Abbots.
- E. An old house.

The above five houses, am told, were the only houses remaining after a dreadful fire in Henry the Second's reign.

Written against this list from A to E is the note, "Lot 103." On the back of the map is written, "Lot 104."

- 1. Should be "Transepts," but the measure is mere guesswork, and the dotted lines indicate the lack of data.—F.B.B.
- 2. Without the aisles.—F.B.B.
- 3. This helps to date the map as being subsequent to 1751.—F.B.B.

Somerset Scratch Dials.

PART II.

BY THE REV. ETHELBERT HORNE.

TYPES OF SCRATCH DIALS

AS the dials in the following list fall into certain groups or types, it will be sufficient to refer them to these types, rather than to describe them separately. A photograph of each dial, numbered as in the list, has been placed in the Library at Taunton Castle for reference.

The forms taken by Scratch dials are various, and they range from a few simple radiating lines to complex figures made with many circles. Those with but one or two lines are always more uncommon than those with many, and dials with circles are usually of later construction than those without. Some dials have neither lines nor circles, but are made by drilling holes into the wall, the holes probably being intended to hold pegs. It is not easy to reduce all these varieties to a few types, but the list below gives headings under one or other of which any dial can be described.

The position of the stylehole is taken as the most characteristic feature, and forms the first method of distinction. The position (but not the number) of the lines is the second, and the presence of a circle, or any part of one, forms the third. These three marks or characteristics are sufficient to account for the great majority of Scratch dials, the types that follow them being necessary only because one here and there will be found that will not fit in under the above common distinctions.

The Hole dials too, naturally form a type by themselves, as do those dials which are made when lines and holes are combined. The plain circles, with or without a central style-hole so commonly found on our church walls, are not regarded as a type, as they may not be dials (unless they were originally painted), but they are placed at the end of the list of types, as it was felt that some mention should be made of them.

TYPE 1. *The stylehole made in a joint between two courses of masonry, with lateral and perpendicular joints serving as lines, additional incised lines being added.*

Dials answering to the above description are probably the oldest in point of date. Nearly every dial inside a porch that has been discovered hitherto is of this type, or the following.

TYPE 2. *The stylehole made in a joint between two courses of masonry, with all the lines incised and no joints used.*

This type is also quite primitive, but does not represent the minimum of labour shown in the above.

TYPE 3. *The stylehole made in a stone, with lines radiating from it downwards only.*

This is the commonest and most typical form of Scratch dial.

TYPE 4. *The stylehole made in a stone, with lines radiating from it in all directions.*

This is the form which produces the "wheel dial," and is the result of deliberate mutilation of the original simpler form.

TYPE 5. *The stylehole made in a stone, with the radiating lines enclosed in (a) a portion of a circle, (b) a semicircle, (c) a complete circle.*

TYPE 6. *The stylehole made in a stone, with two or three very short wedge-shaped lines beneath it, having their points towards the style.*

These curiously shaped dials are rare, and of a very distinct type. They are usually quite small.

TYPE 7. *The stylehole made in a stone, with a perpendicular and a horizontal line cutting across it. In one or more of the four right angles thus formed, one or more radiating lines.*

This is also quite a distinct type, and it is not particularly common. As it is closely allied to a Saxon sundial in its construction, it cannot in all cases be put down as merely a Scratch dial.

TYPE 8. *The same arrangement as Type 7, but the whole contained in a circle.*

A dial of this form may quite easily be a Saxon sundial, particularly if all the workmanship is thoroughly good.

TYPE 9. *The stylehole made in a stone, and at a short distance from it holes forming an arc or semi-circle.*

These are more properly "Hole dials" than Scratch dials, and are not nearly as common as the latter kind. The holes probably held pegs.

TYPE 10. *The stylehole made in a stone, and surrounded by a complete circle of holes.*

This form is a mutilation of Type 9, and is rather uncommon.

TYPE 11. *The stylehole made in a stone, with lines radiating, on which holes are drilled.*

This is a combination of the Hole and Scratch dial. It is not infrequently found with a hole at the end of, or on, the mass line.

To the above may be added :

No. 12. *A stylehole in a stone, surrounded by a complete incised circle, no hour-lines or holes being visible.*

Circles of this kind are not infrequently met with on church walls. Where the stylehole is deep and carefully made, such circles may have been Scratch dials. They were probably painted within, or had marks painted on their circumference. It has been noted that the area contained within these circles is sometimes clean and fresh looking. The lichens that grow freely on the wall do not grow within them. This suggests that the pores of the stone may be blocked with paint or some such substance.

Part I on "Somerset Scratch Dials" was published, with illustrations, in the *Proceedings*, vol. LIX (1913), pt. ii, pp. 25-44.

LIST OF SCRATCH DIALS IN NORTH SOMERSET

Containing the dials upon the churches in the districts of

AXBRIDGE.

BATH.

CLUTTON.

FROME.

KEYNSHAM.

LONG ASHTON.

SHEPTON MALLET.

WELLS.

AXBRIDGE DISTRICT

This district contains 36 parish churches, and of these, 11 churches have 18 dials between them, 8 of which are doubtful.

The churches with dials are :

Biddisham . . .	1*	Puxton . . .	1
East Brent . . .	1	Uphill (old church) .	2
Cheddar . . .	1	Weare . . .	1*
Congresbury . . .	1 2*	Wick St. Lawrence .	2 1*
Hutton . . .	1 1*	Wrington . . .	1*
Lympsham . . .	1*		

(*) denotes doubtful dials.

The churches at Brent Knoll and Mark cannot be thoroughly examined on account of creepers.

BIDDISHAM CHURCH

1. On the w. pier of the s. porch is what seems to be a stylehole, but there is no trace of circle or hour-lines. The hole is in a very likely position for a dial. Several other probable places are covered with ivy. September 7th, 1911.

EAST BRENT CHURCH

2. This dial is on the s. side of the church, on the first buttress from the E. end. It is 4 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the ground, the length of the noonline is 6 inches and the stylehole is 1 inch in depth. The aspect is s. by 10° E. Type 3.

September 5th, 1911.

The containing circle is faint and irregular.

CHEDDAR CHURCH

3. This dial is on a buttress on the w. side of the priest's door. It is 6 feet 4 inches from the ground, the noonline is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, and the stylehole is more than 2 inches in depth by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. The aspect is s. by 10° E. Type 5c.

August 29th, 1911.

The chantry by the side of this dial projects so far that it must cut off all the light after the early morning hours.

CONGRESBURY CHURCH

4. (1) This dial is situated on the E. side of the entrance to the s. porch. It is about 4 feet 4 inches from the ground, the noonline is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and the stylehole is filled up. The aspect is s. by 3° W. Type 3.

5. (2) About 12 inches below the above is a circle $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. The stylehole is filled up and no hour-lines or holes are marked. See No. 12.

6. (3) To the right of No. 1 is a stylehole and a doubtful circle. See No. 12.

September 8th, 1911.

HUTTON CHURCH

7. This dial is on the E. side of the priest's door. It is 2 feet 11 inches from the ground, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and the stylehole is small and very shallow. The aspect is s. by 10° E. Type 5b.

May 14th, 1913.

The stone on which this dial is cut forms part of the moulding round the doorway, and at a somewhat recent "restoration" it has been re-set upside down. A great part of this moulding

appears to have been transferred from one side to the other during the rebuilding, and this accounts for the dial stone being reversed.

8. A second imperfect dial is on the w. side of the doorway. The lines are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. It is much cut about and mutilated.

LYMPSHAM CHURCH

9. On the first buttress to the E. of the s. porch is a circle without stylehole or lines.

September 5th, 1911.

PUXTON CHURCH

10. This dial is on the N. buttress of the tower, which is at the w. end of the church. It is 3 feet 8 inches from the ground, the circle is 9 inches in diameter, and the stylehole is open and shallow. The aspect is N.W. See No. 12.

September 8th, 1911.

The stone on which this dial is cut has been brought from some other part of the church, and used to repair the buttress. It appears to be very ancient and is much worn.

UPHILL CHURCH (Old)

11. (1) The dial is above the Norman window in the tower of this ruined church.

12. (2) This dial is above the s. doorway.

WEARE CHURCH

13. (1) This dial is on the s. side of the buttress which is at the w. corner of the tower. It is 6 feet 8 inches above the ground, the noonhole is distant from the style 6 inches, and the stylehole is filled up. The aspect is s. by 20° E. Type 9.

September 7th, 1911.

This dial is composed of 13 holes arranged in a semi-circle.

14. (2) On the w. side of the priest's door is a doubtful dial. It is 3 feet 3 inches above the ground, the circle is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and the stylehole $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. This dial, if it be one, has neither lines nor holes.

WICK ST. LAWRENCE

15. (1) This dial is on the first buttress from the w. end of the s. aisle. It is 5 feet 9 inches above the ground, the noon-line $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and the stylehole open, and very shallow. The aspect is s. by 20° E. Type 5c.

September 11th, 1911.

16. (2) This dial is on the s. side of a buttress at the w. end of the church. It is 4 feet above the ground, the noon-line is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, and the stylehole is filled up with hard mortar. Aspect as above. Type 4.

17. (3) On a buttress to the E. of the priest's door is a doubtful dial, in the second course upwards from the plinth. The circle is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and the stylehole is filled. This dial has no hour-lines visible. Aspect as above.

WRINGTON CHURCH

18. This doubtful dial is cut on the buttress to the E. of the s. porch. It is 6 feet 5 inches from the ground, 7 inches in diameter, the stylehole is $1\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in depth and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in diameter. The aspect is due s. See No. 12.

September 5th, 1911.

This is a perfectly plain circle and has neither hour-lines nor holes. There are however, three doubtful little marks cutting the circle at 3, 4 and 5 p.m. This circle may be compared with that at High Ham Church.

BATH DISTRICT

This district contains 22 parish churches, and of these, 7 churches have 8 dials between them, 3 of which are doubtful.

The churches with dials are :

Claverton	.	.	1	Langridge	.	.	1
Dunkerton	.	.	1*	Swainswick	.	.	1
Englishcombe.	.	.	1*	Wellow	.	.	1
Hinton Charterhouse	1	1*					

The churches at Holloway (Bath) and Charlcombe cannot be thoroughly examined on account of creepers, notice-boards, etc.

CLAVERTON CHURCH

19. This dial, when first seen on July 23rd, 1913, was on a quoin, upside down in the foundations of the s. porch, on its eastern side. In 1914 it was removed to the face of the s. porch, on the E. side of the doorway. When in its original position it was 16 inches above the ground, it is now about 7 feet. The noonline is 4 inches in length, the stylehole $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in depth by $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, its original aspect was due E. and is now s. Type 5c. July 23rd, 1913.

The discovery of this dial led to its being removed from its ignominious position, and to its being placed where it probably was originally, before some fairly late "restoration" of the porch had consigned it to the foundations.

DUNKERTON CHURCH

20. On the s.w. buttress of the tower, on the E. side of it, at a height of about 10 or 12 feet from the ground, is a stone used for repairing that appears to have a dial upon it. It is upside down, and the stylehole is open. There are about five lines ending in dents, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size. It is out of reach, and is altogether a doubtful dial. April 17th, 1913.

ENGLISHCOMBE CHURCH

21. On the w. buttress of the s. transept there is what seems to be a dial. It is 6 feet 6 inches above the ground, the noonline is about 3 inches in length, and the stylehole, which is small and shallow, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in depth and $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch in diameter. The aspect is s. by 10° E.

June 3rd, 1913.

The dial is faint, the lines weak, and it is a somewhat doubtful one, as it is difficult to see how the central hole could have held a style. There is a good deal of ivy on the church which prevents a thorough examination of the walls being made.

HINTON CHARTERHOUSE

22. (1) This unsatisfactory dial is on the E. side of the priest's door, at a height of 2 feet 9 inches from the ground.

The noonline is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, the stylehole was in a joint and does not show, and the aspect is s. by 8° E. Type 2.

June 17th, 1913.

23. (2) Above this dial is what appears to be another. The noonline and an a.m. line show. It is impossible to see a stylehole, and hence the dial is a very doubtful one.

LANGRIDGE CHURCH

24. This dial is on a quoin stone at the E. end of the s. aisle. It is 3 feet 9 inches from the ground, the noonline is about 5 inches in length, the stylehole, which is in a joint, is filled with hard cement, and the aspect is s. by 18° E. Type 5c.

June 11th, 1913.

The lines on the P.M. side of this dial are much fainter and not so well cut as those on the A.M. side, and look like a much later addition.

SWAINSWICK CHURCH

25. This dial is on a quoin stone at the E. end of the nave. It is 5 feet 6 inches above the ground, the noonline is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the stylehole is 1 inch deep and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, and the aspect is s. by 10° E. Type 6.

June 11th, 1913.

The shank of the style is probably still embedded in the dial. At the churches at Tintinhull (224) and at Martock (201) are other dials of this curious pattern. They are the only three of this type in the county.

WELLOW CHURCH

26. This dial is on the s.w. face of the angle buttress at the E. end of the s. aisle. It is 5 feet 6 inches above the ground, the noonline is about $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, the stylehole large and somewhat broken, and the aspect is s.w. by 10° W. Type 3.

August 25th, 1911.

On account of the dial being cut on a stone facing s.w. the lines vary considerably from the normal. Roman numerals have been cut at the ends of the lines by a later hand, but if they are correct they can only have been arrived at by replacing a style and observing the shadows, on account of the abnormality mentioned above.

CLUTTON DISTRICT

This district contains 27 parish churches, and of these, 7 churches have 11 dials between them.

The churches with dials are :

Chew Magna	2	Radstock	1
Compton Martin	2	Stowey	2
Litton	2	Ubley	1
Nempnett Thrubwell	1		

The church at East Harptree is covered with creepers and cannot be examined.

CHEW MAGNA CHURCH

27. (1) On the first buttress E. of the s. porch several dials are cut. At a height of 5 feet 8 inches from the ground is one with noonline 6 inches in length, the stylehole $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep by $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, and the aspect s. by 20° E. Type 2.

28. (2) On the next stone to the w. and one course above is another dial, with the noonline $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length and the stylehole filled and in a joint of the masonry. Type 1.

(2) Below the above (No. 1) are two others, which are probably only "copy" dials, made for amusement.

January 3rd, 1912.

It is probable that dial No. 2 is the original and the oldest. The 9 a.m. line is made with great care, with a well-formed V cut.

COMPTON MARTIN CHURCH

29. (1) This dial is on the E. side of the closed doorway on the s. side. It is 4 feet from the ground, the noonline is 2 inches in length, the stylehole is 1 inch deep by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, and the aspect is s. by 15° E. Type 5c.

July 6th, 1916.

30. (2) This dial is on the first buttress from the E. end, on the s. side. It is 4 feet 10 inches from the ground, the noonline is 4 inches in length, the stylehole is filled in, and the aspect is s. by 12° E. Type 5c.

August 12th, 1911.

LITTON CHURCH

31. (1) This dial is on a buttress on the w. side of the s. porch. It is 7 feet from the ground, the noonline is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the stylehole is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, and the aspect is s. by 45° E. Type 5c.

32. (2) This dial is on the E. side of the s. porch. It is 4 feet 6 inches above the ground, the noonline is 3 inches in length, the stylehole is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, and the aspect is s. Type 5c.

August 12th, 1911.

The first of the above dials may not be in its original position on an angle buttress, but may have been built in at a "restoration." It has certainly been considerably re-cut and added to. The second dial is on a friable stone and is much worn.

NEMPNETT THRUBWELL CHURCH

33. This dial is on the E. side of the s. porch. It is 3 feet 8 inches above the ground, the noonline is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the stylehole is 2 inches deep and 1 inch in diameter, and the aspect is s. by 10° E. Type 4. August 5th, 1913.

The stone on which this dial is cut is soft, and so badly worn by time that the lines are nearly invisible. Probably in a few years nothing will remain except the stylehole.

RADSTOCK CHURCH

34. This dial is on the E. side of the s. porch. It is 5 feet above the ground, the noonline is 10 inches in length, the stylehole, which is in a joint, is filled, and the aspect is s. by 17° E. Type 1.

May 23rd, 1913.

The lines of this dial are about 5 inches in length, with the exception of the noonline, which is as above stated. Probably this line has been added to for amusement, as there does not seem to be any reason for its abnormal length.

STOWEY CHURCH

35. (1) This dial is on the window-sill splay nearest the w. end, on the s. side of the church. It is 5 feet from the ground, the diameter of the circle is 6 inches, the stylehole is

$1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep by $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in diameter, and the aspect is s. by 10° E. See No. 12. January 12th, 1912.

36. (2) This dial is on the s.e. corner of the chancel. It is 8 feet 8 inches above the ground, the noonline is 3 inches in length, the stylehole, which is in a joint, is filled, and the aspect is s. by 5° E. Type 2. July 6th, 1916.

Dial No. 1, if it be one, is merely a double ring, with $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch between the circles, on the slope of the window-sill. No lines or marks show, but it is possible it may once have been painted. The stylehole is very clean and deep.

UBLEY CHURCH

37. This dial is on the w. side of a door on the s. side of the church. It is 5 feet 1 inch above the ground, the noonline is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the stylehole is filled up, and the aspect is s. by 20° E. Type 3. August 12th, 1911.

This simple and primitive dial appears to mark the hours 8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. and noon, and all the lines would seem to be original. The hardness of the stone, as witnessed to by the "tool-marks" remaining, has prevented the dial from being mutilated.

FROME DISTRICT

This district contains 28 parish churches, and of these, 12 churches have 22 dials between them, 4 of which are doubtful.

The churches with dials are :

Beckington . . .	1	1*	Norton St. Philip . . .	1
Buckland Dinham . . .	1		Road	1 1*
Great Elm	1		Tellisford	3
Farleigh Hungerford . . .	1	1*	Wanstrow	1
Kilmersdon	1		Whatley	1
Lullington	1		Woolverton	5 1*

BECKINGTON CHURCH

38. (1) This dial is on the angle buttress on the E. of the s. porch. It is 7 feet 7 inches from the ground, the noonline is 5 inches in length, the stylehole $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in depth and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in diameter, and the aspect is s. by 40° w. Type 3.

39. (2) On the E. side of the s. porch is a dial 3 feet 10 inches above the ground, the length of the noonline is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the stylehole is so small and shallow that it is doubtful whether this is a dial at all. It contains only two lines.

July 18th, 1913.

The other lines on No. 1 are each 7 inches in length, and they seem to be cut to allow for the position of the dial on an angle buttress, as it faces nearly s.w.

BUCKLAND DINHAM CHURCH

40. This dial is on the E. side of the s. porch. It is 4 feet 2 inches above the ground, the noonline is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the stylehole is $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch deep, and the aspect is s. Type 2.

April 14th, 1913.

This dial is on soft stone and most indistinct. There appear to be dots at the ends of the lines. Besides this dial, which is a somewhat doubtful one, there are three others near it. One is 6 inches above, the next is 6 inches below, and the third is 24 inches below it again. All three of these dials are alike, and they consist of a few radiating lines which are very short. There is no stylehole, but the lines are in each case just below a joint, where it is possible one may have been. On the w. side of the porch there is another of these doubtful dials of exactly the same pattern. They are perhaps all merely copy dials.

GREAT ELM CHURCH

41. This dial is between the tower at the w. end and the first window of the nave. It is 4 feet 6 inches above the ground, 7 inches in diameter, the stylehole is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch deep, and the aspect is s. by 10° E. Type 4. July 18th, 1912.

This dial has been made into a wheel, but it appears to have been done with deliberation, as the added lines are as good in quality as the original. The adjoining parishes of Whatley and West Cranmore have had their dials treated in a like way, and it is possible the method was used as a means of obliterating a distasteful object. All three mutilations may be the work of the same hand, for the method is the same, viz. to match the original lines and dots with great care.

FARLEIGH HUNGERFORD CHURCH

42. (1) This dial is on a quoin at the E. end of the nave. It is 3 feet 6 inches above the ground, the noonline is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, the stylehole is $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch deep and rather small. The aspect is s. by 22° E. Type 4.

43. (2) On the E. side of the first chancel window from the w., at a height of 7 feet 3 inches, is a plain circle $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. It has a very shallow stylehole. There are no marks or lines, and it is an extremely doubtful dial.

June 17th, 1913.

Dial No. 1 was completely covered with ivy when found, and is being seriously damaged by it.

KILMERSDON CHURCH

44. This dial is under the first window E. of the tower. It is 6 feet 9 inches above the ground, the noonline is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the stylehole, which is in a joint, is $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in depth, and the aspect is due s. Type 2.

December 5th, 1911.

This very primitive dial consists of two lines only, one at about 9 a.m. and the noonline. The lines are cut on a hard stone, but they are shallow, and unless the sun is at an angle, i.e. well past midday, they are difficult to see. The lines are carefully cut, and there can be no doubt as to the genuineness of this dial.

LULLINGTON CHURCH

45. This dial is on a quoin at the s.w. corner of the s. transept. It is 8 feet 6 inches above the ground, the noonline is 5 inches in length, the stylehole (which is out of reach) is about 1 inch in diameter, and the aspect is s. by 5° E. Type, that of the smaller Saxon dials.

July 18th, 1913.

This interesting dial is probably a Saxon one, and is the only one of the kind in the county. The transept into which the stone has been built was made only a few years ago, and hence the dial is not in its original position.

NORTON ST. PHILIP CHURCH

46. This dial is on the E. side of the s. porch. It is 6 feet 7 inches from the ground, the noonline is 3 inches in length, the stylehole is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, and the aspect is s. by 15° E. Type 3. June 17th, 1913.

This is a particularly poor dial, and has copy dials cut on each side of it.

ROAD CHURCH

47. (1) This dial is on the s.e. corner of the chancel, at a height of 5 feet 5 inches from the ground. The noonline is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the stylehole is 1 inch deep by $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, and the aspect is s. by 10° w.

48. (2) On the s.w. corner of the s. aisle is a doubtful dial. It consists of a stylehole only, without other marks, at a height of 4 feet 6 inches from the ground. April 16th, 1915.

Dial No. 1 is of poor construction, and No. 2 is on a stone which is so badly weatherworn that it is a very doubtful one.

TELLISFORD CHURCH

49. (1) This dial is on the w. side of the s. porch. It is 4 feet 8 inches above the ground, the noonline is 2 inches in length, the stylehole is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in depth, and the aspect is s. by 5° E. Type 3.

50. (2) This dial is on the w. side of the s. porch. It is 3 feet 8 inches above the ground, the noonline is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the stylehole is $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in depth, and the aspect is the same as No. 1. Type 4.

51. (3) This dial is on the E. side of the s. porch. It is 5 feet 8 inches above the ground, the noonline is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the stylehole is filled up, and the aspect is the same as No. 1. Type 4. June 17th, 1913.

Dial No. 1 is probably in its primitive state, and is a good example of a mass dial. No. 2 has been much mutilated and made into a wheel. No. 3 appears to have had many lines added to it, and it is difficult to say which are the original.

WANSTROW CHURCH

52. This dial is on a quoin at the s.e. corner of the chancel, facing E. It is 6 feet above the ground, the noonline is 6 inches in length, the stylehole is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep by 1 inch in diameter, and the aspect is due E. Type 4.

July 1st, 1915.

The church was restored at considerable cost in 1877, and it was probably at that date that the dial stone was taken from its original position and built in facing E. and upside down as well.

WHATLEY CHURCH

53. This dial is on the s.w. corner of the s. transept, at a height of 3 feet 7 inches from the ground. The noonline is 6 inches in length, the stylehole is filled, and the aspect is s. by 15° E. Type 11, combining 4. October 7th, 1912.

This dial has been turned into a complete wheel, and the added lines are made with more care than is usual in such cases. (See No. 41.) The stylehole is filled with a piece of sheet iron rolled into a tube. Inside this tube is a large iron nail (?), and there is another nail below it. These additions to the stylehole do not look particularly modern. This dial is made with shallow holes or dents, as well as with lines, and it is of a handsome appearance.

WOOLVERTON CHURCH

54. (1) This dial is on the w. side of the s. porch. It is 4 feet 5 inches above the ground, the length of the hour lines is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the stylehole is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep by 1 inch in diameter, and the aspect is due s. Type 3.

55. (2) This dial is on the E. side of the s. porch. It is 4 feet 2 inches above the ground, the noonline is 5 inches in length, the stylehole is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in depth, and 1 inch in diameter, and the aspect is due s. Type 3.

56. (3) This dial is on the s.e. face of the E. buttress of the s. porch. It is 3 feet 10 inches above the ground, the noonline is 3 inches in length, the stylehole is large and shallow, and the aspect is s.e. Type 4.

57. (4) This dial is on a quoin on the E. side of the first window to the E. of the s. porch. It is 5 feet above the ground, the noonline is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, the stylehole is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep and much worn, and the aspect is s. by 20° E. Type 3.

58. (5) This dial is on the S.E. corner of the nave at a height of 5 feet 3 inches from the plinth. The noonline is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the stylehole is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, and the aspect is s. by 20° E. Type 4.

59. (6) This dial is situated the same as the last named 1 foot 11 inches lower down. The noonline is 6 inches in length, the stylehole is 2 inches deep by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and the aspect is the same as No. 5. Type 4. July 18th, 1913.

No noonline shows in dial No. 1, unless it be the joint in the stone. The other lines are very indistinct. In dial No. 2 the noonline and one other, in the usual mass line position, are fairly visible. This is probably the most ancient dial of the five. Dial No. 3 is poor, and has been considerably added to. Being on an angle buttress its aspect is S.E., but all the lines are now so mutilated that it is impossible to say what correction was made for this abnormal position. No. 4 is of the ordinary type, but much worn. Nos. 5 and 6 present some difficulties. The upper dial is probably the original and the two below it are merely copies, although some care has evidently been taken in making the larger of the two. It should be noted that the stone is a particularly tempting piece to cut, being a fine grained, firm piece of sandstone that lends itself easily to the knife.

KEYNSHAM DISTRICT

This district contains 14 parish churches, and of these, 7 churches contain 9 dials between them, one of which is doubtful.

The churches with dials are :

Compton Dando	. 1	North Stoke	. . 1
Corston . . .	. 2	Stanton Prior	. . 1
Keynsham . . .	. 1*	Whitchurch	. . 2
Newton St. Loe	. 1		

The churches at Priston and Queen Charlton are so covered with creepers that they cannot be thoroughly examined.

COMPTON DANDO CHURCH

60. This dial is on the w. side of the first window E. of the s. porch. It is 3 feet 6 inches above the plinth (a deep area surrounds the church), the noonline is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the stylehole is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep by $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in diameter, and the aspect is s. by 30° E. Type 4. July 3rd, 1913.

This very clear dial contains several additional lines. There is what appears to be a deliberate hole at the end of the 9 a.m. line, and also at the end of the noonline. The stylehole is clear-cut and good.

CORSTON CHURCH

61. (1) This dial is on a buttress at the E. end of the chancel, at a height of 4 feet 2 inches above the ground. The noonline is 5 inches in length, the stylehole $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in depth, and the aspect s. by 10° E. Type 3.

62. (2) This dial is situated as the last named, but $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches higher up. The noonline is 4 inches in length, the stylehole is $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in depth, and the aspect the same as the above. Type 5a. June 25th, 1913.

Both these dials are particularly poor and faint, and No. 2 is badly made as well.

KEYNSHAM CHURCH

63. There is a doubtful dial on the buttress to the w. of the s. porch. There is also what may be a stylehole in the buttress to the E. of the s. porch. All the stone is badly weathered. July 3rd, 1913.

NEWTON ST. LOE CHURCH

64. This dial is on the w. side of the s. porch. It is 5 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the ground, the containing circle is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, the stylehole is 3 inches deep, and the aspect is s. by 20° E. Type 8, combining 4. September 11th, 1911.

This dial has had some extra lines added to it, but it is fairly perfect. It is just possible the stone containing it has

been re-set, as the mortar differs from that of adjoining stones. The diameter of the ring— $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches—is exactly that of the dial on Stanton Prior Church, in the next parish.

NORTH STOKE CHURCH

65. This dial is on the E. buttress of the S. porch. It is 5 feet 5 inches above the ground, the noonline is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the stylehole was originally $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, and the aspect is S. by 20° W. Type 3. September 11th, 1911.

This dial is described at some length in the *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xxxiv, pp. 50 and 127. The writer calls it "Saxon," but although the porch is evidently of great age, it is later than Norman, nor is the dial divided according to the Saxon method. There are many more dials of the same type in the county, and as they are frequently on late Perpendicular work (*see* Wellow, No. 26) they are not older than that period. The stylehole of this dial is badly injured, but enough remains to show its original shape.

STANTON PRIOR CHURCH

66. This dial is on the first buttress from the W. end, on the S. side. It is 5 feet above the ground. The diameter of the outer circle is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, the next circle $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch less. Inside this, a circle $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch less, and the innermost one $\frac{5}{16}$ of an inch less. The stylehole is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, and a portion of the style seems to be remaining in it. The aspect is S. by 10° E. Type 8. September 11th, 1911.

This is one of the most beautiful dials in the county. Unfortunately the lower edge is broken away and roughly repaired with mortar, and the ivy growing over it is doing further damage. The diameter of the outer circle is the same as that of the dial at Newton St. Loe— $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Both dials appear to be the work of the same hand, but the dial in question is much more highly finished than its neighbour.

WHITCHURCH (OR FELTON) CHURCH

67. (1) This dial is on the W. buttress of the S. porch. It is 4 feet 7 inches above the ground, the distance of the noon-

hole is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the stylehole is $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch deep by $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, and the aspect is s. by 5° w. Type 9.

68. (2) This dial is on the w. face of a quoin on the w. corner of the s. porch. It is 4 feet 1 inch above the ground, the distance to the noonhole is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, the stylehole is $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch deep, and the aspect is w. by 10° N. Type 9.

January 3rd, 1912.

Dial No. 1 has no lines but dents or dots to mark the hours, some of which appear to have been added. The stylehole is extremely shallow, and does not seem ever to have been deeper.

Dial No. 2 is nearly exactly similar in all respects to No. 1. The stone on which it is cut has been moved, probably from the E. side of the s. porch, and placed in its present position facing w.

LONG ASHTON DISTRICT

This district contains 23 parish churches, and of these, 8 churches have 10 dials between them, 3 of which are doubtful.

The churches with dials are :

Flax Bourton . . .	1*	Walton-in-Gordano . .	1
Portbury . . .	1	Weston-in-Gordano . .	1*
Portishead . . .	1*	Wraxall	2
Tickenham . . .	1	Yatton	2

FLAX BOURTON CHURCH

69. This dial is on a quoin stone at the s.e. corner of the chancel. It is 8 feet 9 inches from the ground, the radius of the circle is 4 inches, the stylehole is small and partly filled, and the aspect is s. by 10° w. See No. 12.

March 17th, 1914.

The dial is merely a plain circle incised with rather a broad line. No hour lines or holes show. There is lichen on the wall which grows up to the edge of the circle, but not within it. It is just possible that the dial may have been painted originally. It must rank as a doubtful one.

PORTBURY CHURCH

70. This dial is on the first buttress from the E. end of the s. aisle. It is 4 feet 10 inches from the ground, the noonline is 4 inches in length, and the stylehole is in a joint of the stone. The aspect is due s. Type 1. September 10th, 1911.

This is an interesting dial with the mass line broadened, and both the 6 a.m. and noonlines are formed by joints in the stone. The hard quality of the stone is shown by the way it has retained the tool-marks, and may account for the use of joints in place of lines.

PORTISHEAD CHURCH

71. This circle is on the eastern of the two buttresses on the s. side of the tower, and is four courses up from the plinth. The circle, which is out of reach, is 3 or $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and has a faint trace of a stylehole. It is badly weathered, but the circle is complete and plain. It must rank as a doubtful dial. September 10th, 1911.

TICKENHAM CHURCH

72. This dial is on a quoin stone at the s.e. corner of the chancel. It is only 3 feet $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the ground, the distance to the noonhole is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the stylehole is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep and $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, and the aspect is s. by 5° E. Type 9. September 12th, 1911.

This dial is a good example of the Hole variety. The times are marked by holes, some of which are mere dents, and some are about 1 inch in depth, and probably held pegs. The holes corresponding to about 9 and 10 a.m. are the deepest. Certain lines have been drawn or scratched from the holes to the style, but they do not appear to belong to the original design, as they are badly made.

WALTON-IN-GORDANO CHURCH

73. This dial is on a quoin stone at the s.w. corner of the s. aisle. It is 8 feet 8 inches from the ground, the circle is 9 inches in diameter, the stylehole open and shallow, and the aspect nearly due s. Type 4. September 12th, 1911.

This stone was brought from the old church at Walton with others, and used in the building of the new church here. The dial appears to have been placed on its side, with the noon-line to the left, but it has been so mutilated that it is not easy to make out its exact position.

WESTON-IN-GORDANO CHURCH

74. This dial is on the E. side of the priest's door, immediately below the corbel head that terminates the dripstone. It consists of a faint circle with a filled-up stylehole. The stone is so weathered that this must rank as a very doubtful dial.
September 10th, 1911.

WRAXALL CHURCH

75. (1) This dial is on the E. side of the priest's door. It is 4 feet 10 inches above the ground, the noonline about 3 inches in length, the stylehole 1 inch deep, and the aspect s. by 20° E. Type 3.

76. (2) The second dial is on the w. side of the priest's door. It is 4 feet 10 inches above the ground, the noonline is about 6 inches in length, the stylehole 1 inch deep, and the aspect s. by 20° E. Type 3.
September 14th, 1911.

The first of these two dials is on a stone that is partly cut away, and hence the dial is spoilt. This may account for making the second dial on the opposite side of the doorway. The two dials are in exactly corresponding positions.

YATTON CHURCH

77. (1) This dial is on the outer buttress on the w. side of the s. porch. It is 4 feet 10 inches above the ground, the noonline is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and the stylehole, if there be one at all, is carefully filled with hard cement. The aspect is s. by 17° E. Type 3.
September 14th, 1911.

This dial is rather a difficult one to understand. The lines are clear and fairly ordinary, but the stylehole is filled in a way to so exactly match the stone that it is not easy to say there is one.

78. (2) On the outer buttress on the E. side of the S. porch is a dial that perhaps ought not to be counted among those treated of here. It is 5 feet 10 inches above the ground, the noonline is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the stylehole is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth and 1 inch in diameter, and the aspect S. by 17° E.

This dial is probably XVII century. The stylehole slants upwards, and hence the style stood out at an angle, much as the gnomon does on an ordinary sundial. At the ends of the lines Arabic numerals have been cut. These figures are 6, 7, 8, 9 on the A.M. side, and 3, 4, 5, 6 on the P.M. side. There is a faint suggestion of 12 under the noonline. The face of the stone is weathered, and other marks are difficult to make out. The stylehole is easily seen, but the figures are most difficult to detect, although they stand out with great clearness in a photograph.

SHEPTON MALLET DISTRICT

This district contains 25 parish churches and one chapelry. Of these, 11 churches have 16 dials between them, 2 of which are doubtful.

The churches with dials are :

Chesterblade (chapelry)	1	Lamyat	2
West Cranmore . . .	1	East Pennard	1
Crocombe	1*	Pilton	2
Milton Clevedon . . .	1	Stratton-on-the-Fosse	3
Doulting	2	Upton Noble	1
Evercreech	1*		

CHESTERBLADE CHAPELRY

79. This rough dial is situated on the E. side of the S. porch and is 5 feet 4 inches from the ground. The noonline is 3 inches in length, and the stylehole, which is in a joint of the stonework, is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth. The aspect is S. by 5° E. Type 2.

July 28th, 1913.

Chesterblade is an ancient chapelry, but chapels of this kind have been included with the parish churches for the purposes of this collection.

WEST CRANMORE CHURCH

80. This dial is cut upon the s.w. buttress of the tower, at a height from the ground of 5 feet 3 inches. The noonline is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the stylehole being $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. The aspect is s. by 3° w. Type 4.

October 4th, 1912.

This dial has been added to until it is almost wheel-shaped. The additional lines in the upper half of the circle are much sharper and fresher than the original incisions, which are a good deal weathered. (*See* Nos. 41 and 53.)

CROSCOMBE CHURCH

81. On a buttress to the w. of the priest's door into the chancel is a stylehole at a height of 5 feet 10 inches from the ground. There are no remains of either a circle or lines, but from the soft nature of the stone they may have been weathered away.

October 8th, 1911.

MILTON CLEVEDON CHURCH

82. This curious dial is on the s. wall of the chancel, and is easily found. It is 4 feet 5 inches from the ground, and the distance between the stylehole and the noonhole is 4 inches. The stylehole is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth and the aspect is s. by 5° w. Type 9.

June 4th, 1912.

There appears to be little doubt but what this arrangement of five holes is really a dial. While no other has been found exactly like it, it shows a family likeness to those on the churches at Seavington St. Mary (124), White Lackington (128), and others.

The chancel wall of Milton Clevedon Church was rebuilt in 1874, and the dial stone is probably not in its original position.

DOULTING CHURCH

83. (1) This double dial is cut upon a buttress at the s.w. corner of the nave, and is 5 feet 11 inches from the ground. It consists of a half circle of 12 holes, and contained within it is a scratch dial of five lines.

In the former dial, the distance from the style to the noon-hole is 7 inches. The stylehole, which was in a joint of the stonework, is filled up. The aspect is s. by 20° E. Type 9.

August 28th, 1913.

As this dial is more developed than the small dial contained within it, it is probably the later of the two.

84. (2) The second dial, described above, is situated within the last named. The length of the noonline is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the stylehole, which was in a joint, is filled up. The aspect is the same as the above. Type 2.

September 16th, 1913.

This dial is most difficult to see when the sun is in front of it. When the sun is in the w. and shining across it, all the lines show plainly.

EVERCREECH CHURCH

85. There is a circle on the s.e. buttress of the tower with a radius of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is 5 feet 2 inches from the ground, and the stylehole is extremely shallow. The aspect is s. by 5° E. (*See No. 12.*)

The circle is quite clear, but there are no hour-lines. The very shallow stylehole makes this a doubtful dial.

LAMYAT CHURCH

86. (1) This dial is situated low down on the buttress which is w. of the s. porch. It is only 3 feet 3 inches from the ground, and the noonline is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. The stylehole is filled up. The aspect is due w. Type 5a.

The stone on which the dial is cut has evidently been moved at some time to its present position facing w., and to judge from the apparent age of the buttress in which it is situated this transfer must have taken place at a remote period. To the left there is a rough "copy" dial.

87. (2) A second dial is situated on this church on the first buttress to the E. of the s. porch. It is about 6 feet 4 inches from the ground, the noon-line is 4 inches in length, and the stylehole, which was in a joint of the masonry, is filled up. The aspect is due s. Type 2. October 16th, 1913.

This poor and ill-made dial seems to be in its original position. All its lines are wavering and indistinct.

EAST PENNARD CHURCH

88. This dial is cut at the entrance to the s. porch, on the E. side. It is 5 feet 6 inches from the ground, the noon-line is 3 inches in length, and the stylehole is 1 inch deep and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in diameter. The aspect is s. by 10° E. Type 4.

August 18th, 1913.

This dial has been badly mutilated, considerably more than half the lines being additions to the original.

There is also on a buttress to the E. of the priest's (modern) door into the chancel, at a height of 4 feet 8 inches from the ground, a stylehole, and part of a circle above it, at $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches radius. There are no other marks of any kind, and if it be a dial at all it must be very ancient.

PILTON CHURCH

89. (1) This dial is cut upon a buttress between the tower buttress and the s. porch. It is 5 feet 3 inches from the ground, the noonline is 6 inches in length, and the stylehole is $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in depth by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. The aspect is s. by 10° W. Type 8.

August 18th, 1913.

This bold and simple dial must have been moved from its original position, and a portion of the stone on the left hand or W. side cut off. The single mass line is very distinct.

90. (2) A second dial is situated on the W. side of the priest's door. It is 4 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the ground, the noonline is 4 inches in length, and the stylehole is shallow and partly filled. The aspect is s. by 15° W. Type 5c.

August 18th, 1913.

The stone on which the dial is cut is soft and much worn. Above the stylehole the remains of a circle are visible.

STRATTON-ON-THE-FOSSE CHURCH

91. (1) This dial is situated on the s.w. corner of the nave, on a quoin stone. It is 7 feet from the ground, the noonline is 3 inches in length, and the stylehole is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. The aspect is s. by 3° W. Type 3.

The mass line in this dial is sharp and distinct, and made at a different time from the other lines.

92. (2) A second dial is at the entrance to the s. porch, on the w. side. The height is 3 feet 3 inches from the ground, the noonline $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and the stylehole $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in depth and about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in diameter. The aspect is s. by 5° w. Type 3.

93. (3) A third dial is on the buttress between the s. porch and the E. end of the nave. It is 5 feet 1 inch from the ground, the radius of the outer circle is 4 inches, and the stylehole is 2 inches in depth and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in diameter. The aspect is s. by 5° w. (See No. 12.) November 3rd, 1913.

No hour lines can be seen on this ancient and badly worn dial. Outside the stylehole, at a distance of 4 inches, are the remains of two circles, one within the other, with $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch space between them.

UPTON NOBLE CHURCH

94. This dial is situated between the two windows on the s. side. It is 5 feet 1 inch from the ground, the distance to the noonhole is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the stylehole is $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches in depth by $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in diameter. The aspect is s. by 15° w. Type 9. July 28th, 1913.

This dial has been turned upside down, probably in the "restoration" in 1881, and a down pipe for rainwater runs across its face. It is in perfect condition and appears to be free from additions. The hours are marked by holes drilled into the wall, and there are no lines visible.

WELLS DISTRICT

This district contains 15 parish churches, and of these, 7 have 12 dials between them, 5 of which are doubtful.

The churches with dials are :

Baltonsborough	.	1	Westbury	.	.	1
Butleigh	.	2	Wookey	.	.	1*
Dinder	.	1	North Wootton	.	1	1*
Rodney Stoke	.	1	3*			

BALTONSBOROUGH CHURCH

95. This dial is on the w. side of the s. porch, at a height of 4 feet $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the ground, the noonline is 4 inches in length and the stylehole is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth by 1 inch in diameter. The aspect is due s. Type 5c. May 26th, 1914.

This strongly cut and bold dial contains the metal shank of the style at the bottom of the hole. It has a cross cut on the top, where it is broken off, and this may have been made with a chisel in modern times.

BUTLEIGH CHURCH

96. (1) This dial is on the w. side of the s. porch, at a height of 5 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the ground. The noonline is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, the stylehole $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in depth by $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, and the aspect is s. by 15° E. Type 8.

97. (2) Below the above dial, at a height of 4 feet from the ground, is another. The noonline is 6 inches in length, the stylehole, which is large, is filled with cement. Aspect as above. Type 5c. May 26th, 1914.

DINDER CHURCH

98. This dial is on the w. corner of the s. aisle, at a height of 5 feet 8 inches from the ground. The noonline is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, the stylehole is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, and the aspect is s. by 20° E. Type 7. October 6th, 1911.

This dial is cut on soft red sandstone, and has all 12 hour lines, but many of them have probably been added to the original design.

RODNEY STOKE CHURCH

99. (1) This dial is cut on the E. buttress of the tower, which is at the w. end of the church, at a height of 4 feet 9 inches from the ground. The noonline is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and the stylehole is 1 inch deep and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in diameter. The aspect is s. by 20° E. Type 10, dents, not holes. August 12th, 1913.

100. (2) At a short distance to the w. on the same stone is a stylehole with dots round it, the length of the noon distance being $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

101 and 102. (3) and (4). To the w. of this, again, are two more dials. These three dials are very doubtful, and may be only "copy" dials of the original one.

WESTBURY CHURCH

103. This dial is on a quoin stone at the s.e. corner of the chancel. It is 5 feet above the ground, the noonline is 5 inches in length, and the stylehole $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the face, narrowing to $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch. It is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth, and the aspect is s. by 22° E. Type 3. August 12th, 1913.
The lines are very thin, and the large stylehole looks as if it was originally cut this size.

WOOKEY CHURCH

104. This dial is on the w. side of the s. porch. It is 4 feet 6 inches above the ground, the radius measures about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the stylehole is filled up, if it exists at all. The aspect is s. by 10° E. (See No. 12.) March 24th, 1914.

The circle is quite complete, but it is without lines or holes, and the stylehole shows but very slightly. There is a good deal of ivy on other likely places.

NORTH WOOTTON CHURCH

105. (1) This dial is on a buttress at the E. end of the nave, at a height of 4 feet 9 inches from the ground. The noonline is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, the stylehole, which is large, is filled with mortar, and the aspect is s. by 30° E. Type 4.

106. (2) A second dial is on the w. side of the priest's door. It is 3 feet 11 inches above the ground, the noonline is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the stylehole, which is very shallow, is partly filled. The aspect is s. by 30° E. Type 10, dents, not holes. This latter is a somewhat doubtful dial.

August 18th, 1913.

(To be continued).

William Francis Rose, M.A.,

AND

His Dialect Studies.

BY CHARLES TITE.

THE REV. WILLIAM FRANCIS ROSE, M.A., rector of Hutton, who died on January 17th, 1916, aged 73 years, was the son of the Rev. Henry John Rose, rector of Houghton Conquest, Beds., and Archdeacon of Bedford; and a nephew of Dean Burgon. He was born at Houghton Conquest Rectory in 1842, and educated at Radley, and at Worcester College, Oxford. He took his B.A. in 1866 and M.A. in 1871, was ordained deacon in 1867 and priest in 1869. After holding a curacy at Windsor and a chaplaincy at Eton College, he became vicar of Worle in 1874, and remained there until 1896, when he removed to Hutton. For some years he was Assistant Diocesan Inspector, and took an active part in the local and diocesan conferences. He was a zealous and devoted parish priest, deeply interested in the well-being of those committed to his care. By the simple consistency of his life and Christian character, he won a large circle of friends, and exercised a benign influence throughout the district in which he lived. Mr. Rose was a man of wide sympathies and considerable learning, and did some good literary work which brought him into touch with many eminent men. Moreover, he was a devoted student of natural history, and took unbounded delight in trying to inculcate a love of nature and a spirit of reverence in the children of his neighbourhood. He was also interested in meteorology, and regularly published his records during a considerable period.

Mr. Rose was a member of our Society for nearly thirty years, and was a collector of such local objects as help to illustrate the manners and customs of a past or passing generation, some of which have now found a place in our Museum. He was also keenly alive to the necessity of securing as full a record as possible of the Somerset dialect. He made this a matter of careful and regular study for about forty years, and eagerly noted any word or form of expression that was likely to throw light on the subject. He thus accumulated a considerable mass of material, which was freely placed at the disposal of those who were likely to be able to make good use of it. This brought him into correspondence with Professor J. Wright, the originator and editor of the *English Dialect Dictionary*, and various members of his staff. The result was that Mr. Rose sent them a collection of nearly twelve hundred words which he had heard used in North-East Somerset. This assistance was most gratefully acknowledged, Professor Wright assuring Mr. Rose that his was undoubtedly the best contribution he had received for a long time.

The two volumes of manuscript which contain the result of Mr. Rose's labours in this direction have been presented to the Council of our Society by Mrs. Rose. They comprise several hundred pages of clearly written notes which contain a considerable store of most interesting and valuable local lore. Not only did Mr. Rose jot down every provincialism used by his neighbours, but he endeavoured to ascertain its full and exact meaning, and took great pains to compare it with similar words used in other counties. The mass of information he collected by way of illustration includes much that will be of great interest to local historians, folk-lorists, naturalists, and others. For instance, in dealing with the word *Hang-veier* (an execution), he gives an account of the hanging of three men at Kenn in the early part of last century, for setting fire to a rick, the details of which had been given to him by two of his parishioners, one of whom witnessed the execution. Again, in explanation of the word *serch*, *sarch*, or *sarge*, a small hair sieve, he reminds us that, in early Victorian days, farmers and others sent their wheat to local millers, when they required flour for their own consumption,

and adds : " The flour was sent back roughly ground, and all the sifting was done at home. Now such a thing is unheard of. A farmer's wife, however, told me that when she first came to Worle, a *sarge* was among her household implements." The word *Revel* (a village feast or wake) produces this little note : " Worle Revel is held on the Thursday in Whitsun-week (the Church is dedicated to St. Martin). The Revel was formerly an occasion for an exhibition of back-sword play, a stage being erected for the purpose ; but the glories of Worle Revel have departed." These are but simple samples of a goodly store. The books also contain quaint and curious proverbs and rhymes, some dialect verse, and many cuttings from the advertisement and news columns of local papers to illustrate the use of words recorded.

The success of Mr. Rose's labours as a zealous student of the Somerset dialect suggests the desirability of the formation of some organisation for carrying on such work. In Devon, much has been done for nearly thirty years past by " The Committee on Devonshire Verbal Provincialisms," and it is quite clear from their recent report that their labours still bear good fruit. Such studies have not been neglected in Somerset, but there has been no combined effort to make the most of them. Mr. George Sweetman, of Wincanton, who issued a Glossary some years ago, has since then occasionally published a paper that has helped to keep up interest in such matters. Mr. R. R. C. Gregory, formerly of Castle Cary, Mr. A. S. Macmillan, of Yeovil, and Dr. John Reed, formerly of Sparkford, have also rendered admirable service in various ways. But, it is now more than a quarter of a century since Mr. F. T. Elworthy's great work on " The Dialect of West Somerset " was completed, and it seems that the time has come for a combined effort to follow up his labours. It may be that a certain number of pages in each volume of our *Proceedings* could be devoted to the purpose, and that ultimately the peasant speech of the whole county would be worthily represented, if those who are able to do so will undertake the necessary organisation and work.

Ants and Aphides in West Somerset.

BY W. CECIL CRAWLEY, B.A., F.E.S.

THE following paper is a compilation of notes and observations on the ants, ant-aphides and other myrmecophilous insects, made at Porlock during the summers of 1915 and 1916, with the addition of a few notes made in 1904 and 1911, and a list of the species, containing several new to the district, and a few aphides new to science.

LIST OF ANTS (FORMICIDAE).

Sub-fam. MYRMICINAE.

1. *Leptothorax acervorum*, F. (New record for county). This, the only species of the genus that I have succeeded in finding at Porlock, is far from common. The only places I have found nests are in the woods on Porlock Hill (1915 and 1916), above the Selworthy Woods (1915), and up the slopes of the Horner Valley (1915-16). These ants, which nest mostly in small decaying stumps, may be seen carrying off small flies, and licking the honey-dew dropped on leaves by aphides, though they do not appear to attend the aphides themselves. As is the case with most ants, they will readily carry off fragments of cake, biscuit, and even bread; these fragments, after having been licked for some time, are cast out of the nest.
2. *Tetramorium caespitum*, L. Fairly abundant on the slopes and in the combes round Bossington Hill. In 1904 there was a large colony in Hawkecombe, but I have not found it there since. This species is very courageous,

but I have found that both workers and males, when isolated and alarmed, will sham death. It is rare to see a marriage-flight, though males and winged females may be found in the nest in July and August. Forel has observed marriage-flights in Switzerland, but Donisthorpe (*British Ants*, 1915) does not record having seen the flight, and I have never done so. It is clear from the following observations that fertilization may sometimes take place in the nest (adelphogamy).

In June, 1912, at Seaton, Devon, I took a colony without a fertile queen, but with male and female pupae. These hatched in due course, and after some time the wings were removed from two females, this pointing to their having been fertilized. Later on the colony accepted a queen of the parasitic ant, *Anergates atratulus*, Sch. (Ent. Rec. 24, 9, 1912). The *Tetramorium* workers thereupon put to death all their own males and females, including the two deälated ones. The same year at Seaton there was an enormous colony in a mound on the cliffs, with a great many males and winged females. I kept this nest under constant observation, but up to the end of September there had been no marriage-flight. In the beginning of that month I found several deälated females among the others. Again in July, 1915, I established in an observation nest at Porlock a colony consisting of many hundred workers and a quantity of males and alate females. By the 29th all the males had died, and I observed a female lay an egg, which was immediately removed by a worker. From this time on the females gradually lost their wings, and by September there were fourteen deälated females, and the number of eggs had increased. During the autumn and winter the nest was kept in a warm room, and an enormous quantity of eggs was laid. By November 11th there were several pupae, which produced workers in December. Again this spring (1916) the females laid eggs, which produced workers during the summer. There are now (November, 1916) nine queens remaining, with eggs and larvae. This appears to be a conclusive proof that this species can

replenish its supply of queens by adelphogamy (by "queen" I here mean fertilized female), and therefore the value of my experiment with *Anergates*, illustrating how the parasite succeeds in becoming sole queen in the host colony, was not impaired by the absence of an old fertile queen.

3. *Myrmica ruginodis*, Nyl. Extremely abundant everywhere. In addition to the nests under stones, there are many on the hills among the heather, where the ants raise structures of earth to catch the sunlight. Nests were found at 1700 feet.
4. *M. laevinodis*, Nyl. Not nearly so common as the preceding, which it closely resembles. Scattered throughout the Porlock district.
5. *M. scabrinodis*, Nyl. Extremely abundant everywhere. The colonies of this ant vary very much. Some are composed entirely of uniformly small dark or small light workers (by no means incipient colonies), or uniformly large dark ones, and others consisting of small workers have a few very large individuals, almost gynecoid. Whereas almost all nests of the two previous species contain several or many queens, those of this one occasionally have many, but often a careful search fails to reveal a single queen. This ant (and the two other species to a less degree) preys on colonies of *Lasius flavus*, with which ant it often shares the same stone or hillock. Fragments of dead *flavus* workers may often be found in the nest-galleries, and I have more than once seen the actual capture of a *flavus* worker.

Sub-fam. CAMPONOTINAE.

6. *Lasius flavus*, F. This, the most abundant of our ants, is found everywhere, but apparently ceases at about 1000 feet. Batches of small black aphid eggs may be found in the nests up to the middle of May, and in one colony composed of uniformly large pale workers, so that at first sight I mistook them for *L. umbratus*, I found on April 21st, 1915, and April 22nd, 1916, quantities of a

larger pale brown egg. The miniature aphid that hatched from these eggs appears to be a species of *Lachnus*. The eggs disappeared about May 15th, and further search failed to locate the aphids. Except in incipient colonies, where large numbers of queens, which have combined for the purpose of founding a colony, may occasionally be found with a few small workers, it is rare to find more than one queen with this species. She is enormously fertile throughout the spring and summer. Previously to 1916, I had only found one colony with two queens, but on May 25th there was a small colony in the Horner Valley, with sex larvae full-grown (and therefore the colony was of at least two years' standing), which had two queens together in the same cell; and beyond Culbone on July 5th I found a fairly large colony with two obese queens, but no sex larvae or pupae.

Mention is made later of the short-winged females of this species, whose abdomens were occupied by one or more parasitic worms of the genus *Mermis*.

A peculiarly situated nest found in 1904 perhaps merits description. It was about the size of a child's football (say 8 inches in diameter), and was fixed on the side of a wall about a foot from the top. It was composed of earth held together by moss, and had no connection with the soil between the stones of the wall. It is probable that the ants (or a queen founding her colony) had established themselves in the tuft of moss, and then added earth until it assumed its full shape.

7. *Lasius niger*, L. Almost as abundant (including the forms *alienus* and *niger* var. *alieno-niger*) as the preceding. It nests usually under flat stones, but also builds mounds where stones are not obtainable. This ant is remarkable for the smoothness and regularity of its nest-cells, some of which I have found to be over 2 inches in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch high.

The pure large dark *niger* is almost entirely confined, in the flat district, to the western portion of the marshes by the sea, the nests on the eastern part being entirely, and those on the hills mostly, either var. *alieno-niger* or

alienus. Many of the nests, as well as those of *flavus* and *Myrmica*, are covered by the sea at high water in winter.

Nearly every nest contains fragments of *L. flavus* workers which are devoured by the larvae. The method by which the ants rob the *flavus* nests of both workers and larvae is shewn by the following incident. On May 18th, 1916, I lifted up a stone covering a nest of *flavus*. Some *niger* workers prowling near immediately rushed in among the *flavus*, saluting them in the characteristic way of this genus, as though they were their own species, and then picking up the *flavus* larvae and carrying them off. Some, still in a friendly way, actually tried to rob ants of the larvae they were carrying to a place of safety. On other occasions I have seen the *niger* carry off *flavus* workers into their nest. This is the only British ant that constructs covered galleries above ground. Some I have seen were over a yard long, and led from one entrance of the nest to another. The variety of myrmecophilous insects in some nests is remarkable. One that I examined on May 13th, 1916, contained the following: *Cyphodeirus* (or *Beckia*) *albinos*, *Platyarthrus hoffmanseggii*, the coccid *Ripersia formicarii*, and the aphids *Forda formicaria* and *viridana*, *Tetraneura ulmi*, *Tycheoides setulosa* and *setariae*, *Trama radialis*, and *Aphis plantaginis*.

The abdomen of the fertile queen in the egg-laying season becomes greatly distended; that of one I took at Porlock measured 6.5mm. \times 4.5mm., and the ant laid an egg every fifteen seconds or so. In the autumn her abdomen had reached the normal size of about 4mm. \times 3mm.

8. *L. niger* var. *alieno-niger*. This, and No. 9 *L. alienus*, have similar habits to *niger*, but are smaller, less black, more timid, and do not travel such distances from their nests.

The females of *L. alienus*, as detailed later, are sometimes infested with a Mermis, the presence of which stops the full development of the wings. These ants prey on *L. flavus*, but not to such an extent as *L. niger*. I also found dead *M. scabrinodis* used as food.

10. *L. fuliginosus*. In the summer of 1904 there was a colony of this species in Porlock, one of their tracks crossing a lane near the village. In 1911 this colony had disappeared, and I have since failed to find another.

Colonies often vanish in a remarkable way, while still flourishing, and leave no trace. The females, which are parasitic upon *L. umbratus* for the purpose of founding their colonies, may be fertilized in the nest without a flight.

11. *Formica fusca*, L. Very abundant everywhere, particularly in the combes under stones. I found it, with *M. ruginodis*, the only two species, on the top of Dunkery Beacon (1700 feet). The curious slug-like larvae and pupae of the fly *Microdon mutabilis* are common in the nests of this ant at Porlock: I have found them up to 1000 feet.

12. *F. fusca* var. *glebaria*, Nyl. (New to county). This ant is confined to the marshes on the sea-shore, where it is fairly abundant, and true *fusca* correspondingly scarce. I first found it in April, 1915.

It appears that the brood of this ant develops more quickly than with *fusca*; thus on May 30th of this year nests of *glebaria* had sex pupae, whereas those of *fusca* near by and on the hills contained only eggs.

The marriage-flight of *glebaria* took place before July 14th but I did not witness it.

13. *F. rufa*, L. Very abundant almost everywhere, especially in the fir woods up the combes. From experiments made in 1904 and this year, it seems likely that most of the nests in each combe (sometimes numbering over one hundred) are really members of the same colony, the different nests having been formed by colonization. I found that workers and queens transferred from nest to nest, often far apart, were nearly always received amicably, and in a few cases I kept the ants in an artificial nest for some weeks, and the strangers were never attacked. On the other hand, many experiments show that strangers from a different district are always attacked. On July 21st of this year I watched a new nest being

colonized. It was situated about 12 yards from the parent nest, at the other side of a path, and all the pine twigs, etc., to build the nest had been carried across. The path was covered with ants, many carrying larvae, a few carrying other workers, and some carrying queens. Not a single myrmecophile could be found crossing with the ants.

These nests sometimes reach an enormous size. The largest I have seen was in the Horner Valley, April, 1915, and measured 10ft. 6ins. in one direction, and 9ft. in another, and was 2 feet high, though not yet built up. My walking-stick could easily be pushed down to the handle in the centre of the nest. The bracken which covers these nests appears to turn yellow much sooner than that growing elsewhere.

The ants use the foot bridges to cross the streams, and one nest, situated on a treeless island, had the wood-work of a sluice as its only means of access to food and building material. Additional notes on the food of this species will be found under a separate heading.

There were no marriage-flights properly so-called of this ant during 1915 and 1916. On June 11th, 1916, and several times later I picked up one or two males and females a long way from any nests, and once or twice saw single males trying to fly from their nests.

“ MIXED NESTS.”

Colonies of different species of ant often occupy the space under the same stone. When the stone is lifted, the two species mingle, and this may lead to the supposition that the ants are actually living together. Where two species actually live in common, they constitute a “combined colony,” such as *Formica sanguinea* and *F. fusca*, where the latter are brought as pupae to the nest of the former after a slave-raid; or *Lasius niger* and *L. umbratus*, where the existence of the yellow *umbratus* among the black *niger* is due to the presence of a parasitic queen of *umbratus* which has been adopted by the other species. These latter “combined colonies” are rarely

met with, but "mixed nests" are very common in the spring, when the ants first come to the surface of the ground, and more than one colony tries to possess the advantage of nesting under the same stone.

During the fortnight from April 18th to May 1st, 1915, I found at Porlock in different localities the following mixed nests :—

- 14 of *Lasius flavus* and *Myrmica scabrinodis*.
- 5 of ,, ,, and *L. niger*.
- 5 of *L. flavus* and *Formica fusca*.
- 1 of ,, and *M. ruginodis*.
- 3 of *F. fusca* and *M. scabrinodis*.
- 2 of ,, and *M. ruginodis*.
- 1 of ,, and *L. niger*.
- 1 of *F. fusca* var. *glebaria* and *M. scabrinodis*.
- 1 triple nest of *Lasius flavus*, *M. ruginodis*, and *Leptothorax acervorum*.

This total of thirty-three mixed nests could no doubt have been added to if the search had been continued. Many of them examined later were found to contain only one species, the stronger colony having ousted the weaker.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON ANTS' FOOD.

Worker ants require very little food; in fact, captive colonies with no brood will often refuse all animal food and only drink a little honey occasionally. In the spring and early summer, however, the young growing larvae require an immense quantity of food. Perhaps the majority of our native ants depend principally upon the secretion of aphides and only partly upon animal food, while with a few the reverse is the case. The absence of aphid secretion in ants' nests kept in captivity is probably the chief factor which makes it so difficult to rear females under these conditions, but with those species that are principally carnivorous, a generous diet of animal matter sometimes results in the production of females.

F. rufa, as we see under "Aphididae," obtains a quantity of its supplies from aphids, but perhaps the greatest portion of

its food consists of insects. Several writers have remarked on the abundance and extraordinary variety of insects brought in to a large nest of this species, and the amount of flies, caterpillars, beetles and bugs annually destroyed by a single nest must be enormous.

On a path in Horner Woods, May 10th, 1916, I was struck by a large number of green caterpillars carried by three ants along a track of more than 50 yards; the number of caterpillars averaged ten for every yard of the track. If the ants, as seems probable, had obtained their larvæ from the oaks and other trees, the labour of transporting them must have been enormous, as many were nearly an inch in length and required two or even three ants to drag them along. Also in one nest of *L. niger* (1915) there were three species of caterpillar used as food.

These ants, as well as *F. fusca*, *L. niger*, and the species of *Myrmica*, lick the young half-opened fronds of bracken and the leaf-buds of many trees and bushes. I noticed a number of *M. ruginodis* licking a half-opened bud of a peony; the bud they were engaged on was more open than those without the ants. Some years ago I remarked a similar phenomenon with other flower buds in Oxfordshire, the ant being *L. fuliginosus*: from several years' observations there was no doubt that the removal of the sticky secretion by the ants brought out the flowers more rapidly.

Many flowers are frequented by ants. The species of *Myrmica* bury themselves almost out of sight in dandelion and other flowers, and often become covered with pollen. Fox-glove flowers are also frequented by *Myrmica*. In the neighbourhood of Horner the flowers of the water hemlock growing in water were covered with workers of *F. rufa*, evidently obtaining honey. I have seen *L. niger* workers burying their heads in hawthorn blossom, and licking the underside of young laurel leaves. Innumerable similar instances have been observed. Many species of Coccidae and Psyllidae are attended by ants. A pupal form of the latter excretes a thread of sticky liquid, which forms a tube and ends in a ball of the substance. Ants (*Myrmica*, *F. rufa*, etc.) may be seen licking these balls on hawthorn and pear leaves.

APHIDIDAE CONNECTED WITH ANTS.

1. *Forda formicaria*, Heyden./

Food-plant. Various grass roots.

Hosts. (Porlock district). *Myrmica ruginodis*, *laevinodis*, and *scabrinodis*; *Lasius flavus*, *niger*, *niger* var. *alieno-niger*, *alienus*.

This, the commonest ant-aphis, varies, in the apterous form, from white, creamy-white, greenish-white, dark-green, dull and bright yellow, to pale pink. It is always found on roots, generally in clusters, often those aphids of a similar colour together. When a nest is disturbed, the ants *L. niger* pull them off the roots and carry them below, but *L. flavus* and the species of *Myrmica* do not so readily do so. In the case of *niger*, these aphids are generally in the principal part of the nest, but *L. flavus* more often keeps them in an outlying part. I first found the nymphs at Porlock on May 15th, 1915, in a nest of *L. niger*. They were in large numbers on grass roots, and were a pinkish white. I again found some on May 13th, 1916, and succeeded in hatching some alate forms. Immediately on emerging they ran about very actively, evidently trying to escape. It seems clear from their exceptional activity, greater than that of any other aphids I have seen, that they leave the ants' nests at once, and perhaps have an entirely different terrestrial existence. This would account for their never having been found before. This alate ♀ and that of *F. viridana*, are described in *The Entomologists' Record*, 1916.

The apterous forms live for some time without food in artificial nests, and are readily received into strange nests. As the ants sometimes remove the aphids from the roots, it is probable that they replace them, though I have never seen this. In hot dry weather stones are untenanted by both ants and aphids, but after rain both appear again.

2. *F. viridana*, Buck.

Food-plant. Grass roots, and roots of milfoil.

Hosts. *L. niger*, *alieno-niger*, *alienus*, *flavus*. Not so

common as the preceding, but of similar habits. I have never found them in the same clusters as *formicaria*.

They are generally of a honey-yellow colour. I took nymphs on April 30th, 1916, with *L. alieno-niger*, and succeeded in hatching some alatae, which are easily distinguished from those of *formicaria*.

3. *Tetraneura ulmi*, Geoff.

Food-plant. Grass roots.

Hosts. *L. flavus*, *niger*, *alieno-niger*, *alienus*, *Myrmica ruginodis* and *scabrinodis*.

Common. The apterae, which are a rich orange, dusted with a mealy powder giving a purple tint, are found clustered on roots, and never free in the nest, as sometimes happens with *Forda*.

4. *Tycheoides setulosa*, Pass.

Food-plant. Grass roots.

Hosts. *L. flavus*, *niger*, and *alieno-niger*.

Sometimes found walking among the ants. Generally creamy white, and mealy, but sometimes tinged with green.

5. *T. setariae*, Pass. Similar to the preceding but less common. With the same ants as *setulosa*, from which it is readily distinguished by the form of the antennae.

6. *Trama radialis*, Halt. Fairly common in the spring with *L. niger*, *alieno-niger*, and *flavus*. They feed on grass roots, and those of milfoil, but are generally found walking among the ants, who salute them as they do other ants. This, and the following species are, in my opinion, the most highly myrmecophilous of all our aphids. They vibrate their antennae in a circular manner, and when greeted by an ant, lift one or both of their long hind legs in the air and vibrate them. In May, 1915, I found an exceptionally large colony in a nest of *L. niger*, and on being disturbed the aphids left the root they were feeding on, and went down out of sight. Some were picked up and carried off by the ants. I failed to rear the winged forms from the nymphs. I have often kept *Trama* in artificial nests, and watched the ants drink the drops of honey extruded from the anal orifice. Sometimes an

aphis left the nest, but was always accompanied by an ant, who finally carried it back. In fact, the ants never left the aphids by themselves. The introduction of one of these aphids into a nest of *L. niger* always causes a crowd of ants to surround and caress it, even though the aphis extrudes no honey.

7. *T. troglodytes*, Heyd. Not so common as the former, but of identical habits and living with the same hosts.

8. *Anoecia corni*, F.

Food-plant. Grass roots.

Hosts. *L. flavus*, and *alieno-niger*.

The apterous females are dull green in colour, and hairy ; the larvae pale green ; the nymphs pale green with darker wing-covers. I took one alate female, and bred others. The number and position of the antennal sensoria in both alate and apterous females differs slightly in different specimens. Not common in this district.

9. *Aphis plantaginis*, Schr.

Food-plant. Grass roots.

Hosts. *L. flavus*, *niger*, and *alieno-niger*.

In nearly every case the insects were in colonies consisting of a mother and numerous larvae, much paler green than the mature form.

10. *Macrosiphum myrmecophilum*, Theo.

Food-plant. Unknown.

Host. *L. niger*, *alieno-niger*, and *flavus*.

I first took it at Hurlstone Point, May 8th, 1915, with *L. niger*, an apterous female, a nymph, and a larva. It was described from these specimens by Theobald in *The Entomologist*, March, 1916. I took it again in 1916 in greater numbers. It was always free in the nests, and unnoticed by the ants. It probably finds protection in the ants' nests, and the winged form probably leaves the nest at once and lives above ground. The type has a single sensorium on the third segment of the antenna, but some specimens have two on one antenna and one on the other.

11. *Hyalopteroides pallida*, Theo.

The single specimen of this curious aphid, the type of a new genus and species, was taken at Porlock Weir in a nest of *L. niger*, free in the nest. I saw no notice taken of it by the ants, and do not know its food-plant. I have failed to find it since. It is described in *The Entomologist* as above.

12. *Myzus*, sp.

At Porlock, June 23rd, 1916, I found two specimens in a nest of *L. niger* in the marshes by the sea. They are apterae, pale pink in colour, and Mr. Theobald tells me they are a new species which he is about to describe. So far as I am aware, no species of *Myzus* have hitherto been found associated with ants.

13. *Geocica carnosus*, Buck. Apterae and larvae.

Food-plant. Grass roots, etc.

Hosts. *Lasius flavus*, *niger*, *alieno-niger*, and *Tetramorium caespitum*.

14. *Lachnus*, sp.

As already noted, I found both in 1915 and 1916 in the same nest of *L. flavus* quantities of a large brown aphid egg, quite different from the small black ones so common in spring with these ants. The immature form from these eggs is a species of *Lachnus*, of which genus one or two species have been found with ants.

TERRESTRIAL APHIDIDAE AND ANTS.

List of species habitually attended by ants.

1. *Thelaxes dryophila*. Alate and apterous ♀, nymphs and larvae. Oak, tops of leaf sprays. Attended by *Formica rufa* and *Myrmica ruginodis*.
2. *Aphis rumicis*. Alate and apterous ♀, etc. Thistles, foxgloves, etc. *Formica fusca* and var. *glebaria*, *Lasius niger*, *Myrmica ruginodis*, *laevinodis*, and *scabrinodis*.
3. *Macrosiphum jaceae*. Alatae, apterae, etc. Thistles. *F. fusca* and *L. niger*.
4. *Chaitophorus aceris*. Alatae, apterae, etc. Sycamore. *F. rufa*, *F. fusca*, *M. ruginodis*.

5. *Aphis*, sp. ? Apterae and larvae. In heads of milfoil. *F. fusca*.
6. *Aphis*, sp. ? Alatae and apterae. Thistles. *Formica fusca* var. *glebaria*, *L. niger*.
7. *Aphis*, sp. ? Alatae and apterae. Sorrel. *F. fusca* and *L. niger*.
8. *Aphis*, sp. ? Alatae and apterae. Bramble flowers, under calyx ; very minute. *F. rufa*, *M. ruginodis*.
9. *Aphis*, sp. ? Alatae and apterae. Holly. *F. rufa*.

This list is very incomplete owing to the difficulty of identifying the species as the literature is so difficult to obtain. It is only intended to show the aphids attended regularly and in great numbers by ants, so that the "honey-dew" clearly forms a substantial proportion of the ants' food. Most species of ants, including those that harbour and "domesticate" root-feeding aphids in their nests, and those, *e.g.* species of *Formica*, which do not do so, depend to a greater or less extent on the secretion from these insects for their food supply during the spring and summer.

The common wood-ant, *F. rufa*, so abundant in the Porlock district, may be seen to ascend in large numbers several kinds of trees and other plants. Though the objective of the ants is in some cases the secretion on the opening leaf-buds, they are more often in search of aphides. Hardly a single oak-tree can be seen without an ascending stream of thin-bodied ants and a descending one of full-fed ones.

The small oak aphid *Thelaxes dryophila* (No. 1), which forms its colonies at the base of the young leaves, is almost invariably attended by these ants. The clusters of aphids are covered with ants, which walk carefully over their tiny bodies and imbibe the sweet secretion.

These ants also ascend fir-trees in large numbers, but I am not sure of their object here. The same ant, *F. fusca*, *M. ruginodis* and *scabrinodis*, lick the waxy globules extruded by the nymph of species of Psyllid.

The common aphid (*A. rumicis*, No. 2) is attended by vast numbers of *F. fusca*, *glebaria*, *L. niger*, and *Myrmica ruginodis*, *laevinodis*, and *scabrinodis*, very often two species of ant on

the same aphids, but they carefully avoid one another. At Culbone in July, 1916, a large bush of sycamore was covered by *rufa* attending *Chaitophorus aceris* (No. 4). Also immense numbers of *F. glebaria* were seen on milfoil with *Aphis* (No. 6). In all these cases a very large proportion of each ant colony must have been engaged in gathering supplies in this way.

Perhaps it is worth mentioning that I have never observed the common rose-aphis attended by ants, even where ants were visiting another species of aphid on an adjacent bush.

MERMITHOGYNES.

In the marshes at Porlock on July 14th, 1916, I found several females in a nest of *Lasius flavus* with very small wings and distended abdomens. About half the females visible in the nest were brachypterous, the rest being normal. On August 18th in the same locality I found similar females of *L. alienus*. The wings of the latter were proportionately smaller, and their abdomens larger, than those of *flavus*.

The abdomen of each of these females contained a large white nematode worm (Mermis) over an inch long; in some of the ants there were two worms. I kept several ants for two or three weeks, but the worms did not emerge—no doubt they should have been kept longer. Apart from the wings, which are perfectly formed but only a quarter the normal size, there is no external difference; the ovaries however of the parasitized ants were very small and less developed than in the normal ones. Previously in 1899 and 1900 I had taken similar parasitized females of these two species in Oxfordshire, but recorded them merely as brachypterous forms.

VARIOUS MYRMECOPHILOUS INSECTS.

A brief mention may be made of a few well-known myrmecophiles found at Porlock. Besides the larvae and pupae of the fly *Microdon mutabilis*, already referred to as found with *F. fusca* (and rarely with *M. scabrinodis*), there are the beetles *Atemeles emarginatus* with the same two species of ant and *M. ruginodis* and *laevinodis*; and *Claviger testaceus*, with

L. flavus and occasionally *L. alienus*. The larvae of *Atemeles*, when ready to pupate, are covered with earth by the worker ants, just as are their own larvae.

Two rare coccids are abundant at Porlock. One, *Ripersia formicarii*. I first took there on April 25th, 1915, in a nest of *L. flavus*, and have since taken it many times with this ant, *L. niger*, *alieno-niger*, and *alienus*. The ants value the insects, and when disturbed, carry them down out of sight. The other, *Ortheziola vej dovskii*, a most curious insect, was taken with *L. flavus* on May 1st, 1915. I subsequently found it again in great numbers in nests of *L. flavus*, and occasionally in those of *L. alienus*, and *niger* var. *alieno-niger*. The ants take no notice of this scale, even when it is introduced into artificial nests. The scales fix themselves to thread-like roots round the unoccupied edges of nests under stones, and as I have found them almost as often under stones without ants, their association with the latter is very slight.

Notices of Books.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF PREHISTORIC ART, by Ernest A. Parkyn, M.A. (Longmans, Green and Co., London, 1915; 8vo., pp. xviii, 349, illustrated; price 10s. 6d. net).

This work, although extremely well produced and filled with a large number of striking illustrations, is not without errors and omissions, which, however, are not of very great consequence; but they might have been avoided had the proof-sheets been read by one or two antiquaries engaged in the same field of research. In the space of this short notice it is only possible to point out a few of these little blemishes in what is otherwise a well compiled and much needed work for the general student of Prehistoric Art.

The writer of this notice is chiefly interested in Chapters V to the end; but he is fully sensible of the skill and judgment displayed by the author in getting so much valuable information on Palæolithic art into the space of the first four chapters. In a work of this kind one seldom sees such a careful selection of typical illustrations, and one is impressed by the fact that this part of the work gives a much clearer view than could be obtained by reading the scattered French literature on the subject. In saying that the horse represented on the Cresswell Crags rib is the only engraving of the Palæolithic period yet discovered in Britain (p. 49) the author is perhaps hardly correct, unless he is not prepared to accept the incised drawing of a horse on a rib-bone found on the outskirts of Sherborne, Dorset (Sherborne School Museum), and described by Dr. Smith Woodward in the *Quart. Journ. Geol. Society*, vol. LXX (1914), pp. 100-103.

In the space at the author's disposal the Neolithic period is concisely described. On p. 138 the statement that no pottery whatever was found during the most important part of the examination of Wor Barrow, Handley, is not correct, for the writer of this notice removed the primary interments and with them the primitive piece of pottery figured and described in *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, iv, p. 86, Plate 257, fig. 19.

On the whole the Bronze Age and its artistic productions are admirably dealt with, but it is somewhat surprising that although the gold lunulae are described at some length there is no reference

in these chapters to the gold torcs of the period of which over thirty specimens have been found in Great Britain and Ireland. Amongst them is the torc found at Yeovil in 1909, upon which a full paper was written which included details of the distribution of gold torcs of the Bronze Age (see *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, LV, ii, 66-84). With regard to bronze trumpets (pp. 167-172) it is a question if the specimen found in the river Witham, near Tattersall Ferry, Lincs., should not be included in the list, but it may be of rather later date than the typical Irish specimens (*Phil. Trans.*, LXXXVI, 1796, Plate xi; and *Mag. of Music*, Feb., 1893, fig. 1 of *Ancient Bronze Trumpets*). On p. 234, "Mastertown" is a misprint for "Martinstown." No mention is made of vessels of Kimmeridge shale of the Bronze Age.

Turning to the Early Iron Age we find that, owing probably to the exigencies of space, certain sections,—as for instance iron objects,—are very brief; but many of the most ornate bronze "finds" are illustrated. Somerset, of course, figures prominently, owing to the world-famed discoveries in the Lake Villages at Glastonbury and Meare. But to our surprise there is no allusion to the examples of Late-Celtic art discovered in Wookey Hole and described in Mr. Balch's work (1914) on the subject. The spoon-shaped objects found at Weston, near Bath, are figured; also the gold torc discovered at Clevedon with the terminal enlargements ornamented with a curvilinear design typical of the period. Descriptions are also given of the heavy torc of bronze found at Wraxall, and the fine collection of horse-trappings from the Polden Hills, several of which are enamelled. The absence in the Lake Villages of objects ornamented with enamels is somewhat puzzling; possibly the villages ceased to be inhabited before this style of ornament came into general use. The villagers had crucibles for bronze and perhaps glass making, but they were of fire-clay and not of stone as stated by Mr. Parkyn (p. 317). The dice from Glastonbury are marked 3 to 6, and not 1 to 6 (p. 317), and no seeds of the oak, alder and birch were found (p. 317). Models of bronze boars of this period, alluded to on p. 278, should include the specimen from Meare (*Brit. Assoc. Report*, 1913, p. 225).

On p. 315, "Dunston" should read "Duston"; in other places "Sir W. Wylde" should be "Sir W. Wilde." The four camps mentioned on p. 313 as being excavated by General Pitt-Rivers are not all in Dorset; the South Lodge Camp and Martin Down Camp are in S. Wilts.

H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

THE ARTS IN EARLY ENGLAND. VOLS. III and IV. SAXON ART AND INDUSTRY IN THE PAGAN PERIOD. By G. Baldwin Brown, M.A. (John Murray, 1915 ; 8vo., Vol. III, pp. xl, 387 ; Vol. IV, pp. xxxv, 437 ; with 8 plates in colour, 158 half-tone plates, 29 illustrations in the text, and 8 maps ; price 21s. net per vol.).

These two splendid volumes continue and expand a work commenced many years ago. Its first two volumes dealing with *The Life of Saxon England in its relation to the Arts* and with the Ecclesiastical Architecture of the Saxon period were published as long ago as 1903. One result of the long delay, due to various causes, has been to enable the writer to deal with his subject in a much fuller manner than originally intended and on broader lines, and to look at "the subject of Anglo-Saxon art from the standpoint of a wide survey of the artistic activities of the whole Germanic race." Incidentally it has enabled him to include the many important finds which have been made in the last twelve years and have added much to our knowledge of a subject which is constantly presenting new aspects through the discovery of fresh material.

The volumes before us deal in fifteen chapters with the artistic aspects of the early Anglo-Saxon coinage, with the cemeteries and the tomb furniture from which our knowledge of the subject is almost entirely derived, with the pottery, inlaid jewellery and other objects, and with the general bearing of the archaeological evidence on the question of the migrations and settlements of the Anglo-Saxons. Five chapters are devoted to the latter question, while the account of the tomb-furniture occupies no less than six. A further and final instalment of the work is promised, which will deal with carved stones, illuminated manuscripts and later objects of a more secular nature. The Alfred Jewel is left over for this concluding portion of the work, and in consequence of this Somerset is barely mentioned in these volumes. The archaeological evidence, which can show no Saxon cemetery with the tomb furniture of heathen burials in Somerset, agrees with the records, from which we can infer that the Saxon advance did not lap over the borders of Somerset till the heathen period had ended. Taunton Museum therefore furnishes one only of the many objects figured in these volumes,—a Romano-British penannular brooch from Ham Hill chosen to illustrate by comparison the survival of certain Roman and Celtic types into the Anglo-Saxon period (Plate L, fig. 1).

A study of these volumes fully justifies the author's claim that Anglo-Saxon art possessed an originality and powers of design and execution with which it is not commonly credited. He might further have pointed out that a vast amount of the best artistic work of the time has undoubtedly perished owing to the material

in which it was wrought. The Anglo-Saxon was a carpenter and wood-carver before he was a mason or sculptor, and a find of Anglo-Saxon wood-work similar to the wonderful collection from the Oseberg ship-mound now in the Museum at Christiania would assuredly disclose an equally unsuspected degree of culture and refinement among races whom monkish chroniclers depict as mere barbarians.

We have no space left in which to deal with the subject of the bearing of the archæological evidence on historical problems which occupies so much of the fourth volume, but this is a complex question which could not be adequately dealt with in a review. Suffice it to say that on this point Professor Baldwin Brown agrees generally with the views of Mr. E. Thurlow Leeds in his recently published handbook on *The Archæology of the Anglo-Saxon Settlements* and students of the subject must in future reckon with their work.

ALBANY F. MAJOR.

THE CHANCEL OF ENGLISH CHURCHES, by Francis Bond, M.A. (Oxford University Press, 1916 ; 8vo., pp. vii, 274 ; 229 illustrations ; price 7s. 6d. net).

The title is followed by four lines descriptive of the various objects fixed and portable to be found in the chancel. The name of the author is sufficient warrant that the contents will satisfy the most exacting reader, while the critic will find little to complain of.

The table of contents indicates ten chapters for as many separate items ; to which are added an appendix on the Holy water stoup, and a bibliography of works consulted. These are mostly modern English books. It is trying to find Bishop Hobhouse's name misrendered as Hobson.

The contents of an English chancel at the present day consist of occasional fragments of early work, and a mass of the most appalling rubbish ever produced by and for an inartistic people. A wild and Hunnish fury has wrought havoc here from Henry VIII to Victoria.

A few stone altars remain in their proper position ; probably more may be found doing duty as paving-stones in the aisles, or monumental slabs, or even degraded to treads and landing levels on external staircases.

The seventeenth century revival about 1620 supplied much good woodwork, but only altars and altar rails are discussed in this volume, other fittings having been treated of in earlier volumes of the series. All the varied contents of the chancel are represented

in Somersetshire churches. In this county of fine wood-carving, the Communion Table and its enclosing rails naturally received much attention, and several good examples are given. An illustrated description of the Somerton Table with curious figure groups on the large bulbs or "melons" of the legs will be found in *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries*, December, 1916.

The remains of the reredos dug up in Wellington Church have been placed in the Taunton Museum. Blackford, near North Cadbury, possesses two alabaster figures of a vanished reredos. Collinson states that "what renders Martock Church a subject of general admiration, is an elegant superb altar-piece in stucco-plaster," of which his history provides a plate. The east window here, as well as at Yeovil and many other churches, has now been freed from this obstruction, an action which, to judge from a statement on p. 100, Mr. Bond would seem to deprecate.

Perhaps piscinas have survived in larger numbers than any other fitting. The absence of imagery and the ease with which they could be filled in and hidden behind whitewashed plaster has tended to their preservation. The author supplies a note on the origin of the double piscina, which was in fashion (it was certainly not universal) from the middle of the thirteenth century for some time. A good example will be found at Shepton Mallet.

It is noticeable that there is no reference to the low-side window in the chancel wall. No satisfactory explanation of their purpose has yet been given; but as they are always found in the chancel or near the site of an altar, it may be surmised that they were used during the service.

In closing this notice of a beautiful and interesting book reference must be made to one striking point. The contents are a commentary on the saying: "Diversa in similibus." Whatever was required would be produced differing in some degree from any other example. No two designs are ever exactly alike. The modern tendency is for the opposite: "Similia in diversis." The practice of "standardizing" is now spreading to architecture. It is much simpler and much cheaper. A uniform set of designs can be kept in a central office in London; and one store can provide all the necessary moulds, templates, and scaffolding for carrying out the designs in any part of the United Kingdom. And yet people wonder why modern designs are so deadening, and modern fittings so monotonous. How different from the results obtained when every Cathedral and Abbey had its own designers and workmen, whose individuality could be expressed in the work required in the district round about.

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- 1911 BARRETT, A. G., Eastbrook, Trull, Taunton.
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- 1875 BARRETT, JONATHAN, Ashfield Lodge, Taunton (deceased).
- 1908 BARRETT, Miss, Ashfield Lodge, Taunton.
- 1916 BARRETT, Mrs. W., Moredon, North Curry.
- 1916 BARRETT, Mrs. W., Somerleigh, The Esplanade, Minehead.
- 1896 BARSTOW, J. J. JACKSON, The Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1891 BARTELOT, Rev. R. G., Fordington St. George, Dorchester.
- 1914 BARTELT, F. L., Corston Lodge, near Bristol.
- 1914 BASKETT, S. R., Evershot, Dorchester (deceased).
- 1908 BASTARD, Rev. J. M., Mountswood, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 1915 BATCHELOR, G. B., Combe Florey House, Taunton.
- 1904 †*BATH, The Most Honourable the Marquess of, K.G., Longleat, Warminster, **Trustee, V.P.**
- 1886 BATTEN, H. CARY G., Leigh Lodge, Abbot's Leigh, Bristol.
- 1899 BATTEN, Mrs. H. CARY G., Leigh Lodge, Abbot's Leigh, Bristol.
- 1903 BATTEN, Major H. C. CARY, Ryne Intrinseca, Yetminster, Dorset.
- 1886 BATTEN, H. PHELIPS, Lufton, Yeovil.
- 1897 BATTEN, Capt. J. B., Lynn Lodge, Mullingar, co. Westmeath.
- 1886 BATTEN, Col. J. MOUNT, C.B., Upcerne, Dorchester (deceased).
- 1913 BAXTER, Lieut.-Col. W. H., The Wilderness, Sherborne.
- 1913 BAXTER, Mrs. W. H., The Wilderness, Sherborne.
- 1908 BAYNHAM, Rev. A. W., The Vicarage, Ash Priors, Taunton.
- 1903 †BEALE, FRANK, Bank House, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1914 BEARE, ALFRED JAMES, 7, The Avenue, Taunton.

- 1913 BEATTIE, I. HAMILTON, Artillery Mansions, Westminster.
 1909 BELCHER, WALTER, Fore Street, Bridgwater.
 1912 BELFIELD, Major S., Bagborough House, Taunton.
 1897 BELL, Rev. W. A., Fernbank, Nore Road, Portishead.
 1912 BELLOT, HUGH H. L., D.C.L., High Ham, Somerset.
 1906 BENNETT, Rev. F. S. M., Hawarden Rectory, Chester.
 1891 BENNETT, Mrs., Dallington Vicarage, Northampton.
 1911 BENSON, Capt. P. G. R., Bishops Lydeard House, Taunton.
 1895 BERE, CHARLES, Old Halls, Milverton.
 1909 BERESFORD, Rev. Preb. J., 6, St. Ann's Street, Salisbury.
 1907 BERRYMAN, F. H., Field House, Shepton Mallet.
 1898 BERTHON, Mrs. ALDERSON, North Curry.
 1914 BIRD, CHARLES A., Alcombe House, Alcombe, Dunster.
 1914 BIRD, JOHN F., Alcombe Cote, Alcombe, Taunton.
 1907 BIRKBECK, L. H. C., M.B., The Old Vicarage, Taunton.
 1908 BIRKS, Rev. J., F.G.S.
 1910 BLACK, W. N., Otterhead, Taunton.
 1908 BLAKE, E. J., The Old House, Crewkerne.
 1902 BLAKE, Colonel M. LOCKE, Bridge House, South Petherton.
 1911 BLAKE, ROBERT, Yarn Barton, South Petherton.
 1911 BLAKE, Mrs. R., Yarn Barton, South Petherton.
 1908 BLAKE, W. FAREWELL, Bridge House, South Petherton.
 1917 BLATHWAYT, Rev. F. L., Melbury Osmund Rectory, Dorchester.
 1908 BLATHWAYT, G. W. WYNTER, Wellisford Manor, Wellington.
 1891 BLATHWAYT, Lt.-Col. LINLEY, F.L.S., Eagle House, Batheaston.
 1910 BLATHWAYT, R. W., Dyrham Park, Chippenham.
 1887 BLATHWAYT, Rev. WYNTER E., Dyrham Rectory, Chippenham.
 1909 BOGUE, W. A., F.E.S., Lloyds Bank, Watchet.
 1912 BOLES, Lt.-Col. D. F., M.P., Watts House, Bishops Lydeard.
 1903 †BOND, F. BLIGH, F.R.I.B.A., 25, Sydenham Hill, Bristol.
 1898 BOODLE, R. W., 7, Pershore Road, Birmingham.
 1905 BOORD, PERCY, Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1915 BOORMAN, Rev. HAROLD.
 1892 †BOTHAMLEY, C. H., Weston-super-Mare.
 1896 BOTHAMLEY, Rev. H., Richmond Lodge, Bath.
 1878 †BOUVERIE, H. H. PLEYDELL, Brymore, Bridgwater, **Trustee**.
 1912 BOWEN, Miss E., Wentwood, Clevedon.
 1912 BOWEN, Miss M., Wentwood, Clevedon.
 1908 BOWNES, Mrs., Creech St. Michael, Taunton.

- 1914 BOYD, Rev. Preb. S. A., B.C.L., The Rectory, Bath.
 1911 BOYLE, Miss MARION M., The Manor, Staple Fitzpaine, Taunton.
 1904 BOYLE, Capt. MONTGOMERIE, The Manor, Staple Fitzpaine.
 1906 †BOYLE, Capt. R. C., The Grove, Cheddon Fitzpaine, **Jt. Treasurer.**
 1897 BOYS, Rev. H. A., North Cadbury Rectory, S.O., Somerset.
 1905 BRADFORD, Mrs. A. E., Hendford Cottage, Yeovil.
 1908 BRADFORD, Mrs. JOHN, Ashfield, Martock.
 1902 BRAITHWAITE, JOSEPH BEVAN, The Highlands, New Barnet.
 1899 BRAMBLE, Miss E. M., Caerleon, Weston-super-Mare.

BRANCH AND AFFILIATED SOCIETIES :—

- 1903 BATH AND DISTRICT BRANCH (T. S. Bush, Hon. Sec., Bath).
 1910 BRIDGWATER FIELD CLUB (H. Corder, Hon. Sec., Bridgwater).
 1902 GLASTONBURY ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY (G. C. Swayne, Hon. Sec., Glastonbury).
 1890 NORTHERN BRANCH (Francis Were, Hon. Sec., Stoke Bishop).
 1904 SHEPTON MALLET NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (G. H. Mitchell, Hon. Sec., Shepton Mallet).
 1899 TAUNTON FIELD CLUB (H. St. George Gray, Hon. Sec., Taunton Castle).
 1905 WELLS NATURAL HISTORY AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY (E. E. Barnes, Hon. Sec., Wells).
 1891 WESTON-SUPER-MARE AND AXBRIDGE DISTRICT BRANCH (C. H. Bothamley, Hon. Sec., Weston-super-Mare).
 1908 BRANCKER, Rev. P. W., Brent Knoll Vicarage, Highbridge.
 1915 BRETON, Miss ADELA C., 15, Camden Crescent, Bath.
 1910 BRIGGS, CHARLES A., Rock House, Lynmouth, R.S.O. (deceased).
 1917 BRIGGS, T. H., Rock House, Lynmouth, R.S.O.
 1914 BRISTOWE, H. C., M.D., Wrington, Bristol.
 1889 †BROADMEAD, W. B., Enmore Castle, Bridgwater, **Trustee.**
 1877 BRODERIP, EDMUND, Cossington Manor, Bridgwater.
 1911 BRODERIP, EDMUND F., Branksome Chine House, Bournemouth.
 1898 BROWN, DAVID, Estayne House, Wellington Road, Taunton.
 1882 BROWN, JOHN, Wadeford House, Chard.
 1906 BRUTON, F. A., 2, Clyde Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.
 1914 BRUTTON, Major R. HALL, 15, The Park, Yeovil (deceased).
 1909 BRYMER, Ven. Archdeacon F. A., Charlton Mackrell, Somerton.
 1914 BUCHANAN, NORMAN, Osborne House, Yeovil (deceased).
 1906 BUCKLAND, J. C., Ashbury, South Road, Taunton.

- 1881 BULL, Rev. T. WILLIAMSON, Charlecote, Lansdown, Bath.
- 1893 †BULLEID, A., L.R.C.P., F.S.A., Dymboro, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
- 1905 BULLEID, Mrs. ARTHUR, Dymboro, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
- 1913 BULLEID, A. HILARY, Dymboro, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
- 1914 †BULLEID, G. LAWRENCE, Above Town, Glastonbury.
- 1909 BURN, R. CHRISTIE, Sidcot School, Winscombe.
- 1902 †BURNELL, C. E., Henley, Shepton Mallet.
- 1910 BURT, SAMUEL, Woodstock, Hendford, Yeovil.
- 1892 BUSH, R. C., 1, Winifred's Dale, Bath.
- 1892 †BUSH, THOS. S., 20, Camden Crescent, Bath.
- 1898 BUTLER, W. B., Southgate, Wellington Road, Taunton.
- 1910 BYNE, Major R. M., 10, Tregonwell Road, Minehead.
- 1911 †BYRCHMORE, Rev. J., The Vicarage, West Hatch, Taunton.
- 1911 CAIRNS, The Earl, Farleigh House, Bath.
- 1914 CAMERON, Rev. A. T., The Rectory, Chipstable, Wiveliscombe.
- 1914 CAMERON, Mrs. A. T., The Rectory, Chipstable, Wiveliscombe.
- 1901 CAPEL, ARTHUR, Bulland Lodge, Wiveliscombe.
- 1912 CAPRON, EDWARD, Waverly, Station Road, Wellington.
- 1913 CARDEW, Major F. E., Bush, Spaxton, Bridgwater.
- 1909 CARÖE, W. D., F.S.A., 3, Great College St., Westminster, S.W.
- 1906 CARR, JONATHAN, Wood House, Twerton, Bath.
- 1887 CASH, J. O., High Street, Wincanton.
- 1912 †CATLOW, Rev. W. E., School House, Mount Street, Bridgwater.
- 1899 CAYLEY, Rev. R. A., High Place, Frome.
- 1913 CECIL, Lady FRANCIS, Alford House, Alford, Somerset.
- 1895 CHADWYCK-HEALEY, Chancellor Sir C. E. H., K.C.B., Wyphurst,
Cranleigh; and Harcourt House, Cavendish Square, London.
- 1913 CHADWYCK-HEALEY, Miss, New Place, Porlock.
- 1916 CHAFFEY, E. RAYMOND, Reckleford Cross, Yeovil.
- 1910 CHAFFEY, Capt. R. S. C., East Stoke House, Stoke-under-Ham.
- 1905 CHAMBERLAIN, G. P., 12, Hovelands, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 1908 CHAMBERS, E. W., Woodlands House, Holford, Bridgwater.
- 1913 CHANNELL, WILLOUGHBY T., Henlade House, Taunton.
- 1902 CHANT, T. W., Clarendon Lodge, Clarendon Rd., Watford, Herts.
- 1906 CHANTER, Rev. J. F., F.S.A., Marlands, Exmouth.
- 1874 CHAPMAN, A. ALLAN, Conway, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1906 CHAPMAN, ERNEST M., 13, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1904 CHARBONNIER, T., 9, Cornwallis Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1912 CHASTEL DE BOINVILLE, Rev. C. W., Fieldhead, Headingley,
Leeds.

- 1908 CHATER, ARTHUR G., 41, Porchester Square, London, W.
- 1917 CHATER, J. S., M.D., Tower House, Park Street, Taunton.
- 1875 CHEETHAM, F. H., Triscombe House, Taunton.
- 1904 CHICHESTER, Mrs. C., Hazelcroft, Horsington, Templecombe.
- 1895 CLARK, F. J., F.L.S., Netherleigh, Street.
- 1902 CLARK, JOHN B., Overleigh House, Street.
- 1902 CLARK, ROGER, Street.
- 1873 †CLARK, W. S., Mill Field, Street.
- 1893 CLARKE, C. P., Lightcliffe, Staplegrove, Taunton.
- 1901 CLARKE, Major R. STUART, Bishops Hull, Taunton.
- 1916 CLARKE, W. H., Lausanne House, Margate.
- 1899 CLATWORTHY, ELAND, Cutsey, Taunton.
- 1904 CLATWORTHY, Mrs. E., Cutsey, Taunton.
- 1915 CLATWORTHY, Miss R., Hawthorne Cottage, Mount St., Taunton.
- 1910 CLELAND, JOHN, M.D., LL.D., D.SC., F.R.S., Drumclog, Crewkerne.
- 1910 CLELAND, Mrs. A. M. S., Drumclog, Crewkerne.
- 1909 CLERK, Mrs. R. MILD MAY, Charlton House, Shepton Mallet.
- 1903 CLOTHIER, Miss C. B., Wraxhill, Street.
- 1884 CLOTHIER, S. T., Leigholt, Street.
- 1882 COLEMAN, Rev. J. J.
- 1901 †COLES, JOHN, 18, Mitchell Street, Wellington.
- 1891 COLES, Rev. Canon V. S. S., 19, Fore Street, Seaton.
- 1912 COLLIER, CHARLES, Bridge House, Culmstock, Devon.
- 1907 COLLINS, W. GROSETT, The Priory, Cannington, Bridgwater.
- 1898 COLTHURST, G. E., Northfield, Taunton.
- 1912 COLTHURST, W. B., A.R.I.B.A., 51, High Street, Bridgwater.
- 1908 COMMANS, JOHN E., 11, Brock Street, Bath.
- 1909 CONEY, Lieut. GERALD B., The Hall, Batcombe, Evercreech.
- 1910 COOPER, H. MONTAGUE, 29, East Street, Taunton.
- 1912 COOTE, Rev. F. G., Staple Fitzpaine Rectory, Taunton.
- 1904 COPLESTON, F. S., Claremont, Trull.
- 1912 COPP, A. G., Watchet, Somerset.
- 1912 CORFIELD, The Hon. Mrs. CLAUDE, St. Mary's Vicarage, Taunton.
- 1876 CORNER, H., Holly Lodge, North Town, Taunton.
- 1916 CORNER, H. R., Tregedna, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1876 CORNISH, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, Redclyffe, Walton Park, Clevedon.
- 1896 CORNISH, R., Cedar House, Axminster, Devon.
- 1911 CORNISH, A. VIVYAN, Odcombe Rectory, Montacute.
- 1914 COSTOBADIE, HUGH, F.R.C.S. Edin., Midsomer Norton, Bath.

- 1891 COTCHING, W. G., Wild Oak, Taunton.
- 1903 COTTER, Rev. L. RUTLEDGE, The Rectory, West Coker.
- 1907 COURT, Rev. LEWIS H., 10, Chesham St., King's Cliff, Brighton.
- 1906 †COWAN, T. W., F.L.S., F.G.S., Upcott House, Bishops Hull.
- 1879 COX, HERBERT, Williton.
- 1916 COZENS, W. H., Furzedown, Streetly Lane, Sutton Coldfield.
- 1907 CRAVEN, CAMPBELL J., 11, Lansdown Pl., Victoria Sq., Clifton.
- 1890 CRESPI, A. J. H., M.D., Cooma, Poole Road, Wimborne.
- 1911 CRUTTWELL, PERCY W., Northcote, Frome.
- 1911 CUFFE, T. W., Keenthorne House, Fiddington, Bridgwater.
- 1915 *CURZON OF KEDLESTON, The Rt. Hon. Earl, K.G., G.C.S.I.,
F.R.S., etc., 1, Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.; and
Montacute House, Somerset.
- 1910 DAMON, EDMUND, Ellisfield, Summerlands, Yeovil.
- 1897 DAMPIER-BIDE, THOS. WM., Kingston Manor, Yeovil (deceased).
- 1875 DANIEL, Rev. Preb. W. E., Horsington Rectory, Templecombe.
- 1917 DASHWOOD, Rev. R. V. L., The Rectory, N. Perrott, Crewkerne.
- 1911 DAUBENEY, Colonel E. K., Eastington House, Cirencester.
- 1907 DAUBENY, Major E. A., Katoomba, Walton-by-Clevedon.
- 1905 DAVIES, Maj. GRIFFITH, May Bank, Manor Rd., Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1904 DAVIES, H. N., F.G.S., Ottery House, Bristol Rd., Weston-s.-Mare.
- 1874 DAVIES, J. TREVOR, Yeovil.
- 1917 DAVIES, Rev. R. S., The Rectory, Whitestaunton, Chard.
- 1912 DAVIES, Rev. W. POWELL, Babcary Rectory, Taunton.
- 1893 DAVIS, Mrs., The Warren, North Curry.
- 1909 DAVIS, Rev. Preb. T. H., Mus. Doc., The Liberty, Wells.
- 1910 DAWE, W. J., Holmdene, The Park, Yeovil.
- 1863 †‡DAWKINS, Hon. Prof. W. BOYD, D.SC., F.R.S., F.S.A., Fallowfield
House, Fallowfield, Manchester, **V.P.**
- 1903 DENING, S. H., Crimchard House, Chard.
- 1897 DENMAN, T. ISAAC, 13, Princes Street, Yeovil.
- 1887 DERHAM, HENRY, Charlestown House, Percy Road, Boscombe.
- 1891 DERHAM, WALTER, F.G.S., Junior Carlton Club, London, S.W.
- 1908 DE SALIS, The Rt. Rev. C. F., Bishop of Taunton, Bishops
Mead, Taunton.
- 1898 DICKINSON, R. E., 65, South Audley St., Mayfair, London, W.
- 1916 DILKS, T. BRUCE, East Gate, Bridgwater.
- 1908 DINHAM, Mrs. H., 1, Park Terrace, Taunton.
- 1875 DOBRÉE, S., The Priory, Wellington.

- 1874 DOBSON, Mrs., Oakwood, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
- 1900 †DODD, Rev. J. A., Winscombe Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1910 DOIDGE, HARRIS, The Bank, High Street, Taunton.
- 1906 DONALDSON, J. T. G., Deefa, Prince's Road, Clevedon.
- 1913 DONNE, THOS. SALISBURY, Millbrook, Castle Cary, Som.
- 1896 DOWELL, Mrs. A. G., The Hermitage, Glastonbury.
- 1917 DOWNES, ARTHUR, Church Cottage, East Brent, Highbridge.
- 1911 †DOWNES, HAROLD, M.B., Ditton Lea, Ilminster.
- 1898 DRAYTON, W., 2, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1913 DREWETT, R. B., Park Mount, Castle Cary, Som.
- 1906 DUCKET, Mrs. E. A., Radnor House, The Manor Way, Blackheath, London, S.E.
- 1884 DUCKWORTH, Rev. W. A., Orchardleigh Park, Frome.
- 1905 DUNHAM, D., 103, Hampstead Way, London, N.W.
- 1913 DUNN, Rev. JOHN, LL.D., Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1913 DYKE, ERNEST H., New Barn, Wincanton.
- 1896 DYSON, JOHN, Moorlands, Crewkerne.
- 1910 EASTMENT, F. M., Drayton Court, Curry Rivel.
- 1911 EASTON, PERCY P., County Club, Worthing.
- 1901 †EASTWOOD, A. E., Leigh Court, Taunton, **Trustee.**
- 1880 EDEN, Mrs., The Grange, Kingston, Taunton.
- 1912 ELLERY-ANDERSON, W. E., 76, Woodstock Road, Oxford.
- 1899 ELTON, AMBROSE, 3, Woolley Street, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.
- 1881 †ELTON, Sir EDMUND H., Bart., Clevedon Court, **V.P.**
- 1908 EMERSON, Maj.-Gen. A. L., Elmfield Cot., South Rd., Taunton.
- 1897 ERNST, Mrs., Manor Cottage, Westcombe, Evercreech.
- 1875 ESDAILE, C. E. J., Cothelestone House, Taunton.
- 1906 ETHERINGTON, Rev. F. McD., Lenham Vicarage, Maidstone.
- 1907 EVANS, CHAS. E., Nailsea Court, Somerset.
- 1915 EVANS, Rev. G. M., Puckington Rectory, Ilminster.
- 1914 EVANS, SEBASTIAN, Goosehill House, Bower Hinton, Martock.
- 1899 EVENS, J. W., Gable End, Walton Park, Clevedon.
- 1912 EVERY, RICHARD, Marlands, Heavitree, Exeter.
- 1890 EWING, Mrs., The Lawn, Taunton.
- 1904 FARRER, Rev. Preb. WALTER, St. Cuthbert's Vicarage, Wells.
- 1916 FEAR, Rev. P. J. J., St. James's Vicarage, Taunton.
- 1910 FEARNSIDES, J. W., Knapp House, Preston Plucknett, Yeovil.
- 1914 FINCH, ALEX. H., M.R.C.S., Raddon House, Shepton Mallet.
- 1898 FISHER, W. H., Elmhurst, North Town, Taunton.

- 1893 FLIGG, WM., M.B., 28, Montpelier, Weston-super-Mare.
 1908 FORBES, B. R. M., Moraston, Clevedon.
 1883 FOSTER, E. A.
 1895 FOWLER, GERALD, Ermington, Taunton (deceased).
 1909 FOX, Mrs. C. H., Shute Leigh, Wellington.
 1896 FOX, Rev. J. C., The Rectory, Templecombe.
 1912 FOX, J. HOWARD, Robin's Close, Wellington.
 1907 FOXWELL, Professor H. S., 1, Harvey Road, Cambridge.
 1914 FRANCK, CHARLES E., Hill Court, Yatton, Som.
 1916 FRANKLIN, Miss, c/o Mrs. Colson, Briar Lea, Mount St., Taunton.
 1913 FREWEN, Lt.-Colonel S., D.S.O., Charlton Musgrove, Wincanton.
 1881 †FRY, The Rt. Hon. Sir EDW., G.C.B., P.C., D.C.L., F.R.S., etc.,
 late Lord Justice of Appeal, Failand House, Bristol, **V.P.**
 1893 †FRY, E. A., Thornhill, Kenley, Surrey.
 1895 FRY, Mrs. E. A., Thornhill, Kenley, Surrey.
 1906 FRY, Miss RENÉE, Thornhill, Kenley, Surrey.
 1898 †FRY, FRANCIS J., Cricket St. Thomas, Chard, **V.P.**
 1914 FRYER, ALFRED C., PH.D., F.S.A., 13, Eaton Crescent, Clifton.
 1916 FRYER, Miss GERTRUDE A., 13, Eaton Crescent, Clifton.
 1913 FULFORD, Mrs. E. S., Abbotscourt, Ilminster.
 1913 GANE, CHAS. E., 3, Kensington Villas, Brislington.
 1916 GARDNER, ERIC, M.B., Portmore House, Weybridge.
 1909 GARDNER, E. C., Capital and Counties Bank, Aldershot.
 1911 GARNETT, WM., Backwell Hill House, Bristol.
 1913 GARSIA, Miss G. M., Woodlands, Congresbury, Som.
 1904 GAWEN, C. R., Spring Grove, Milverton.
 1906 GEORGE, CHAS. W., 51, Hampton Road, Bristol.
 1914 GEORGE, Rev. F. H., King's College, Taunton.
 1915 GENT, Mrs. W. CONWAY, Trevarrick House, North Curry.
 1908 GERVIS, HENRY, M.D., F.S.A., 15, Royal Crescent, Bath.
 1908 GIBBON, Rev. HENRY, The Vicarage, Bathampton.
 1910 GIBBS, GEO., Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
 1887 †*GIBBS, HENRY MARTIN, Barrow Court, Flax Bourton, **V.P.**
 1884 GIFFORD, Lt.-Colonel J. W., Oaklands, Chard.
 1887 GILES, A. H., Westwood, Grove Park Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
 1913 GILL, Miss J. T., North Street, Ilminster.
 1899 GODDARD, H. R., Apse, South Road, Taunton.
 1906 GOLDNEY, Sir PRIOR, Bart., C.V.O., C.B., Derriads, Chippenham ;
 and Manor House, Halse, Taunton.

- 1910 GOODDEN, Lt.-Colonel J. B. H.
 1914 GOODDEN, WYNDHAM C., 5, Park Place Villas, Paddington, London, W.
 1902 GOODING, W. F., Durleigh Elm, Bridgwater.
 1899 GOODLAND, CHAS. J., Elm Bank, The Avenue, Taunton.
 1908 GOODLAND, Major C. HAROLD, Comeytrove, Taunton.
 1908 GOODLAND, Lieut. E. STANLEY, 1, Elm Grove, Taunton.
 1907 GOODLAND, ROGER, 10, Dartmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
 1899 GOODMAN, ALFRED E., Hovelands, Taunton.
 1896 GOODMAN, EDWIN, Yarde House, Taunton.
 1907 GOODMAN, SYDNEY C. N., 4, Harcourt Build., Middle Temple, London ; and 20, Granard Rd., Wandsworth Common, S.W.
 1915 GOULD, Sir FRANCIS CARRUTHERS, Kt., Upway, Porlock.
 1906 †GRAHAM, ARTHUR R., The Cottage, Kingsdon, Taunton.
 1912 GRAHAM, Miss, The Cottage, Kingsdon, Taunton.
 1888 GRANT, Lady LAURA, Huntly Lodge, Huntly, Aberdeenshire.
 1861 GREEN, E., F.S.A., Linleys, Audley Park Road, Bath.
 1905 GREENSLADE, W. R. J., Fairfield, Trull, Taunton.
 1902 GREGORY, GEO., 5, Argyle Street, Bath.
 1915 GRESWELL, Miss M. BLANCHE, 2, Haines Hill Terrace, Taunton.
 1892 †GRESWELL, Rev. W. H. P., F.R.G.S., Martlet House, Minehead.
 1903 GREY, GERALD J., Collina House, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
 1911 GRIMSDALE, GEO. E., Nunney Court, Frome.
 1902 GRUBB, JOHN, The Down, Winscombe, Som.
 1910 GUEST, The Lady THEODORA, Inwood, Templecombe.
 1898 GURNEY, Rev. H. F. S., The Vicarage, Stoke St. Gregory.
 1913 HAINES, Rev. F. C., The Rectory, Blackford, North Cadbury.
 1914 HALE, W. M., Claverton, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
 1909 HALLETT, H. H., Bridge House, Taunton.
 1913 HALLIDAY, Miss C. C., Glenthorne, Lynton.
 1916 HALL-STEPHENSON, J. C. M., Somerton Court, Somerton.
 1917 HAMILTON, Lady, Ford, Wiveliscombe.
 1907 HAMILTON, Mrs. E. C., Withypool, Exford, Taunton.
 1908 HAMILTON, Mrs. S. E., Fyne Court, Bridgwater (deceased).
 1896 †HAMLET, Rev. Preb., Shepton Beauchamp Rect., Seavington, S.O.
 1898 HAMMET, W. J., St. Bernard's, Upper High Street, Taunton.
 1909 HAMMETT, Miss LYDIA, 8, The Crescent, Taunton.
 1887 †HANCOCK, Rev. Preb. F., F.S.A., The Priory, Dunster.
 1912 HANCOCK, Rev. P. W. P., The Rectory, Huish Champflower, Wiveliscombe.

- 1886 †HARBIN, Rev. Preb. E. H. BATES, Newton Surmaville, Yeovil,
V.P., Trustee, and General Secretary.
- 1915 HARE, H. S., Somerville, Haines Hill, Taunton.
- 1903 HARE, SHOLTO H., F.R.G.S., Montebello, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1904 HARFORD, Rev. Preb. E. J., 2, Marlborough Buildings, Bath.
- 1908 HARLAND, Rev. R., The Vicarage, Nether Stowey, Bridgwater.
- 1915 HARRISON, HAROLD B., Applehayes, Clayhidon, Wellington.
- 1910 HARROLD, Miss ELISABETH SEARS, F.S.A. Scot., Westover,
 Virginia, U.S.A.
- 1916 HAVERFIELD, Prof. F. J., LL.D., F.S.A., Winshields, Headington
 Hill, Oxford.
- 1909 HAWKEN, Rev. A., The Vicarage, Pitminster.
- 1911 HAWKEN, Rev. C. S., The Rectory, Brympton, Yeovil.
- 1905 HAWKINS, Mrs. C. F., North Petherton.
- 1917 HAYWARD, A. RUSHER, Mount Radford, Misterton, Som.
- 1891 †HAYWARD, Rev. DOUGLAS L., The Vicarage, Bruton.
- 1894 †HEALE, Rev. C. H., The Vicarage, Williton.
- 1897 HELLIER, Mrs., c/o Messrs. Perham & Sons, The Exchange,
 Bristol.
- 1912 HELYAR, Lieut. K. C., R.N., Poundisford Lodge, Taunton.
- 1903 HEMBRY, F. W., The Uplands, Saltford, Bristol.
- 1916 HENEAGE, Mrs., Coker Court, near Yeovil.
- 1882 HENLEY, Colonel C. H., Leigh House, Chard.
- 1899 HENRY, Miss FRANCES, Brasted, Walton-by-Clevedon.
- 1908 HERAPATH, Major E. L., Rozel, Berrow Road, Burnham.
- 1912 HERBERT, Capt. The Hon. A., M.P., Pixton Park, Dulverton.
- 1910 HICHENS, Mrs. THOS. S., Flamberts, Trent, Sherborne.
- 1884 HIGGINS, JOHN, Stockwoods, Pylle, Shepton Mallet.
- 1914 HIGGINS, L. R. C., Wootton Ho., Butleigh Wootton, Glastonbury.
- 1911 HIGNETT, GEOFFREY, Hodshill Hall, South Stoke, Bath.
- 1911 HIGNETT, Mrs. G., Hodshill Hall, South Stoke, Bath.
- 1885 HILL, B. H., The Old Rectory, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1906 HILL, Mrs. E. S. CARNE, Ham Court, High Ham, Langport.
- 1917 HILL, Rev. J. S., B.D., Stowey Rectory, near Clutton, Bristol.
- 1905 HILL, Mrs. M. B., Oakhurst, Leigh Woods, Bristol.
- 1904 HINGSTON, E. ALISON, Flax Bourton, R.S.O.
- 1913 HIPPISELEY, GERALD W., Northam House, Wells.
- 1913 HIPPISELEY, HENRY E., Ston Easton, Bath (deceased).
- 1888 HIPPISELEY, W. J., 15, New Street, Wells.

- 1912 HISCOCK, GEORGE E., 6, Cyprus Terrace, Taunton.
- 1905 HOBHOUSE, Mrs. E., New Street, Wells.
- 1878 †HOBHOUSE, The Rt. Hon. HENRY, P.C., Hadspen House, Castle Cary, **V.P., Trustee.**
- 1893 HODGKINSON, W. S., Glencot, Wells.
- 1910 HODGKINSON, GUY A., Wells, Somerset.
- 1911 HODGSON, Rev. W. E., 28, Close Hall, Wells.
- 1909 HOLLIS, JAS., Waldegrave House, Chewton Mendip, Bath.
- 1910 HOLLOWAY, F. H., Townsend House, Curry Rivel.
- 1885 †HOLMES, Rev. Chancellor T. SCOTT, D.D., East Liberty, Wells.
- 1913 HOLT, Mrs. T., The Hall, Berrow Road, Burnham.
- 1912 HOLWORTHY, F. M. R., 93 & 94, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.
- 1903 HOMER, Rev. F. A., 81, Lansdown Road, Handsworth.
- 1898 HONNYWILL, Rev. J. E. W., Leigh-on-Mendip, Coleford, Bath.
- 1906 †HOOK, Rev. ARTHUR J., The Vicarage, Hambridge, Taunton.
- 1914 HORNE, Miss C. A., Belmont, St. Decuman's, Watchet.
- 1886 HORNE, Rev. ETHELBERT, Downside Abbey, Bath.
- 1875 HORNER, Sir JOHN F. FORTESCUE, K.C.V.O., Mells Park, Frome.
- 1898 HOSKINS, ED. J., 76, Jermyn Street, London, W. (deceased).
- 1905 †HOSKYNs, H. W. PAGET, North Perrott Manor, Crewkerne.
- 1905 HOSKYNs, R. DE HAVILLAND, King Ina's Palace, S. Petherton.
- 1911 HOTCHKIS, JOHN, Leycroft, Taunton (deceased).
- 1912 HOUGHTON, Rev. W., Rock House, Yatton, Bristol.
- 1884 HUDD, A. E., F.S.A., F.E.S., 108, Pembroke Road, Clifton.
- 1903 HUDSON, Rev. C. H. BICKERTON, Holy Rood, St. Giles, Oxford.
- 1915 *HUGHES, ALLAN, Lynch, Allerford, Taunton.
- 1892 HUGHES, Rev. F. L., The Rectory, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
- 1901 HUGHES, Mrs. F. L., The Rectory, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
- 1913 HUGHES, R. T. A., Daydon Lodge, Bruton, Som.
- 1907 *HUGHES, T. CANN, F.S.A., 78, Church Street, Lancaster.
- 1889 HUMPHREYS, A. L., 187, Piccadilly, London, W.
- 1866 †HUNT, Rev. W., D.LITT., 24, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.
- 1884 HUNT, WM. ALFRED, M.R.C.S., Tyndale, Yeovil.
- 1910 HUNT, Mrs. W. A., Tyndale, Yeovil.
- 1908 HURLE, J. COOKE, Brislington Hill, Bristol.
- 1909 HURLE, Mrs. J. COOKE, Brislington Hill, Bristol.
- 1910 HUTTON, STANLEY, 54, Alfred Hill, Kingsdown, Bristol.
- 1900 †HYLTON, The Rt. Hon. Lord, F.S.A., Ammerdown Park, Radstock, **V.P., Trustee.**

- 1910 ILCHESTER, The Rt. Hon. The Earl of, Melbury, Dorchester.
 1880 IMPEY, Miss E. C., Street.
 1908 INGHAM-BAKER, LAWRENCE, Wayford Manor, Crewkerne.
 1904 INGRAM, Mrs., The Lodge, Milverton (deceased).
 1900 JAMES, E. HAUGHTON, Forton, Chard.
 1908 JAMES, W. VICTOR, Leglands, Wellington.
 1908 JENNER, Lt.-Col. Sir WALTER K., Bart., Lytes Cary, Kingsdon.
 1893 JENNINGS, A. R., Tiverton.
 1916 JENNINGS, Miss C. M., Mansfield House, Taunton.
 1914 JERMYN, Col. T., Highcliff, 5, Highbury Road, Weston-s.-Mare.
 1907 JEUDWINE, J. W., LL.B., Riverside, Batheaston.
 1896 JEX-BLAKE, A. J., 13, Ennismore Gardens, London, S.W.
 1911 JOHNSON, Rev. J. BOVELL, M.D., Rowbarton, Taunton.
 1878 JONES, J. E., Eastcliffe, Exton, Topsham.
 1914 JONES, Miss PARNELL, Ar-y-Bryn, Llanddewi-Skirrid, Aber-gavenny.
 1907 JONES, Rev. R. L., The Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
 1894 JOSEPH, H. W. B., Dinder, Wells.
 1909 JOYCE, Miss A. B., The Gables, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
 1904 KEILOR, Rev. J. D. D., The Vicarage, Buckland Dinham, Frome.
 1887 KELWAY, WM., Brooklands, Huish Episcopi, Langport.
 1877 KEMEYS-TYNTE, ST.D.M., The Beeches, Claverton Down, Bath.
 1895 †KENNION, The Rt. Rev. G. W., D.D., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, The Palace, Wells, **V.P.**
 1905 KENT-BIDDLECOMBE, G. B., Belmont, Taunton.
 1911 KER, H. M. B., 3, Hamp Green Rise, Bridgwater.
 1917 KETTLEWELL, Mrs. F. B., Harptree House, E. Harptree, Bristol.
 1881 KETTLEWELL, W., Harptree Court, East Harptree (deceased).
 1908 KIDNER, Mrs. JOHN, Dodhill House, Taunton.
 1907 KILLICK, C. R., M.B., Tower Hill, Williton.
 1906 KINGSBURY, J. E., Leighton, The Avenue, Taunton.
 1902 KIRKWOOD, Colonel HENDLEY P., Newbridge House, Bath.
 1908 KITCH, W. H., Blake House, Bridgwater.
 1887 KITE, G. H., Highfield, Mount Nebo, Taunton.
 1905 KNIGHT, F. H., 13, Crawford Street, Wolverhampton.
 1913 KNIGHT, W. H., LL.B., Towns End House, Limington, Ilchester.
 1915 KNOWLES, Rev. C. Q., Ye Retreate, Milverton.
 1910 KYRKE, Lt.-Col. A. VENABLES, Staplegrove Elm, Taunton.
 1908 LAMBRICK, Rev. Preb. G. M., Blagdon Rectory, Bristol.

- 1913 LANCE, Rev. A. P., The Vicarage, Buckland St. Mary, Chard.
 1893 LANGDON, Rev. F. E. W., Membury Vicarage, Axminster.
 1910 *LANGMAN, Maj. A. L., C.M.G., North Cadbury House, Somerset.
 1913 LANGMAN, Mrs. A. L., North Cadbury House, Somerset.
 1904 LAURENCE, Mrs., The Cottage, Portishead.
 1909 LAWRENCE, Sir ALEX. W., Bart., Brockham End, near Bath.
 1906 LAWRENCE, F. W., F.R.G.S., Hillcote, Lansdown, Bath.
 1898 LAWRENCE, SAMUEL, 14, The Avenue, Taunton.
 1914 LAYCOCK, C. H., Cross Street, Moretonhampstead.
 1912 LEAKER, WM. CHAS., Parr's Bank, Glastonbury.
 1900 LEAN, J., Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster.
 1900 LEAN, Mrs. J., Shepton Beauchamp, Ilminster.
 1914 LEE, C. J., "Somerset County Herald" Office, Taunton.
 1907 LE GROS, PHILIP E., North Hill House, Frome.
 1916 *LEIGH, Capt. J. HAMILTON, F.S.A. Scot., F.L.S., Bindon, Wellington.
 1913 LEIR-CARLTON, Maj.-General R., Ditchat Priory, Evercreech.
 1897 LENG, W. LOWE, Andorra, Hill Road, Weston-super-Mare.
 1910 LETHBRIDGE, Rev. A., Shepton Beauchamp Rectory, Ilminster.
 1911 LEVERSEDGE, R. CORAM, Oxford House, Evercreech, Bath.
 1887 LEWIS, A. M., Parham House, 14, Tyndall's Park Rd., Bristol.
 1907 LEWIS, Rev. G. H., Allandale, Berrow Road, Burnham.
 1909 LEWIS, Rev. H. D., The Vicarage, Crewkerne.

LIBRARIES AND SOCIETIES :—

- 1894 BARNSTAPLE, N. DEVON ATHENÆUM (H. Greaves, *Librarian*).
 1907 BATH, The Corporation of, Guildhall, Bath (*Reference Library*).
 1902 BRISTOL PUBLIC LIBRARY (E. R. N. Mathews, *Librarian*).
 1915 BRUTON, The Ward Library (Rev. D. Ll. Hayward, *Chairman*).
 1910 EXETER PUBLIC LIBRARY (H. Tapley-Soper, *Librarian*).
 1875 FROME LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION (G. W. Wiltshire, *Treasurer*, Garden House, Frome).
 1913 HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A. (*per* E. G. Allen & Son, 14, Grape St., Shaftesbury Av., London).
 1909 MANCHESTER, The John Rylands Library.
 1913 MANCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARIES, Piccadilly, Manchester.
 1907 NEWBERRY LIBRARY, CHICAGO (*per* B. F. Stevens and Brown, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.).
 1897 NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY (*per* B. F. Stevens and Brown).

- 1885 PLYMOUTH FREE LIBRARY (R. E. Wellington, *Librarian*).
 1913 PLYMOUTH INSTITUTION, Athenæum, Plymouth (pt. exchange).
 1887 QUARITCH, BERNARD, 11, Grafton Street, London, W. (for the Boston Public Library, U.S.A.).
 1909 SOMERSET MEN IN LONDON (Maurice G. Chant, Hon. Sec., Bassishaw House, 70A, Basinghall St., London, E.C.).
 1912 UPPSALA, KUNGL. UNIVERSITETETS BIBLIOTHEK.
 1896 WELLS, THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF, (*Chapter Library*).
 1896 WELLS THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.
- 1885 LIDDON, EDWARD, M.D., Silver Street House, Taunton.
 1916 LIDDON, Rev. E. PARRY, The Vicarage, Minehead.
 1912 LINDESAY, H. de la P.C., The Manor House, Lydeard St. Lawrence.
 1915 LINDLEY, The Hon. Judge W. B., Corfe House, Taunton.
 1909 LISSANT, G., 54, Roseneath Road, Clapham Common, London.
 1906 LLEWELLIN, W. M., C.E., 8, Cotham Lawn Road, Bristol.
 1901 LLOYD, WM. HENRY, Hatch Court, Taunton (deceased).
 1869 LONG, Colonel WM., C.M.G., Newton House, Clevedon.
 1904 LOUCH, E. QUEKETT, North Street, Langport.
 1898 LOVEDAY, J. G., The Cottage, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
 1898 LOVEDAY, Mrs. J. G., The Cottage, Staplegrove Road, Taunton.
 1916 LOVELACE, MARY, Countess of, Ashley Combe, Porlock; and Ockham Park, Woking.
 1914 LUCAS, Miss F. G., Hillside, Yatton, Somerset.
 1914 LUCAS, Miss M. E., Hillside, Yatton, Somerset.
 1914 LUCAS, Rev. WM., Tolland Rectory, Wiveliscombe.
 1914 LUCAS, Mrs. WM., Tolland Rectory, Wiveliscombe.
 1906 LUTTRELL, A. F., Dunster Castle.
 1915 LYONS, Rev. JOHN, The Convent, Weston-super-Mare.
 1906 LYSAGHT, G. S., Chapel Cleeve, Washford, Taunton.
 1870 †LYTE, Sir HENRY C. MAXWELL, K.C.B., F.S.A., 61, Warwick Square, London, S.W., **V.P.**
 1910 MCCALL, HAROLD W. L., Foys, Chetnole, Sherborne.
 1912 McCLEAN, Rev. M. Y., Holy Trinity Vicarage, Taunton.
 1913 MACCONNELL, ARCHIBALD, Compton Manor, South Petherton.
 1894 McCONNELL, Rev. C. J., Pylle Rectory, Shepton Mallet.
 1909 McCORMICK, Rev. F., F.S.A. Scot., Wellington, Salop.
 1908 MACDERMOT, E. T., 8, The Circus, Bath.
 1892 MACDONALD, J. A., M.D., LL.D., 19, East Street, Taunton.

- 1915 MACGREGOR, NORMAN, Hatch Beauchamp, Taunton.
1915 MACGREGOR, Mrs. N., Hatch Beauchamp, Taunton.
1897 MACMILLAN, A. S., The Avenue, Yeovil.
1912 MACMILLAN, W. WALLACE, Woodville House, Castle Cary, Som.
1916 MACNAMARA, Rev. J. R., The Rectory, Angersleigh, Taunton.
1910 McMILLAN, WM., Auldgirth, Grove Avenue, Yeovil.
1903 MADGE, JOHN, Somerset House, Chard.
1898 MAGGS, F. R., Barton-on-Sea, New Milton, Hants.
1911 MAGRAW, Mrs. C., Clairville, Grove Rd., Wanstead, London, N.E.
1903 MAIDLOW, W. H., M.D., The Ridge, Ilminster.
1907 MAJOR, ALBANY F., 30, The Waldrons, Croydon.
1908 MALET, Rev. C. D. E., The Vicarage, Stogursey, Bridgwater.
1897 MALET, T. H. W., 46, St. Petersburg Place, London, W.
1915 MANNING-KIDD, S. M., Oxenways, Membury, Axminster.
1916 MANSFIELD-HAYSOM, R. G. B., Greenfield House, Chard.
1905 MARCHANT, ALFRED B., Hayes End, South Petherton.
1914 MARDON, A. C., Ashwick, Dulverton.
1913 MARSH, W. SUTCLIFFE,, Mount Street, Taunton (deceased).
1905 †MARSHALL, Rev. E. S., F.L.S., West Monkton Rectory, Taunton.
1899 MARSHALL, JAMES C., Oak Hill, Stoke-on-Trent.
1898 MARSON, Mrs., 86, Oakwood Rd., Golder's Green, London, N.W.
1891 MARWOOD-ELTON, Lt.-Colonel W., Heathfield Hall, Taunton.
1905 MASON, FREDERICK, School of Art, Taunton.
1909 MATHISON, J., Wearne, Langport.
1913 MATTERSON, W. A. KEY, Langford Manor, Fivehead, Taunton.
1914 MATTHEWS, S., Sidbrook, West Monkton, Taunton.
1905 MAUD, Mrs. W. HARTLEY, 57, Eaton Square, London, S.W.
1914 MAUDE, Miss A. E., 19, Upper High Street, Taunton.
1885 MAY, Rev. W. D., Ampthill Rectory, Beds.
1912 MAY, Mrs., Hillside, Batcombe ; and Broomhill, Burnaby Rd.,
Bournemouth.
1885 MAYNARD, HOWARD, Westleigh, Wellington Road, Taunton.
1899 MEADE-KING, Miss MAY, 8, Mount Terrace, Taunton.
1898 MEADE-KING, R. LIDDON, M.D., Powlett House, Taunton.
1866 MEADE-KING, WALTER, 12, Baring Crescent, Heavitree, Exeter.
1917 MERMAGEN, L. H., The Grammar School, Ilminster.
1902 MERRICK, JOHN, 2, Woodland Villas, Glastonbury.
1917 METCALFE, Rev. C. F., The Vicarage, Cothelstone, Taunton.
1888 MICHELL, Rev. A. T., F.S.A., Sheriffhales Vic., Shifnal, Salop.

- 1912 MICHELL, EDWIN LEE, Stamerham, Wellington.
- 1904 MICHELL, THEO., Trewirgie, Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
- 1913 MILD MAY, Major GEO. ST. JOHN, Queen Camel, Bath.
- 1908 MILES, Capt. Sir C. W., Bart.
- 1916 MILES, Mrs. F., 7, The Crescent, Taunton.
- 1908 MILLER, T. HODGSON, St. Alban's, Weston Park. Bath.
- 1910 MILLER, W. D., Cheddon, Taunton.
- 1907 †MILNE-REDHEAD, GEO. B., Millard's Hill, Frome.
- 1902 MITCHELL, FRANCIS H., Chard.
- 1914 MITCHELL, G. H., Waterloo Road, Shepton Mallet.
- 1908 MITCHELL, W. R., Seaborough Court, Crewkerne.
- 1910 MITCHELMORE, W. R. E., Middle Street, Yeovil.
- 1908 MOLE, ALBERT C., The Grove, Pyrland, Taunton.
- 1909 MONCK, Rev. Preb. G. G., The Vicarage, Stoke-under-Ham.
- 1913 MONCKTON, REGINALD, Sedgemoor, West Kirby, Cheshire.
- 1882 MONDAY, A. J., 2, Fairwater Terrace, Taunton.
- 1902 †MONTGOMERY, Rev. F. J., Halse Rectory, Taunton.
- 1911 MORGAN, Lt.-Col. W. LLEWELLYN, R.E., Bryn briallu, Swansea.
- 1876 MORLAND, JOHN, Wyrall, Glastonbury.
- 1916 MORLAND, J. COLEBY, Ynyswytryn, Glastonbury.
- 1909 MOYSEY, C. F., Bathealton Court, Wiveliscombe.
- 1916 MOYSEY, Miss H. G., Bathealton Court, Wiveliscombe.
- 1911 MURRAY, J. TUCKER, Banwell Abbey, Somerset.
- 1917 NAPIER, Rev. A., The Old Rectory, West Coker, Yeovil.
- 1905 NAPIER, Rev. H. F., The Rectory, Bathwick.
- 1912 NATHAN, Lt.-Col. Sir MATTHEW, G.C.M.G.
- 1911 NEAL, Miss M. E., Wheatleigh, Taunton.
- 1908 NELSON, E. MILLES, Beckington, Bath.
- 1902 NEVILLE-GRENVILLE, R., Butleigh Court, Glastonbury.
- 1914 NICHOLLS, Lt.-Col. F. P., Mountlands, South Road, Taunton.
- 1901 NIELD, WALTER, Twyford House, Wells Road, Knowle, Bristol.
- 1895 NORMAN, Colonel COMPTON, Staplegrove, Taunton.
- 1888 †NORMAN, G., M.R.I.A., 12, Brock Street, Bath.
- 1917 NORMAN, J. E., Montreux, Manor Road, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1914 NORRIS, F. E., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Hill View, Ryde's Hill, Guildford.
- 1909 OATLEY, G. H., F.R.I.B.A., Church House, Clifton.
- 1876 ODGERS, Rev. J. E., D.D., 9, Marston Ferry Road, Oxford.
- 1910 *OKE, ALFRED W., F.S.A., F.G.S., 32, Denmark Villas, Hove.
- 1896 OLIVEY, H. P., M.R.C.S., Albion House, Mylor, Penryn.

- 1913 *OXLEY, SELWYN, 75, Victoria Road, Kensington, London ;
and Union Society, Oxford.
- 1908 PAGET, Sir RICHARD, Bart., Old Fallings, Wolverhampton.
- 1897 PALMER, H. P., 6, Wellington Terrace, Taunton.
- 1908 PALMER, W. H., Bridgwater.
- 1913 PARRIS, Miss A. E., Elmfield, Churchill, Bristol.
- 1910 PARSONS, F., 28, Bridge Street, Taunton.
- 1908 PARSONS, R. M. P., The Manor House, Misterton, S.O.
- 1906 PASS, Capt. A. D., Manor Ho., Wootton Fitzpaine, Charmouth.
- 1904 PATTON, Mrs., Stoke Court, Taunton.
- 1880 PAUL, R. W., F.S.A., 9, Princes Buildings, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1907 PAULL, Colonel J. R., Summerlands, Ilminster.
- 1886 †PAYNTER, J. B., Hendford Manor House, Yeovil.
- 1898 PEARCE, EDWIN, Merrow, Taunton.
- 1908 PEARCE, Mrs. E., Merrow, Taunton.
- 1913 PEARS, Miss C. E., Wilmington, Dunster.
- 1909 PEEL, The Viscount, 52, Grosvenor Street, London, W.
- 1914 †PEMBERTON, Colonel E. St. C., Pyrland Hall, Taunton.
- 1914 PEMBERTON, Mrs., Pyrland Hall, Taunton.
- 1903 PENNY, T. S., Knowls, Taunton.
- 1889 PERCEVAL, CECIL H. SPENCER, Longwitton Hall, Morpeth.
- 1896 PERCIVAL, Rev. S. E., Merriott Vicarage, Crewkerne.
- 1881 PERFECT, Rev. H. T., 8, Upper Church Street, Bath.
- 1898 PERRY, Rev. C. R., D.D., Mickfield Rectory, Suffolk.
- 1916 PERRY, Miss M. P., 13, Trelawney Road, Cotham, Bristol.
- 1916 PETERS, W. PARSONS, Yeabridge House, South Petherton.
- 1888 *PETHERICK, E. A., F.L.S., Commonwealth Library, Melbourne.
- 1910 PETTER, JOHN, West Park, Yeovil.
- 1916 PETTER, PERCIVAL W., West Park House, Yeovil.
- 1890 PHELIPS, W. R., Montacute House, Montacute, S.O.
- 1913 PHELPS, Miss A., Castle Cary, Somerset.
- 1916 PHILLIPS, Rev. C. W., 2, Fairwater Terrace, Taunton.
- 1913 PHYTHIAN-ADAMS, W. J., Artillery Mansions, Westminster.
- 1913 PICTOR, ARTHUR J., Pitcombe, Bruton, Somerset.
- 1908 PIKE, Rev. C. E., F.R.HIST.S., 13, Taunton Road, Bridgwater.
- 1904 PINCKNEY, A. B., F.R.I.B.A., The Orchard, Bathford, Bath.
- 1915 PITTARD, Miss FLORENCE E., Torre Lea, The Avenue, Yeovil.
- 1891 PITTMAN, J. BANKS, Basing House, Basinghall St., London, E.C.
- 1907 POLLOCK, Captain J. M., Ivy Lodge, Churchill, near Bristol.

- 1906 POMEROY, The Hon. Miss, Carbery, Minehead.
- 1916 PONSONBY-FANE, JOHN, Brympton, Yeovil (deceased).
- 1882 POOLE, HUGH R., The Old House, South Petherton.
- 1885 POOLL, R. P. H. BATTEN, Road Manor, Bath.
- 1908 POPE, ALFRED, F.S.A., South Court, Dorchester.
- 1916 PORCHER, Rev. Preb. G. L., The Rectory, Dinder, Wells.
- 1876 †PORTMAN, The Right Hon. Viscount, Bryanston House, Blandford, **Patron.**
- 1911 PORTMAN, The Hon. HENRY B., Buxted Park, Uckfield, Sussex
- 1909 POTT, Rev. A. PERCIVALL, Buckland St. Mary, Chard.
- 1909 POULETT, The Right Hon. Earl, Hinton St. George, Crewkerne.
- 1905 POWELL, Rev. C., East Coker Vicarage, Yeovil.
- 1892 POWELL, SEPTIMUS, The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1902 PRICE, J. GAY, 12, The Avenue, Taunton.
- 1900 †PRICE, Rev. S. J. M., D.D., Tintinhull, Martock, S.O.
- 1912 PRICE, W. SYDNEY, Fernleigh, Wellington.
- 1896 PRIDEAUX, C. S., L.D.S., Ermington, Dorchester.
- 1894 PRIDEAUX, W. DE C., F.S.A., 12, Frederick Place, Weymouth.
- 1880 †PRING, Rev. DANIEL J., The Vicarage, North Curry.
- 1905 PRING, Capt. FRANCIS J. H., The Vicarage, North Curry.
- 1914 PRITCHARD, JOHN E., F.S.A., 22, St. John's Road, Clifton.
- 1908 QUANTOCK-SHULDHAM, Lt.-Col. F., Norton Manor, Stoke-s.-Ham.
- 1905 RADCLIFFE, HERBERT, 8, Jesmond Road, Clevedon.
- 1915 RADFORD, A. LOCKE, F.S.A., Manor House, Bradninch, Devon.
- 1910 RADFORD, Miss E. J., Sunny Hill, Bruton.
- 1905 RADFORD, W. LOCKE, Bridge House, Bickenhall, Taunton.
- 1917 RANSOME, Rev. V. A., The Rectory, Pendomer, Yeovil.
- 1911 RAWLENCE, E. A., Newlands, Salisbury.
- 1913 RAWLINS, Major E. B., Ashley Grove, Box, Wilts.
- 1917 RAWLINS, F. KERSHAW, West Chinnock, Merriott, Som.
- 1909 RAYMOND, F. L., Dunvegan, Albert Road, Caversham.
- 1886 RAYMOND, WALTER, Withypool, Exford, Taunton.
- 1902 †REEDER, Rev. W. T., The Rectory, Selworthy, Taunton.
- 1913 REEDER, Mrs. W. T., The Rectory, Selworthy, Taunton.
- 1910 RENDALL, ATHELSTAN, M.P., The Knoll, Yeovil.
- 1888 RICHARDSON, Rev. A., Bath and County Club, Bath.
- 1914 RICHARDSON, Mrs., Langford Court, near Bristol.
- 1913 RIDLEY, Rev. S. O., Addington Ho., Addington Park, Reading.
- 1897 RIXON, W. A., Turkdean Manor, Gloucestershire.

- 1892 ROBERTS, F. W., F.R.I.B.A., Northbrook Lodge, Taunton.
 1898 ROBERTS, KILHAM, M.R.C.S. Eng., Shillington, Bedfordshire.
 1914 ROBERTS, Rev. ROBERT O., East Down Rectory, Barnstaple.
 1908 †ROBINSON, The Very Rev. J. ARMITAGE, D.D., F.S.A., Dean of Wells, The Deanery, Wells, **President**.
 1913 ROBINSON, Mrs., Chamberlain Street, Wells.
 1915 ROBINSON, Miss C., 5, King's Terrace, Holway Avenue, Taunton.
 1916 ROBINSON, Rev. Preb. R. HAYES, The Vicarage, Burnham.
 1880 ROCKE, Mrs., Chalice Hill, Glastonbury.
 1912 ROE, Rev. WILFRED T., Trent Rectory, Sherborne.
 1913 ROGERS, A. S., The Towans, Burnham, Somerset.
 1908 ROGERS, ARTHUR W., D.S.C., F.G.S., 16, Park Street, Taunton.
 1904 ROGERS, F. EVELYN, The Cedars, Beckington, Bath.
 1914 ROGERS, Miss JESSIE, White House, Williton.
 1914 ROGERS, S. L., White House, Williton.
 1908 ROPER, FREEMAN, F.L.S., Forde Abbey, Chard.
 1912 ROSE, JOHN, Marlows, West Monkton, Taunton.
 1912 ROSE, Mrs. J., Marlows, West Monkton, Taunton.
 1877 ROSE, Rev. W. F., Hutton, Weston-super-Mare (deceased).
 1903 †ROSS, Rev. Preb. D. MELVILLE, The Vicarage, Langport.
 1914 ROSS, F. GORDON, Braeside, Crewkerne Road, Chard.
 1877 ROSSITER, G. F., M.B., Cairo Lodge, Weston-super-Mare.
 1907 ROWCLIFFE, W. C., Halsway Manor, Taunton.
 1913 ROWLEY, J. C., Burnham, Somerset.
 1909 RUCK, Captain G. A., The Copse, Shiplett, Weston-super-Mare.
 1909 RUSHTON, Miss, Highnam, Minehead.
 1891 RUTTER, Rev. J. H., Linton Vicarage, Cambs.
 1906 SADLER, O. T., Weacombe House, Bicknoller, Taunton.
 1904 SAGE, F. G., The Meadows, Claygate; and Stavordale Priory.
 1895 †ST. AUDRIES, Rt. Hon. Lord, P.C., St. Audries, Som., **Trustee**.
 1912 SALAMAN, CLEMENT, Treborough Lodge, Roadwater, Taunton.
 1908 SANDERS, Colonel R. A., M.P.
 1911 †SAUNDERS, Rev. G. W., The Vicarage, Martock.
 1914 SAUNDERS, Mrs. G. W., The Vicarage, Martock.
 1912 SAVORY, J. HARRY, 4, Rodney Place, Clifton.
 1906 SCOTT, Miss M. E., Wey House, Norton Fitzwarren.
 1896 SCOTT, M. H., 5, Lansdown Place West, Bath.
 1910 SCRATTON, ARTHUR, Woodleigh, Bradford-on-Avon.
 1915 SCRUTTON, The Hon. Sir T.E., P.C., Royal Courts of Justice, Lond.

- 1863 SEYMOUR, ALFRED, Knoyle, Wilts (deceased).
 1908 SHARP, CECIL J., 27, Church Row, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
 1916 SHAW, Lieut. PERCY, Steyning Manor, Stogursey.
 1909 SHELDON, FRANK, The Gatehouse, Keward, Wells.
 1917 SHELMERDINE, Rev. F., The Rectory, Hinton St. George, Crewkerne.
 1903 SHEPHERD, HERBERT H., The Shrubbery, Ilminster.
 1903 †SHEPPARD, H. BYARD, 8, Hammet Street, Taunton.
 1914 SHICKLE, Rev. C. W., F.S.A., 9, Cavendish Crescent, Bath.
 1903 SIBBALD, J. G. E., Mount Pleasant, Norton St. Philip, Bath.
 1906 SIMEY, G. I., 9, Ellenborough Park North, Weston-super-Mare.
 1913 SIMMONDS, THOS. G., The Hill, Congresbury, Somerset.
 1917 SINCLAIR-SMITH, Miss A. D., Ash Priors, Bishops Lydeard.
 1917 SINCLAIR-SMITH, Mrs. H. C., Ash Priors, Bishops Lydeard.
 1910 SKINNER, A. J. P., Colyton, Devon.
 1908 SLATER, HENRY H., Brooke House, Cannington, Bridgwater.
 1907 SMITH, Miss AMY, The Mount, Halse, Taunton.
 1898 SMITH, A. J., 4, Wellington Terrace, Taunton.
 1893 SMITH, Sec.-Lieut. J. H. WOOLSTON, Town Hall, Minehead.
 1907 SMYTH, Rev. A. W., The Vicarage, Monks Kirby, Lutterworth.
 1911 SNELGROVE, A. G., 23, Sprowston Rd., Forest Gate, London, E. 7.
 1914 SNELGROVE, L. E., 14, Albert Quadrant, Weston-super-Mare.
 1900 SNELL, F. J., North Devon Cottage, Tiverton.
 1914 SOAMES, Rev. F. W., The Vicarage, Drayton, Somerset.
 1914 SOAMES, Mrs. F. W., The Vicarage, Drayton, Somerset.
 1883 †SOMERVILLE, A. FOWNES, Dinder House, Wells, **V.P., Trustee.**
 1886 SOMMERVILLE, R. G., Ruishton House, Taunton.
 1904 †SORBY, Rev. J. A., The Vicarage, Over Stowey, Bridgwater.
 1884 SOUTHAM, Rev. J. H., 7, Princes Road, Clevedon.
 1908 SPARKS, Miss, Bincombe House, Crewkerne.
 1884 SPENCER, FREDK., Pondsmead, Oakhill, Bath.
 1916 SPILLER, Miss JANET, Sunny Bank, Bridgwater.
 1916 SPILLER, Miss MARGARET, Sunny Bank, Bridgwater.
 1909 SPILLER, R. G., The Quantocks, Chard.
 1915 SPILLER, WILFRED H., French Weir House, Taunton.
 1914 STALEY, Miss D. C., Combe Hill, Barton St. David, Taunton.
 1906 STANSELL, C. W., Charlemont, Haines Hill, Taunton.
 1908 STAPLE, J. H., Doulting, Shepton Mallet.
 1907 STAWELL, Colonel G. D., Hill End Grove, Henbury, Glos.

- 1908 STENHOUSE, Major V. D., Netherleigh, Minehead.
- 1915 STENNING, Mrs., Hill Cottage, North Curry, Taunton.
- 1912 †STEWART, C. BALFOUR, M.B., Huntspill, Highbridge.
- 1912 STEWART, Miss ETHEL, Huntspill, Highbridge.
- 1909 †STEWART, WM., M.D., Whitefield, Wiveliscombe.
- 1909 STEWART, Mrs. W., Whitefield, Wiveliscombe.
- 1906 STIRLING, The Rt. Rev. Bishop, Wells.
- 1914 STRACHEY, THEODORE E., 5, Harley Place, Clifton, Bristol.
- 1902 STRACHIE, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Sutton Court, Pensford.
- 1906 STRANGWAYS, The Hon. H. B. T., Shapwick, Bridgwater.
- 1914 STREATFEILD, Mrs., Dallington Vicarage, Northampton.
- 1900 †STREET, Rev. Preb. JAMES, The Vicarage, Ilminster.
- 1903 STRONG, WM., Waterend House, Wheathampstead, Herts.
- 1912 STUCKEY-CLARK, Miss M., c/o Parr's Bank, Yeovil.
- 1913 STURDEE, H. KING, Norton Manor, Taunton.
- 1913 SULLY, Miss GWLADYS, Avalon, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1908 SULLY, H. T., M.I.E.E., Eastwood, Durdham Park, Bristol.
- 1893 SULLY, J. NORMAN, Bigstone, Chepstow.
- 1908 SULLY, PERCY R., Poole Cottage, Wellington.
- 1892 SULLY, T. N., Avalon, Queen's Road, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1908 SULLY, Miss W. C., Avalon, Queen's Road, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1898 SURRAGE, E. J. ROCKE, 2, Brick Court, Temple, London, E.C. 4.
- 1916 SWAINSON, Rev. S. J., Blackford Vicarage, Weston-super-Mare.
- 1902 †SWEETMAN, GEORGE, 40, High Street, Wincanton.
- 1900 †SYDENHAM, G. F., Battleton House, Dulverton.
- 1907 SYMONDS, HENRY, F.S.A., Roundham, Bridport.
- 1907 TANNER, W. E., Fordlynch, Winscombe, Somerset.
- 1910 TAPP, W. M., LL.D., F.S.A., 57, St. James' Street, London, S.W. 1.
- 1897 †TAYLOR, Rev. C. S., F.S.A., Banwell Vicarage, R.S.O., Somerset
- 1903 TAYLOR, THEO., Roslin Villa, Richmond Road, Taunton.
- 1916 TAYLOR, Mrs. T., Roslin Villa, Richmond Road, Taunton.
- 1917 TEALE, Rev. K. W. P., The Vicarage, Trull, Taunton.
- 1896 TEIGNMOUTH, The Rt. Hon. Lord, Mount Elton, Clevedon.
- 1896 THATCHER, A. A., Silva House, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
- 1892 THATCHER, EDW. J., The Manor House, Chew Magna, Bristol.
- 1890 THOMAS, C. E., Granville, Lansdown, Bath.
- 1905 THOMPSON, Miss ARCHER, Montrose, Weston Park, Bath.
- 1916 THOMPSON, H. STUART, F.L.S., Hilltop, Blagdon, nr. Bristol.
- 1913 THRING, Sir ARTHUR T., K.C.B., Charlton Mackrell Ho., Taunton.

- 1904 THRING, Mrs. GODFREY, Fen Ditton Hall, Fen Ditton, Cambs.
 1908 TILLARD, Admiral P. F., Alford House, Alford, Somerset.
 1879 †TITE, CHAS., Stoneleigh, Taunton, **V.P., General Secretary.**
 1892 TITE, Mrs. C., Stoneleigh, Taunton.
 1914 TODD, ARTHUR, Fulwell House, Nunney, Frome.
 1897 TODD, D'ARCY, 36, Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, London, W. 2.
 1896 TOFT, Rev. H., The Rectory, Axbridge.
 1916 TRACEY, JOHN, Sampford Brett House, Williton, Taunton.
 1894 TRENCHARD, W. J., Shute House, Bishops Hull.
 1900 TREPPLIN, E. C., F.S.A., 6, Oxford Square, London, W. 2.
 1908 TRESTRAIL, Major A. B., F.R.G.S., Southdale, Clevedon.
 1903 TREVELYAN, Sir WALTER, Bart., Nettlecombe Court, Taunton.
 1898 TREVILIAN, Mrs. E. B. C., Standchester, Curry Rivel.
 1915 TREVILIAN, Maj. MAURICE F. CELY, Midelney Pl., Curry Rivel.
 1915 TREVILIAN, Mrs. MAURICE F. C., Midelney Place, Curry Rivel.
 1909 TREVOR, Colonel EDWARD, Halesleigh, Bridgwater.
 1914 TRIPP, C. L. H., M.R.C.S., The Chestnuts, Staplegrove.
 1908 TROLLOPE, The Hon. Mrs., Crowcombe Court, Taunton.
 1909 TROUP, Captain R. D. R., Elm Grove, Wembdon, Bridgwater.
 1900 TROYTE-BULLOCK, Lt.-Col. E. G., C.M.G., Siltan Lodge, Zeals, Bath.
 1917 TUCKER, B. W., Chewton House, Chewton Mendip, Bath.
 1911 TURNER, ARTHUR W., Fitzroy, Norton Fitzwarren.
 1917 TURNER, FREDERIC, Wessex, Frome, Som.
 1890 TURNER, H. G., Staplegrove Manor, Taunton.
 1908 TURNER, W. M., Billet Street, Taunton.
 1901 TYLOR, Sir EDW. B., D.C.L., F.R.S., Wellington (deceased).
 1913 ‡USSHER, W. A. E., Alexandra Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
 1908 *VASSALL, H., F.S.A., F.G.S., The Priory, Repton, Burton-on-Trent.
 1906 VAUGHAN, Rev. Preb. H., The Rectory, Wraxall, Bristol.
 1900 VAWDREY, Mrs., Westfield, Uphill, Weston-super-Mare.
 1898 VILE, J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
 1904 VILE, Mrs. J. G., Wilton Lodge, Taunton.
 1902 VILLAR, W. J., Tauntfield House, Taunton.
 1898 VILLAR, Mrs. W. J., Tauntfield House, Taunton.
 1908 VISGER, CHAS., M.R.C.S., Beachcroft, Clevedon.
 1909 VONBERG, M., Rozelle, Wells.
 1909 VONBERG, Mrs. M., Rozelle, Wells.
 1911 WADE, ARTHUR R., Southwell House, Highbridge.
 1914 WADE, Rev. J. H., The Vicarage, Kingsbury Episcopi, Martock.

- 1909 WAINWRIGHT, C. DONALD, Summerleaze, Shepton Mallet.
 1898 WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES R., Summerleaze, Shepton Mallet.
 1913 WAKE, W. H., 14, Elm Grove, Taunton.
 1916 WAKEFIELD, Mrs. J. E. W., Amberd, Taunton.
 1899 †WALDEGRAVE, The Rt. Hon. Earl, P.C., Chewton Priory, Bath,
 President, Trustee.
 1911 WALDEGRAVE, The Hon. and Rev. H.N., The Rectory, Lullington.
 1905 WALSH, Major T. L., Lower Marsh, Kingston, Taunton.
 1902 †WALTER, R. HENSLEIGH, M.B., Hawthornden, Stoke-under-Ham.
 1903 WALTER, R. TERTIUS, Wake Hill, Ilminster.
 1908 WARDLE, FREDK. D., Claremont Villa, Bathwick Hill, Bath.
 1909 WARREN, Rev. W. M. K., The Rectory, Charlynch, Bridgwater.
 1908 WARRY, Captain B. A., Shapwick House, Bridgwater.
 1897 WARRY, H. COCKERAM, The Cedars, Preston Road, Yeovil.
 1910 WASON, Mrs. C. R., Cossington, Bridgwater (deceased).
 1907 WATERMAN, A. N., Overcombe, The Shrubbery, Weston-s.-Mare.
 1910 WATERMAN, WM. ROLAND, Stoke-under-Ham.
 1913 WATSON, THOMAS, The Grey House, Somerton, Somerset.
 1913 WATSON, Mrs. T., The Grey House, Somerton, Somerset.
 1912 WATSON, WALTER, B.SC., Taunton School, Taunton.
 1883 †WEAVER, Rev. F. W., F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S., Milton - Clevedon
 Vicarage, Evercreech, Bath, **V.P., General Secretary.**
 1903 †WEAVER, J. R. H., Trinity College, Oxford.
 1908 WEBBER, Miss E., 7, The Crescent, Taunton.
 1904 WEDD, H. G., Eastdon, Langport.
 1906 WEIGALL, Rev. GILBERT, Old Cleeve Rectory, Washford.
 1896 †WERE, FRANCIS, Walnut Tree House, Druidstoke Avenue,
 Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
 1876 WESTLAKE, W. H., 6, Mount Terrace, Taunton.
 1911 WESTON, FRED, 19, Haldon Road, St. David's, Exeter.
 1912 WETHERMAN, G. H., 33, Upper Belgrave Rd., Clifton, Bristol.
 1913 WHATELY, Rev. G. P., The Vicarage, Bishops Lydeard.
 1912 WHITE, FRANK, Hareston, South Road, Taunton.
 1898 WHITE, SAMUEL, The Highlands, Taunton.
 1917 WHITAKER, Rev. G. S., The Vicarage, Somerton, Som.
 1909 WHITTAKER, C. D., LL.D, Taunton School, Taunton.
 1885 WHITTING, Lt.-Col. C. E., Uphill Grange, Weston-super-Mare.
 1904 WHITTUCK, E. A., Claverton Manor, Bath.
 1906 WICKENDEN, F. B., Tone House, Taunton.

- 1916 †WICKHAM, Rev. Preb. A.P., The Vicarage, E. Brent, Highbridge.
 1902 WICKHAM, Rev. J. D. C., The Manor, Holcombe, Bath.
 1913 WICKS, A. T., Durham School, Durham.
 1914 †WIGLESWORTH, J., M.D., Springfield House, Winscombe, Som.
 1904 WIGRAM, Miss, King's Gatchell, Taunton.
 1913 †WILDMAN, W. B., Sherborne School, Dorset.
 1897 WILLCOCKS, A. D., M.R.C.S., 2, Marlborough Terrace, Taunton.
 1917 WILLIAMS, Rev. OWEN L., The Rectory, Heathfield, Taunton.
 1914 WILLIAMS, Rev. W.H.W., The Vicarage, Midsomer Norton, Bath.
 1908 WILLS, ERNEST S., Ramsbury Manor, Hungerford.
 1909 WILLS, GEO. A., Burwalls, Leigh Woods, Bristol.
 1912 WILLS, Lt.-Col. Sir GILBERT, Bart., M.P., Northmoor, Dulverton.
 1896 WILLS, H. H., Barley Wood, Wrington.
 1910 WILLS, Miss M., Bishop Fox's School, Taunton.
 1913 WILSON, ALEXANDER, Shovell, North Petherton.
 1912 WILSON, Rev. C. T., Hatch Beauchamp Rectory (deceased).
 1908 WILSON, H.
 1917 WILTON, Rev. A. STUART, Nempnett Rec., Chew Stoke, Bristol.
 1912 WILTON, Rev. T. G., The Rectory, Luccombe, Taunton.
 1907 WINCH, Miss CHARLOTTE, Childown, near Chertsey.
 1903 †WINCKWORTH, WADHAM B., Sussex Lodge, Taunton.
 1914 WINTER, E., 5, The Crescent, Taunton.
 1860 †WINWOOD, Rev. H. H., F.G.S., 11, Cavendish Crescent, Bath, **V.P.**
 1881 WINWOOD, T. H. R., Syward Lodge, Dorchester.
 1909 WITHERS, A. H., 10, Essex Villas, Kensington, London, W. 2.
 1914 WOOD, W. E. RAMSDEN, M.D., Southernhay, Lyme Regis.
 1914 WOOD, Mrs. RAMSDEN, Southernhay, Lyme Regis.
 1912 WOODHOUSE, A. E. C., Kilve, Bridgwater.
 1905 WOODHOUSE, Lt.-Col. S. H., Heatherton Park, Taunton.
 1911 WOODWARD, EDWARD R., 61, Bartholomew Close, Lond., E.C. 1.
 1911 WOODWARD, Miss M. C., Briarclyst, Beer, Devon.
 1885 WORTHINGTON, Rev. J., Chudleigh Cottage, Cullompton.
 1912 WRIGHT, H. E., 57, Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, Lond., W. 2.
 1914 WYNTER, Miss M., Canons House, Taunton.
 1912 YOUNG, Rev. H. CHRISTIAN, The Rectory, Crowcombe.

GENERAL INDEX

TO

PROCEEDINGS, VOL. LXII (4TH SERIES, VOL. II),

COMPILED BY

PREBY. E. H. BATES HARBIN AND H. ST. GEORGE GRAY.

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